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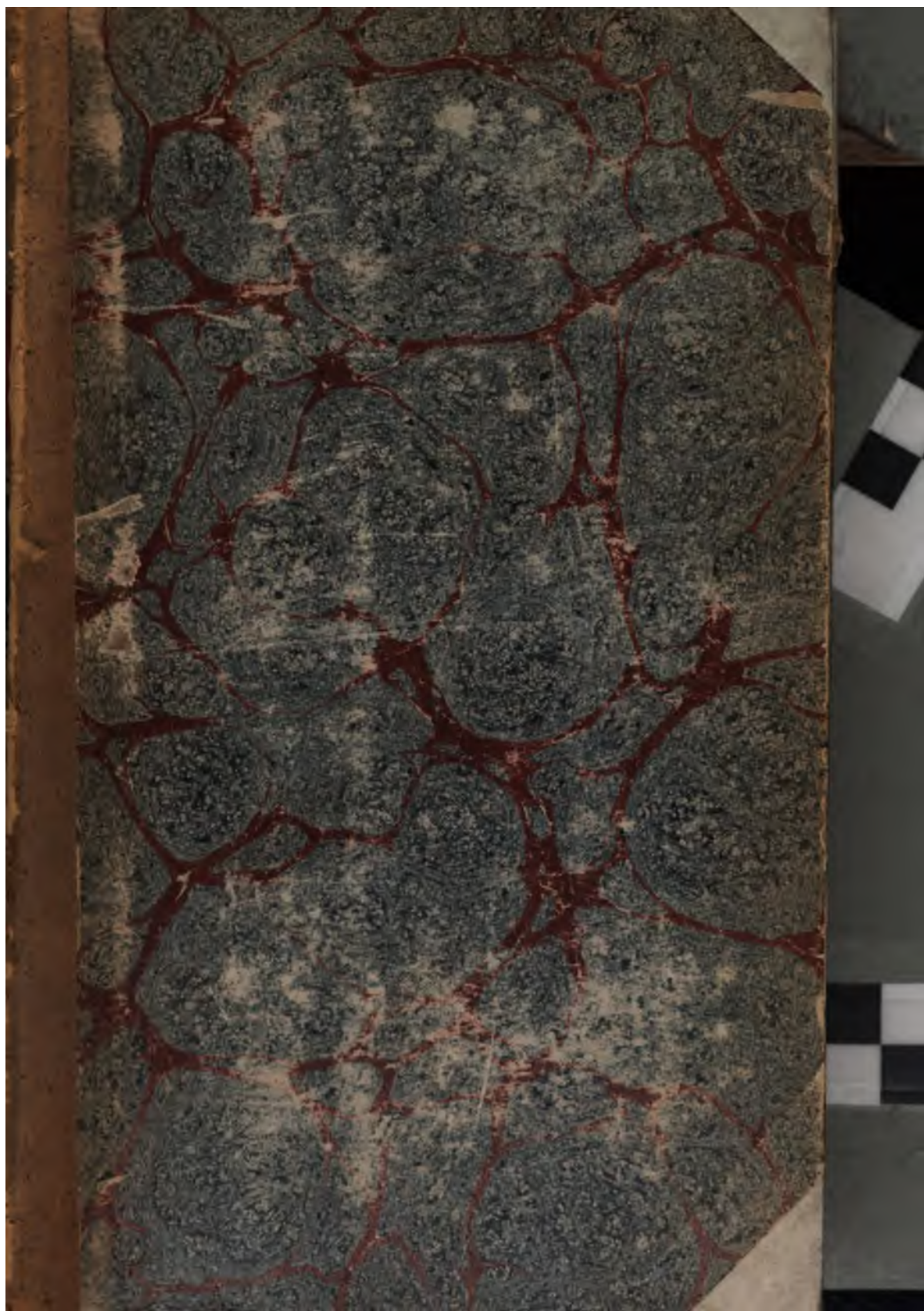
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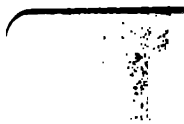
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LADY PLACE, HURLEY, BERKSHIRE, S. E.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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ROOM at the TANKARD INN, Ipswich;
And a Representation of the ANCIENT DUCKING-STOOL.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,—You may believe me I am far from being offended with your free remarks on the *Phænomenon* (*Gent. Mag.* Aug. p. 149) I have described in my work on *Atmospherical Electricity*, and which you have been pleased to designate “a palpable exaggeration.” I rather accept this as an honest expression of your love of truth, and an evidence of ingenuous candour, and as such honour and respect it. Permit me, however, to assure you that I did but repeat the language “of truth and soberness;” nor can I do better in verification than quote a paragraph from the recent communication of a clergyman to me on this subject. “Soon after leaving Cheltenham by the coach, at a short distance a dense fog came on, and the air became colder. The fog settled on the seats and clothes of the passengers like long white fur. This continued nearly one hour, when the fog disappeared, and the sun shone forth; the weather through the month of March had been fine without rain; the roads were perfectly dry where there were no trees by the road side. In a short time we observed a wet place extending in a semicircular form over half the road; the degree of wet was equal to what a water-cart produces, and water ran from the place for several yards along the dusty part of the road. The coachman said a spring had broken out, but there was never one there before.” My informant continues to detail other sources of wet observed on the same line of road, each of which was traced to individual trees, and their condensation of the incumbent fog. The amiable philosopher of Selborne has recorded many instances similar to the remarkable example mentioned by me.—Your’s, &c.

J. MURRAY.

G. L. says, “Your correspondent J. B. will find in Langley’s *History of the Desborough Hundred*, p. 442, a very imperfect pedigree of the Wharton family, in which the second wife of Philip Duke of Wharton is stated to have died Feb. 13, 1777, and to have been buried at St. Pancras. He calls her *Mrs. Oberne*, without any christian name, or further account of her than that ‘the unfortunate duchess came to England after the Duke’s decease, and died in February 1777.’ (Ib. p. 450.) The time of her death is mentioned, as above, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XLVII. p. 95, where she is called *María*. If your correspondent would be so obliging as to mention his authority for this lady being the daughter of Col. Comerford instead of Col. O’Brien (which I suppose to be the name mistaken and *Frenchified* in the pronunciation), or can communicate any farther particulars respecting her

birth, or the date of her marriage, which is merely stated as *soon after* the death of the first Duchess (circa 1726), or can inform me of the christian name of Major-General Holmes’s daughter, who was the first wife of the Duke, and mother to the Marquis of Malmesbury, he will confer a favour on G.L.”

In reply to T. E. p. 482, who asks for an account of the disease called the *miserere*, we find the following explanation in a glossary of obsolete terms appended to Dr. Hooper’s *Quincey’s “Lexicon Medicum,”* edition 1802. “*Miserere Mei*. This is applied to some colics where the pains are so exquisite as to draw compassion from a bystander, the term importing as much.”

The Rev. Archdeacon WRANGHAM observes—“May I beg you to convey to your classic correspondent, Mr. M-nw-g, (see p. 391), my best thanks for the high and valuable compliment which he has paid to me in his communication? Alas! I am growing too old for discharging competently the duties of such editorship as your correspondent’s correct taste would justly expect. *Non sum qualis eram*. Why should he not undertake the task himself! He evinces his fitness for the office by the estimate which he has made of it. And he would execute it, I have no doubt, excellently. I should rejoice to hear it was in such hands, and would forward its circulation by every means in my power.”

By a note in the MSS. of Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. in the Bodleian Library, it appears that he had inserted in his copy of *Weever’s Funeral Monuments*, a particular description of arms and monuments remaining, in 1758, in Ludgershall church, Bucks. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the volume, or can point out where it may be found, will confer a great favour upon the compiler of the *History of Buckinghamshire* (now in the press, and the first portion of which will be speedily ready for delivery), by affording the opportunity of a reference to it.

The correspondent who favoured us with a view of Rousseau’s house at Geneva, is informed that it has been depicted more than once; it is described in vol. xci. i. 145.

To R. S. W., and W. B., and to our correspondents in general, we beg to say, that though we feel grateful to any correspondent who favours our *Obituary* with information illustrating personal, or even genealogical history, we cannot admit lengthened *characters* of persons who, though among the most estimable, and in their sphere most useful members of society, yet have moved in a contracted circle, unknown to the world beyond it.

No, to “Ebor.”

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON TITHES.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.
I HAVE read with regret in No. XI. of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, which has rather an extensive circulation, two articles on the subject of TITHES. The first purporting to be "On the History of Tithes;" and the second, "On the Commutation of Tithes," headed by the title of the Bill introduced by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; both of which are filled with misrepresentations, disingenuous arguments, and groundless conclusions, and are calculated to excite a feeling of hostility in the breast of laymen against the Established Clergy. You would oblige one who is perfectly disinterested, by inserting this Letter, containing an impartial epitome of the History of Tithes, &c.

Allow me, in the first place, to bring forward a few proofs, from the fore-named articles, of the truth of my assertions. The former writer acknowledges, that charters are extant, by which different proprietors granted Tithes, &c. to the Clergy; that canons relating to Tithes are found in the records long before any regular statute was enacted. His words are, "In England as well as abroad, canonical regulations on this subject existed before any regular statutes, a circumstance which is of itself sufficient to explain the fact, that even the earliest of these statutes speak of Tithes, not as a new exaction, to which the people were strangers, but as one with which they were previously well acquainted." He is also compelled by Ethelwolf's statute, which he presents, as he says, in full length in a note (but he takes one part from Ingulph, and the other from Matthew of Westminster,) to acknowledge that it "confers on the clergy a

full and unalienable gift of Tithes of all England, to be held by them in their own right for ever;" and that the right of Tithes is amply provided for, at and after the Conquest.

Though he has acknowledged all this, and asserted that in cases of doubt "there still remains one sure and invariable principle to guide our researches—the principle of human nature," he so far forgets himself as to combat what he had before allowed, viz. the private endowments of individuals, in these words: "Had such endowments in reality been made, the Clergy would neither have urged Ethelwolf to pass this grant; nor would the Barons have sanctioned a gift on his part, of what they themselves had already bestowed." Such is this writer's opinion of the principle of human nature, that he concludes that men will feel no anxiety to have property secured to them by statute; and that it is unlikely that the Barons would allow Ethelwolf to convey and secure to the Clergy what they had already given them; but that they would doubtless very coolly suffer him *to give away one tenth of their property without the slightest opposition!!* And mark, Sir, the logic of this learned writer, as the Editor is pleased to style him; *because* there are private charters extant, by which individual proprietors gave tithes, &c. to the Clergy; *because* "canons relating to Tithes are found in the records before any regular statute was enacted;" *because* Ethelwolf conferred the Tithes on the Clergy, "to be held by them in their own right for ever;" *because* the right of Tithes was amply provided for at the Conquest; *because* "each of our Kings on his accession to the throne solemnly swears this oath, and binds and obliges himself

to observe the laws, customs, and franchises granted to the Clergy;" therefore "the main conclusion to be drawn from the preceding statements is, that the civil right of Tithes emanated originally and alone from the ancient Legislature of the nation!! This point being established, the title of the existing Legislature to alter, to modify, or to *annul* this right, whenever circumstances or the general welfare of the country demands such a measure, cannot be denied!!!" This writer has a wonderful system of logic; for, with about two or three syllogisms, he would square the circle, reverse Kepler's law, and Newton's theorems, and make each of the planets dance a hornpipe.

The writer of the second article commences by asserting that the revenues of the Church of England, "though ample, are not excessive." He afterwards enters into a very partial examination of the origin of Tithes; in which he eulogizes Selden, so far as his testimony favours his favourite hypothesis, viz. that Government gave the Tithes to the Clergy, and therefore may "take them away," or "justly secularize them;" by styling him "the learned and ingenious John Selden," the "profound Antiquary, who, with great learning, traces the origin and progress of Tithes from the earliest times." But when this learned and ingenious John Selden states that originally the Tithes "were gifts of the laity conveyed by grants and charters to the different Churches by their patrons and founders," he immediately exclaims, "the whole hypothesis, however, is opposed to historical fact, and to the known history of the Tithes!!" This opposed to historical fact! when Hume says, "and the nobility preferring the security and sloth of the cloister to the tumult and glory of war, valued themselves chiefly on endowing monasteries;" when King John, in a letter to Pope Innocent, claims the right of his Barons, &c. to found Churches within their seignories by the custom of the realm; and when the writer of the first article acknowledges, that charters are extant by which the nobility gave Tithes to the Clergy prior to any regular statute. This opposed to the known history of the Tithes! when the writer, a few pages before, that Tithes were demanded

on pain of excommunication, nearly 300 years before the first law was enacted. But, after all this partial and disingenuous reasoning, he is compelled to conclude thus: "On whatever pretence then a right to the tenth part of the produce of the country was at first obtained, and however unwise the laws may be held to be which confirmed the claim, the right of the property is now in the Church as an incorporated body, and by laws as valid and as ancient as those by which any property in this country is inherited or possessed." Notwithstanding this conclusion, he proceeds to rail against the Tithes as "an impost upon property," an "impost of the worst kind," as "a tax grievous and offensive in its nature," &c.!!—How an impost or tax, if such well-secured property? Again, a great want of candour may be observed in his arguments to show the effect of Tithes on agriculture. "It used to be (he writes), and still is over a great part of the country, a common calculation, that one third part of the whole produce of land is paid as rent; one third as expenses; and that one third is left to the farmer for profit, the risk of his stock, and the expenses of his own maintenance. Now a tax (adds he) equal to a tenth part of the whole produce, would in such a case be a tax equal to thirty per cent. on the portion which remains to the farmer." Thus he insinuates that the Tithes are taken from the farmers' profit; when every one who reflects at all, knows that they are taken from the part which would otherwise go to the landlord. As a well-informed country gentleman has observed, "The farmers are the only persons who generally complain on this head; but if they are wise, they will never wish for the abolition of Tithes; for what they now contingently get from the moderation of the Clergy, the landlords would immediately put into their own pockets; and the farmers, burdened with increased rents, rates, and taxes, would feel how indiscreet were their former complaints." Lastly, after stating the purport of the Archbishop's Bill, which is, that an Archbishop or Bishop, as a guardian of the Church property, shall name one commissioner, and the parishioners another, to fix a rate of composition for 21 years, to be regulated every seven years, by the

price of the produce of land, he has these interrogatories. "Why, we ask, is all to depend upon the will of any Archbishop or Bishop? Why is the cumbrous and costly machinery to be renewed at intervals? Why these partial provisions in favour of the receiver of Tithes, and none in favour of the payer?" He thus intimates that there is partiality where none exists, and endeavours to induce the farmers to consider any thing short of an eternal lease on their own terms, without consent of the guardians of the property, an intolerable hardship. This may suffice to justify my expressions.

I now proceed to an impartial epitome of the history of Tithes, &c.

The priests under the Mosaic dispensation were supported by Tithes and offerings. It was evidently the will of the Divine Founder of the Christian Religion, that the ministers of the Gospel should be supported by the laity, which appears from his charge to the 70 missionaries. "Carry neither purses nor scrip, nor shoes, &c. for the labourer is worthy of his hire." From many passages in the New Testament we have strong grounds for concluding, that He designed that Christian ministers should be maintained as the priests had been under the former dispensation, i. e. by Tithes and Offerings; for instance, "If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things? Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things, live of the things of the Temple? and that they which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? Even so (*ὁμοίως*) hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." Hence we find the early Fathers exhorting their hearers to contribute Tithes for the support of the Clergy. So early as A. D. 356, it was decreed at a Council, that Tithes were due to ministers of the Gospel as the rents of God (*Dei census*). Again, it was decreed at the Consilium Romanum, A. D. 375, "That Tithes and First-fruits should be given by the faithful, and that they who refuse be stricken with the curse." (*Ut decimæ atque primitiæ a fidelibus darentur; qui detrectant anathemate feriuntur.*) After the Christian Religion had been embraced by the majority of the English

people, the Barons and nobles, in obedience to the injunctions of Augustin and his successors, gave tithes and glebe lands for the endowment of Churches, &c. as certain charters now extant, and the claim made by King John of the right of his nobles to found Churches within their seignories, *by the custom of the realm*, plainly evince. Such Tithes were regularly paid according to the ancient usage and decrees of the Church, previously to any regular statutes, which is evident from a canon of Egbert, Archbishop of York, A. D. 750, and from the 17th canon of the General Council held for the whole kingdom at Chalcuth A. D. 787. About A. D. 793, Offa, King of Mercia, passed a law to secure the Tithes of his kingdom to the Church (*Offa Rex Merciorum nominatissimus, Decimam omnium rerum Ecclesie concedit*), and ordered his subjects to pay them regularly under severe penalties. Again, about A. D. 855, Ethelwolf, immediately after the union of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, secured by a regular statute the Tithes of the whole land to the Clergy, to be held by them in their own right for ever (*jure perpetuo possidendam*). From this time to the Conquest many statutes were enacted for enforcing the payment of Tithes, &c.; and when William the Conqueror framed a code of laws for the government of his English subjects, the Tithes were secured to the Clergy, according to laws already enacted, and he solemnly swore to observe the laws and customs granted to the people by the Kings of England, his lawful and religious predecessors, and particularly the laws, customs, and franchises, granted to the Clergy by the glorious St. Edward his predecessor. The original guardians of this property were the King, with his council of Bishops and chiefs of the realm (*Rex cum consilio Episcoporum ac principum*): but in process of time, during the four centuries subsequent to the Conquest, the Pope gradually usurped the sole authority over ecclesiastical affairs, as is evident by resolutions entered into by King Edward the First and his Barons at a Parliament held at Carlisle; when the King, by the assent of his Barons, denied the Pope's usurped authority over the revenues of the Church "within England," alleging, that

“they were founded by his progenitors, and the nobles and others of the realm, for the service of God, alms, and hospitality.” When the Pope through his legates, &c. had applied the property given to the Church to a purpose foreign to the intention of the donors, the statute 26 Henry VIII. deprived him of his power, and appointed the King as sole guardian of ecclesiastical affairs; and it was enacted, that the King our Sovereign Lord, his heirs and successors, Kings of this realm, shall be taken, accepted, and reputed the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England. . . . And shall have power from time to time to visit, repress, redress, reform, order, correct, restrain, and amend, all such errors, heresies, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities, whatsoever they be, which by any manner of spiritual authority or jurisdiction may lawfully be reformed, repressed, redressed, corrected, restrained, or amended, most to the pleasure of Almighty God, the increase of virtue in Christ’s religion, and for the conservation of the peace, unity, and tranquillity of the realm; any usage, custom, foreign laws, foreign authority, prescription, or any other thing to the contrary, notwithstanding.” And the Clergy, in convocation, acknowledged his Majesty as the only protector and supreme lord, and as far as accords with Christ’s law the supreme head of the Church (*ecclesie et cleri Anglicani, cujus singularem protectorem et supremum dominum, et, quantum per Christi legem licet, etiam supremum caput ipsius majestatem recognoscimus*). This prerogative was exercised, though often improperly, by each of Henry’s successors, until the glorious Revolution of 1688; when the supremacy was limited, and it was decreed as illegal for the King alone to enact any law, &c. “without the advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same.” From that time to the present, the King, Lords, and Commons, combined, have been guardians over the rights, &c. of the Established Church, “to preserve (according to the Coronation oath) unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by
shall appertain unto them

or any of them,” and (according to the oath of the Union with Scotland) “to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established;” and they have exercised their authority as guardians, consistently, in enacting divers laws and regulations. Finally, by 39 and 40 Geo. III. the Churches of England and Ireland, as now by law established, were united into one Protestant and Episcopal Church, called “the United Church of England and Ireland.”

From the preceding statements it appears that the Government, as constituted of King, Lords, and Commons, is guardian over the Established Church of England and Ireland; with power to visit, repress, redress, reform, order, &c. most to the pleasure of Almighty God, the increase of virtue in Christ’s religion, &c. but that it cannot alienate its revenues, or take away its rights and privileges, without being guilty of robbery, sacrilege, and perjury.

Doubtless the present system of taking Tithes acts as a prohibition on the less fertile soils, often occasions strife between pastors and their flocks, gives arbitrary and litigious men a power to harass and perplex others; and causes the deserving Clergy, for the sake of peace, to be deprived of half their incomes. If, according to the principle of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury’s Bill, it were enacted that two commissioners, one chosen by each party, should fix a rate of composition every 21 years, subject to regulation every seven years by the price of the produce of land, and that the Clergyman’s churchwarden or other deputy, should collect the same yearly for the minister, by a summary process similarly to other parochial rates, it would remove all cause of contention, and be a benefit; and it ought to satisfy both the receiver and payer of Tithes. But an eternal lease, as recommended by the writer of the article “on the Commutation of Tithes,” is impracticable; and it would be unjust toward both parties; because the farm, which is now in the highest state of cultivation, may by overcropping or neglect become so unproductive in fifty years time, that it would scarcely produce

the Tithes at the present valuation; and the contrary.

In our ancient law books, Tithes are briefly defined "to be an ecclesiastical inheritance or property in the Church, collateral to the estate of the lands thereof;" and no other support for the Clergy appears so likely to produce efficient ministers to preach "right things" rather than "smooth things," and thus keep up a sound tone of religion and morals in the country.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT, BUT
A LOVER OF JUSTICE AND
GOOD FAITH.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 2.

AS the administration and trial of the Prince de Polignac (with the momentous consequences attending them) have so lately engrossed the public attention, I think that the following spirited sketch of the ancient seat of the family, extracted from the late Arthur Young's Travels through France in 1789, will be interesting.

Speaking of the scenery and singular rocks in the vicinity of Le Puy, the writer observes:—"The castle of Polignac, from which the Duke takes his title, is built on a bold and enormous one. It is almost of a cubical form, and towers perpendicularly above the town which surrounds its foot. The family of Polignac claim an origin of great antiquity; they have pretensions that go back, I forget whether to Hector or Achilles, but I never found any one in conversation inclined to allow them more than being in the first class of French families, which they undoubtedly are. Perhaps there is no where to be met with a castle more formed to give a local pride of family than this of Polignac. The man hardly exists that would not feel a certain va-

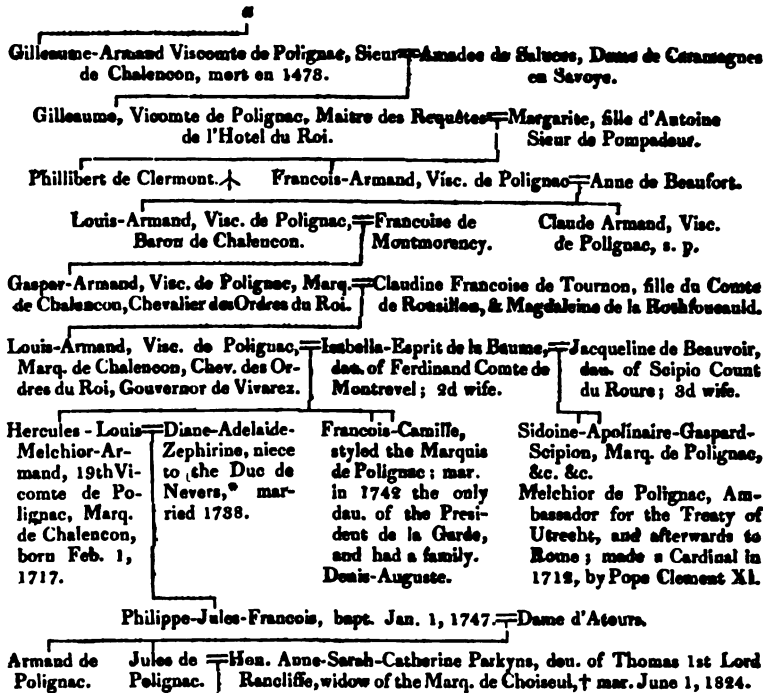
nity at having given his own name from remote antiquity to so singular and commanding a rock.* But if, with the name, it belonged to me, I would scarcely sell it for a province. The building is of such antiquity, and the situation so romantic, that all the feudal ages pass in review in one's imagination: by a sort of magic influence, you recognize it for the residence of a lordly baron, who, in an age more distant and more respectable, though perhaps equally barbarous, was the patriot defender of his country against the invasion and tyranny of Rome. In every age since the horrible combustions that produced it, such a spot would be chosen for security and defence. To have given one's name to a castle without any lofty pre-eminence or singularity of nature, in the midst, for instance, of a rich plain, is not equally flattering to our feelings. All antiquity of family derives from ages of great barbarity, where civil commotions and wars swept away and confounded the inhabitants of such situations. The Britons of the plains of England were driven to Bretagne, but the same people in the mountains of Wales stuck secure, and remain there to this day. About a gun-shot from Polignac is another rock, not so large, but equally remarkable; and in the town of Le Puy another commanding one rises to a vast height, with another, more singular for its tower-like form, on the top of which St. Michael's Church is built."

By the following pedigree, extracted from a valuable genealogical work in French, in the library of John Lee, Esq. LL.D., † it appears that the name and estate of Polignac came into the present family by a marriage with the heiress in the 14th century:—

Gillesme Sieur de Chalançon — Vualberga Viscountess of Polignac, 1st wife.
 Pierre Sieur de Chalançon, Vicomte de Polignac — Margarite de Saligny.
 Louis Armand, Vicomte de Polignac — Isabeau de la Tour, fille de Bertrand Comte d'Auvergne et de Boulogne.
 a (see next page.)

* The reader will recollect that Mr. Young was a country gentleman devoted to agriculture, and not deeply versed in antiquities; he would otherwise have known that the place (whose first syllable indicates its position, in the Celtic tongue) gave name to the family, according to the custom of the middle ages.

† We have added the three latter descents, partly from the *Dictionnaire Genealogique Bois*, 1765.—EDIT.



The friendship between the Queen of Louis XVI. and Madame de Polignac, mother of the late minister, which brought the family into a more immediate connection with the Court, is said to have risen from an accidental meeting. Her fascinating manners are much dwelt on by the accomplished Tweddell, who was some time in her society in the Ukraine,† and the elegance and refinement of the Dame d'Atours appear to have gained a partial victory over the rugged principles of ultra-Whiggism which were then entertained by our distinguished and lamented countryman.

The father of the ex-Minister emigrated at the commencement of the Revolution, to Radstadt in the Grand Duchy of Baden; and afterwards resided, with the Royal Family, at Edinburgh.

It has been related that on the birthday of Jules, when he had attained

his tenth year, the father invited all his companions in misfortune, and some other friends, and shewed them into a room, where, upon a table, a crucifix and two lighted candles had been placed. He then ordered young Jules to approach the table, and, in imitation of Hamilcar (Hannibal's father) bound him by an oath, that he would always oppose the French Revolution, and the principles to which it had given birth.

Whatever credit may be given to this story, it is certain that the father deeply inculcated in his children a detestation of all the enemies of the Bourbons. Both his sons were implicated in the conspiracy of 1804, when the life of Napoleon was attempted by what was styled the Infernal Machine. Armand was condemned to death (but did not suffer); Jules to two years imprisonment.‡

Yours, &c.

G. M.

* Louis-Jules, Duc de Nivernois, who was Ambassador in England to treat for the Peace of 1763, was a son of this Duc de Nevers.

† "Une de plus grandes et plus considerables maisons du Royaume."—*Des Bois*.

his "Remains."

‡ See our vol. LXXIV. p. 677.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 1.

THE parish of Hurley, in Berkshire, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames, about thirty miles from London.* In the Norman survey, commonly called Domesday, it is said to have lately belonged to Egen, probably a Saxon or Danish family, but to be then in the possession of Geoffry de Mandeville. This person had greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, in which King Harold was defeated, and received this estate from William the Conqueror, among other spoils, as the reward of his valour and attachment. Towards the end of the Conqueror's reign, that is A. D. 1086, Geoffry de Mandeville founded here the Priory of St. Mary, to this day commonly called Lady Place, and annexed it as a cell to the great Benedictine Abbey of Westminster.

The charter of the foundation is still preserved in the archives there.† In this instrument the founder calls himself Goafrius de Magnavilla, and recites the motives of his donation:—"Pro salute et redemptione animæ meæ, et uxoris meæ Lecelinæ, cujus consilio, gratiâ divinâ providente, hoc bonum inchoavi, et pro animâ Athelaisæ primæ uxoris meæ (matris filiorum meorum) jam defunctæ, necnon et hæredum meorum omnium mihi succedentium."—"For the salvation of my soul, and that of my wife Lecelina, by whose advice, under the providence of divine grace, I have begun this good work, and also for the soul of Athelais my first wife, the mother of my sons, now deceased; and also for the souls of all my heirs who shall succeed me. He then recites the particulars of his endowment, and its object:—"Ad sustentationem monachorum in eadem ec-

clesiâ Deo imperpetuum servientium."

—For the support of the religious order serving God perpetually in this church. And after some terrible imprecations, in imitation of Ernulphus Bishop of Rochester, against all persons who shall violate or diminish this his foundation,‡ he concludes with these words:—"Ex hac vero donatione meâ et institutione, concilio proborum sumpto virorum tria acta sunt Brevia, unum apud Westmonasterium, aliud apud eandem ecclesiam de Hurleia, tertium mihi et hæredibus meis succedentibus, pro loci integritate æternâ et stabilitate reposui."

William the Conqueror approved and confirmed the endowment of the founder of Hurley Priory; and afterwards Pope Adrian IV. in a Bull dated 1157, confirmed, among other possessions, to the Abbey of Westminster, "Cellum de Herleya cum eadem villâ, cum omni obedientiâ et subjectione, et pertinentiis suis."

It may not be improper to observe, that the first subscribing witness to the charter, and indeed the person who consecrated the new convent, was Osmund Bishop of Salisbury, originally a Norman nobleman, Count of Seez, in that province. He was, in the sequel, made Earl of Dorset, and Lord High Chancellor of England; and, finally, Bishop of Salisbury, which diocese he governed with remarkable goodness and assiduity from 1078 to 1099. He is commonly reputed to be the author of the Ritual, called the use of Sarum, and was canonized long after his death.

Gilbert, Abbot of Westminster, another subscribing witness, was also of a Norman family, which had produced several great men; among the rest, his grandfather and uncle, who were

* The Vale of Hurley, containing the town of Great Marlow and Bisham, Hurley, and Madmenham, ancient monastic establishments, (the latter on the Buckinghamshire side of the Thames, within less than two miles of each other, and interspersed with gentlemen's seats, farms, and all the variety of cultivation, and bounded by sylvan hills, between which the river winds in picturesque meanders,) is unquestionably one of the most charming scenes, though of limited extent, in England.—See Moritz's Travels through England in Mavor's British Tourists, vol. iv. p. 67.

† In the splendid edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, lately published, vol. iii. p. 438, we find a copy of the charter of the foundation, with some slight variations, chiefly verbal, and sometimes literal: "Ex Regist. de Walden penes comitem Suffolciæ, an. 1650, hodie MS. Harl. Mus. Brit. 3697, fol. 51, b.

‡ "Omnes infractores seu diminutores hujus meæ elemosinæ excommunicari, ut habitatio illorum perpetua cum Juda maledicto proditore Domini, et viventes descendunt in æternam proditionis baratrum cum Dathan et Core, cum maledictione æternâ," &c.

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particularly distinguished. He had been educated in the Monastery of Bec, in Normandy, under Lanfranc and Anselm, successive Archbishops of Canterbury, with the latter of whom he kept up a constant correspondence, founded on a sincere friendship. He was repeatedly employed in embassies by Henry I., and is said to have been a very honest and good-natured man, and learned in all the sciences of the times. Some of his theological writings are still extant. He died in the year 1117, and lies buried under one of the three old stone effigies which still remain in the pavement of the great cloisters in Westminster Abbey, near Mr. Pulteney's tomb. In his time, Geoffry de Mandeville himself was interred in the little cloisters of Westminster Abbey, in a chapel, now a court yard, belonging to the house of the receiver of the Abbeyrents.

Geoffry, the son of the founder, created Earl of Essex, was likewise a benefactor. He married Roisia, sister to Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford. This lady caused a subterraneous chapel to be cut out of the solid chalk, near the centre of the present town of Royston, in which she was buried. This chapel, on the walls of which many rude figures are still to be seen in relievo, after being lost and unknown for ages, was accidentally discovered by some workmen in 1742, and an account of it was published by Dr. Stukeley. It is well worthy the attention of tourists; and being perfectly dry and easily accessible, is often visited by strangers passing between London and Cambridge.

To return from this digression. The Earl of Essex was Standard-bearer of England, in the times of the Empress Maud and of King Henry II. The family seems to have acquired considerable possessions, and probably gave rise to several distinguished individuals, who, in their posterity, may still be existing in honorable stations.

As to Hurley Priory, except that Godfrey, the prior in 1258, exchanged the greatest part of the tithes belonging to the original endowment, with the Abbot of Walden for the church of Streatley, in Berkshire, it remained nearly in the same condition for about 450 years.* It was suppressed, among the lesser monasteries, in the 26th year of Henry VIII. 1535, when the annual income, according to Dugdale, amounted to 121*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; according to Speed, 134*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*†

In the 33rd year of Henry VIII. the Priory of Hurley became the property, by grant, of Charles Howard, Esq., and three years afterwards, the site, then and ever since called Lady Place, from the convent having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as already mentioned, became the property of Leonard Chamberleyn, Esq. From him it passed the same year to John Lovelace, Esq., who died in 1558.‡ The son of that gentleman went on an expedition with Sir Frances Drake against the Spaniards, and with the money acquired in this adventure, built the present house on the ruins of the ancient convent.

Of the original buildings belonging to the Priory, the only visible parts remaining are the Abbey yard,§ behind the parish church, on the North side, and some parts of a chapel, or rather, as it is generally supposed, of the refectory, (now stables) of which the window arches, though formed of chalk, are still as fresh as if lately erected. The durability of chalk, indeed, is wonderful, when once it becomes indurated by the sun and air, and fixed in an erect position. In the house itself, however, some remains of the form of the convent may still be traced. Under the great hall, which strikes every spectator for its grandeur and proportions, is a vault or cellar, in which some bodies in monastic habits have been found buried, probably some of the priors, as

* It appears from a deed executed in the 15th of Richard II. that Edith, sister of Edward the Confessor, had been buried at Hurley, on which and some other claims the prior and monks obtained the appropriation of the church of Warefeld from the King.

† In the valuation of Pope Nicholas we find this entry, "Ecclesia de Hurle cu' vicar' indesc'abili, Prior Rector, 10*l.* Taxatio decima, 1*l.*"

‡ It has been supposed that Lovelace the poet, who died in 1658, was of the same family.

§ In the walls bounding this quadrangle a former proprietor of Lady Place, Joseph Wilcocks, Esq. has put up tablets with inscriptions, recording some eminent persons connected with the foundation of the Priory.

is indicated by the staff on the stones covering their remains. This hall, and the cross rooms at the East end, seem to have been the church, not of the parish, but of the convent; and the numerous small apartments at the west end, forming the boundary of the parish cemetery, appear to have been the dormitories of the monks.

Respecting the Lovelace family, long the proprietors and occupiers of Lady Place, it is proper to notice that it soon grew rich and powerful in this country, and was ennobled in the reign of Charles I. under the title of Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley. In the succeeding reign it lived in great splendour. Two or three ceilings, painted by Verrio, probably at the same time with those in Windsor Castle, and more particularly the landscapes by Salvator Rosa, in the great room, attest the magnificence and wealth of the family.

During the short reign of James II. private meetings of some of the leading nobles of the kingdom were held here, in the subterraneous vault under the Great Hall, for calling in the Prince of Orange; and it is said that the principal papers which brought about the Revolution, were signed in the dark recess at the extremity of that vault. It is certain, that after King William obtained the crown, he visited Lord Lovelace at Lady Place, and descended with him the dark stairs to see the place. Inscriptions recording this visit, that of George III. and of General Paoli, in 1780, to the same vault, as the cradle of the revolution, were put in it by a worthy proprietor, Joseph Wilcocks, Esq., who will again be mentioned in the sequel.

On the decline of the Lovelace family, which speedily followed, the estate was sold under a decree of Chancery—one part of it, by far the most valuable, the manorial rights, the inappropriate rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, became the property of Robert Gayer, Esq., who, according to Bishop Tanner, possessed various accoutments, rentals, and charters of the Priory; though no register of it is known to exist, nor any regular list of the priors. This estate, with its appurtenances, was subsequently purchased of the Gayer family by the late Duke of Marlborough, who died in 1817. His Grace afterwards exchanged them for lands in Oxfordshire

with Thomas Walker, Esq. of Woodstock, from whose granddaughter and sole heir, Miss Freind, married to Henry Lord Viscount Ashbrook, it has lately descended to their only surviving son, the Hon. Henry Flower, who on coming into its possession, assumed, by royal authority, the name of Walker.

The remaining part of the Lovelace estate, consisting of Lady Place and the Woodlands, was purchased by Mrs. Williams, sister to Dr. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, which lady in one lottery had two tickets only, and one of them came up a prize of 500*l.* the other of 20,000*l.* with which she purchased the property here. The daughter of Mrs. Williams, married to Dr. Lewin, Chancellor of Rochester, possessed it from her mother's death in 1745; and dying without issue, bequeathed it to her relative, Joseph Wilcocks, Esq., son of the Bishop, who on succeeding to it in 1771, and not being able to let the house to a tenant, came to inhabit it himself, and died at an advanced age. He was the author of a posthumous publication under the title of "Roman Conversations," written when a young man, but suppressed from a modesty of disposition, for which, as well as every amiable virtue, he was distinguished through life.

The next person in the entail was the brave and unfortunate Admiral Kempenfelt,* who went down in the Royal George, as is well known, in Portsmouth harbour. His brother, Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq. succeeded to Lady Place, and made it his residence; but dying unmarried, as his brother and Mr. Wilcocks had been, and being last in the entail, he left the property to his relative, the late Mr. Richard Troughton, of the Custom House, who resided only occasionally here, and whose representatives sold the estate in lots, about three or four years ago. The mansion called Lady Place, and part of the estate, were purchased for the Hon. Henry Walker; and the re-

* It has been said, but the writer of this knows not on what authority, that the Kempenfelts were descended from the Will Wimble of the "Spectator." The portrait of the Admiral in his uniform, is, or was lately, to be seen in the Great Room occupying the east side of Lady Place.

mainder by the late Sir Gilbert East, of Hall Place, Bart., in the parish of Hurley.

The old mansion of Lady Place, with its enclosure of fifteen acres, having fish-ponds communicating with the Thames, and venerable even in decay, having been much neglected, or inadequately occupied, for so many years, is almost past repair as a modern habitation, nor is its future destination at present known. It cannot fail, however, to be agreeable to the numerous readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, to have an accurate view of a place of such notoriety (see Plate I.) from a recent drawing by that celebrated artist, John Buckler, Esq. F.A.S., to whom and his son, John Chessell Buckler, Esq. author of "Observations on the original architecture of Magdalen College, Oxford," and of "An Account of the Royal Palace at Eltham," our ecclesiastical and other antiquities are under the highest obligations for correct delineation and description. W. M.

Some brief Notices of the Family of
COPINGER, of Buxhall, co. Suffolk.

MR. URBAN, *Glebe House, Nave-
stock, Essex.*

SUBJOINED are a few scattered Notices of the Family of Copinger; a family which was once so famous for its hospitality, that "to live like Copinger" became a proverbial expression throughout the county of Suffolk.

They were originally, and at a very early period, seated at Farcings Hall, in the parish of Buxhall, and were lords of that manor. Here they flourished in great repute for many generations.

The first of this ancient and highly-respectable family, of whom I find any authentic account on record, is *John Copinger*, who was twice married. His first wife appears to have been Anne, the only daughter of John Sorrel, from whom he inherited the manor of Bucks-hall. He deceased in 1517, and was interred in the church of Buxhall, with the following inscription, as given by Weever: viz.

"John Copinger, Esquire, Lord and Patron, Anne and Jane his wives, who had vii. children, and dyceased an. MDXVII."

He was succeeded by his son,
Copinger, who married Bea-

trix; and who, dying on the 10th of March, 1532, was buried likewise in the same place, together with his wife, who deceased on the 2d of Feb. 1512, with the following memorial:

"Walter Copynger, gent. which died the x. of Marche, an. MDXXXII. and Beatrix his wife, the second of February MDXII."

The following curious grant, given in the year 1513 to this Sir Walter Copinger, by that ruthless monarch Henry the Eighth, who, in this instance seems to have had a special regard to the head of his loving subject, is still extant in the Glebe-house at Buxhall:—

"*Henry R.*—Henry, by the grace of God King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland.

"To all manor our subjects, as well of the spiritual pre-eminence and dignities, as of the temporal auctority, these our Letters hearing or seeing, and to every of them greeting. Whereas we be credibly informed that our trusty and well-beloved subject Walter Copinger is so diseased in his head that without his great danger he cannot be conveniently discovered of the same: In consideration whereof, we have by these presents licensed him to use and wear his Bonnet upon his said head, as well in our presence as elsewhere, at his liberty. Whereof we will and command you and every of you to permit and suffer him so to do, without any your challenge, disturbance, or interruption to the contrary, as ye and every of you tender our pleasure.—Given under our signet, at our manor of Greenwich, the 24th day of October, in the fourth year of our reign.—Henry R."

They had issue two sons, viz. Henry, of whom hereafter, and William, "who was bred a fishmonger in London, and so prospered, through God's good providence, in his trade, that he became Lord Mayor of that city in the year 1512, and received the honour of knighthood. What estate God gave him, which was very large, he divided at his death to God and man; that is, half to the poor, and other pious uses, and half to his heirs and kindred."

"His bounty," says Fuller, "mindeth me of the words of Zaccheus to our Saviour: 'Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold.'—Luke, xix. 8.

"Demand not of me whether our Copinger made such plentiful restitution, being confident there was no cause thereof, seeing he was never one of the publicans; persons universally infamous for extortion. Other-

wise I confess, that that charity which is not bottomed on justice, is but built on a foundered foundation. I am sorry to see this gentleman's ancient arms (the epidemical disease of that age) subtracted (in point of honour) by the addition of a superfluous *Bordure*."

III. Henry Copinger, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Buxhall. He married Agnes, the seventh daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyne, of Rushbroke, Knt., by Anne his wife, the daughter of Thomas Sprynge, of Lavenham, esq. They had issue eleven sons, of whom Ambrose was presented by his father, in 1569, to the rectory of Buxhall, and died in the following year.

IV. Henry, the fourth son, was born in 1550, and received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which Society he was elected Fellow. On entering into holy orders, he was promoted to a Prebendal stall in the cathedral church of York. By a mandate from Queen Elizabeth, he was elected Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, which, at her request, and to avoid a forcible removal, he afterwards resigned; but soon after this, viz. in 1577, he was presented by the Earl of Oxford, the then patron, to the rectory of Lavenham. He was an intimate friend of that eminent scholar and renowned wit of the seventeenth century, the Rev. George Ruggle, A.M. and Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, the ingenious writer of that celebrated dramatic satire, the comedy of "*Ignoramus*," and from him received the following legacy:—

"Item, I give and bequeath to my worthy friend, Mr. Henry Copinger the elder, of Lavenham, fifty shillings to make him a ring."

Dr. Fuller, in his "*Church History*," gives the following interesting account of this spirited divine:

"1622, Dec. 21.—Henry Copinger, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, Prebendary of Youke, once Chaplain to Ambrose Earl of Warwick (whose funeral sermon he preached), made Master of Magdalene College in Cambridge, by her Majesty's mandate, though afterwards resigning his right at the Queen's (shall I call it?) request, to prevent trouble, ended his religious life. He was the sixth son of Henry Copinger of Bucks Hall, in Suffolke, esquire, by Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyne. His father, on his death-bed, asking him *what course of life he would em-*

brace, he answered, he intended to be a divine. "I like it well," said the old gentleman, "otherwise what shall I say to Martin Luther, when I shall see him in heaven; and he knows that God gave me eleven sons, and I made not one of them a Minister?" An expression proportionable enough to Luther's judgment, who maintained, some hours before his death, that the saints in heaven shall knowingly converse one with another. Laneham living fell void; which both deserved a good minister, being a rich parsonage; and needed so, it being more than suspicious that Dr. Reynolds, late incumbent, who ran away to Rome, had left some superstitious leaven behind him. The Earl of Oxford, being patron, presents Mr. Copinger to it, but adding withal that he would pay no tithes of his park, being almost half the land of the parish. Copinger desired to resign it again to his lordship, rather than by such sinful gratitude to betray the rights of the church. 'Well! if you be of that mind, then take the tithes,' saith the Earl, 'I scorn that my estate should swell with church goods.' However, it afterwards cost Master Copinger sixteen hundred pounds, in keeping his questioned and recovering his detained rights, in suit with the agent for the next (minor) E. of Oxford and others; all which he left to his churches quiet possession; being zealous in God's cause, but remiss in his own. He lived forty and five years the painful parson of Laneham, in which market town there were about nine hundred communicants; amongst whom, all his time, no difference did arise which he did not compound. He had a bountiful hand and plentiful purse (his paternal inheritance, by death of elder brothers, and other transactions, descending upon him), bequeathing twenty pounds in money, and ten pounds per annum, to the poor of the parish; in the chancel whereof he lieth buried under a fair monument, dying on St. Thomas his day, in the threescore and twelfth year of his age."

Mr. Copinger deceased on the 21st of December, 1622, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Lavenham; where, on the north side of the altar, a very handsome monument is erected to his memory, of marble and alabaster, gilt and painted. It consists of an arched recess, between two Corinthian pillars, supporting a cornice surmounted with the arms of the family. In this recess are represented, in alto relievo, the reverend divine and his wife, facing each other, and kneeling before a table, with their hands in the attitude of prayer. They are both habited in black, with white ruffs round their necks. Under the principal figures are three compartments.

In the middle are seen their children habited in black, and kneeling before a covered table; eight sons, two and two, on one side, and four daughters, singly, on the other. The first of the former is represented *cross-gartered* down the leg, in the fashion alluded to by Shakspeare in the fifth act of his *Twelfth Night*. On either side of the monument, upon a pedestal, stands an angel at full length, with a scroll in his hand, on one of which is written, "dilecti accipite coronam vitæ;" and on the other, "mortui venite ad iudicium." Over one angel, on the cornice, "novissimus lectus sepulchrum;" and over the other, "viventēs sequentur mortuos."

On a tablet, on the left hand, is this inscription:

"Sacrum memoriæ Henrici Coppingeri, antiquissimæ Coppingerorū familiæ, in agro hoc Suffolciensi, oriundi, hujus ecclesiæ per quadraginta et quinque annos pastoris; pacifici, fidelissimi, et vigilantissimi. Monumentum hoc, amoris et pietatis ergo, dilectissimæ uxoris, Annæ, marito optimè merenti, beu invita superstes, mœrens posuit.

Amans maritum, prole fecundus pater,

Sancti pius pastor gregis,

Qui sensa dextrè codicis docuit sacri

Nec voce quàm vitæ majus;

Qui largâ abundè favit indigis manu

Securus annonæ domi.

Hic plenus annis, plenior deo, jacet,

Secum polo gregem trahens

Mutus jacet; sed lingua quæ vivo decus,

Vitam paravit mortuo."

On a tablet on the left side—

"This monument was erected at the sole cost of Mrs. Ann Coppinger, in memory of her deare husband, the Rev'd and godly divine Mr. Henry Copinger, (fourth son of Henry Copinger, of Buxhal, in this county, esq. by Agnes his wife, daughter to Sir Tho's. Jermine, of Rushbrooke Hall, knt.) the painful and vigilant Rector of this church by the space of 45 years, Prebendary of the metropolitan church of St. Peter's in Yorke, Lord of the townes, and patron of the church of Buxhall aforesaid; who married Ann, daughter to Henry Fisher, of Linne, in Norfolk, gent., and by her had 8 sonnes and 4 daughters; and, after he had lived godly 78

years, died peaceably the 21st of Dec. A. 1622."

On a tablet underneath—

"This monument of Dr. Henry Copinger was new beautified, Anno Domini 1721, by Mrs. Judith Brinkley, daughter of Thomas Burly, gent. and Margaret, his wife, third daughter and coheir of Ambrose Copinger, D. D. by Judith his wife, only daughter of Roger Keddington, gent.; which Ambrose was second son of the said Henry, and also Rector of this parish, and of Buxhall, where he was buried."

In a circle—"Justorum memoria benedicetur."

On the top of the monument are three escutcheons, viz. :—

1. The arms of Copinger.

2. ————— Jernyn, Sable, a crescent between two mullets in pale, Arg.

3. In the centre, six quarterings; viz. 1st, Copinger; 2d, on a bend four ...; 3d, Clopton, Sabl. a bend Arg. between two cotises dancette; 4th, Arg. a fess between three boars' heads coupèd; 5th, Arg. a fess between three bugle horns stringed proper; 6th, Copinger.

Under the arch, Clopton impaling Fisher; viz. Gul. a chevron between three lions passant Or.

Mr. Copinger devised by his will,* dated the 31st Dec. 1621, as follows:

"To four of the most aged, needy, and impotent persons in Lanehame, which shall be after the death of Ambrose my son, and Judith his now wife, I give all the benefit and profit which shall arise of the tenement and yard, which now James Write dwelleth in and used, and all the free meadow called the Church Meadow, and the three rood, more or less, of copie lying in that meadow, if the lord of that manor will consent therunto, to the use of four such parties as before be named successively for ever; which four persons, proposed to receive that benefit, are to be nominated by my sons, William, Henry, Ralph, Francis, and Thomas, the parson of the town then being, the headboroughs of that town, or the greater number of them; and if all my sons be dead, or being requested to join in choice of any of these, refuse, then my mind is, that the parson and headboroughs, if the parson be resident, otherwise the greater part of the headboroughs without the parson, to make

* For the copy of this will, I am indebted to Mr. M'Kaon's interesting "Inquiry into the Charities of Lavenham;" a work recently published, and which, in its execution, evinces great talent and research. It affords much matter for serious reflection; and if it should, unfortunately, not lead to the reform of any present misapplication of the large bequests which belong to that parish, it will at least serve as a record to preserve the existing ^{from} future malversation, as well as a lasting proof of the author's benevolent

choice of such as shall receive that help; and if the lord of the manor will not permit the copy piece therein to be applied to that good use, then I give that copy piece, after Ambrose and his now wife's death, to Thomas my youngest son, and his heirs; the intent of me is that the headboroughs of Laneham have the estate of the land to the only use before said."

Ambrose having died in or about Nov. 1644, and Judith his wife on the 3d of Nov. 1675, the charity was, soon after the demise of the latter, applied in accordance with the will of the testator.

The following account of the first appointment of persons to partake of the charity, is extracted from the "Account Book:"

"Of all the five sonnes which the donor, by his will, did appoint to joyne with the parson and headboroughs of the towne, in the choice of the foure poore persons, there was none that was alive at the death of Mrs. Judith Copinger, save only Mr. Henry, who, being requested to joyne in the said choice, did refuse, and made his owne request to the other electors that HE HIMSELF might be chosen for one of the foure to partake of the benefit. To whom, being very aged and low in estate, his said request was readily granted."

◆
FOREIGN LITERARY FRAGMENTS.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 2.

ONE of the earliest specimens of a *Diatessaron*, is the third part of *Le Romant des trois Palerinaiges*, 4to. b. l. 15.—The first part contains the Life of Man in this world; the second, treats of the soul separate from the body; and the third is a life of Jesus Christ, compiled from the four Gospels. The author was Guillaume de Guilleville, monk of Chaalix (Chalus?).

The first mention of the Small-pox is in an essay on that disorder, by Aaron of Alexandria, a priest and physician of the seventh century. He derives its origin from Egypt, where the Arabs caught it, and introduced it by their conquests into Europe.

Thomas d'Andrada, a Portuguese monk of the Augustine order, followed Don Sebastian into Africa, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Alcazer Kebir. The court sent over a sufficient sum of money to purchase his freedom, but he nobly preferred remaining in slavery, that he might console his fellow-captives. He composed a little treatise, on the *Sufferings of Christ*, during his detention, which has been often re-printed.

Barbier d'Aucour, a French advocate of talent, married the daughter of his bookseller, as a discharge of his bill.

A remarkable story is told of a French dog, in the *Variétés sérieuses et amusantes*. The bridge St. Michel at Paris fell down in 1616; a child, who was buried among the ruins, owed the preservation of his life to two beams which struck against each other in falling, and formed a sort of shed over him. A dog happened to be close to his side, and escaped in the same manner. Finding himself a prisoner, he barked with all his might, and drew several persons to the spot, who extricated him; but missing the child, who had not been observed, he returned to the ruins, resumed his former place, and began to bark again, till he attracted attention once more, and was taken out, as well as the child.

Louis XII. said that lawyers treat the laws as shoemakers do leather; they stretch, bend, and batter them, till they bring them to what shape they please.

Hobbes observes, that ignorance of true principles is less dangerous than pertinacity in false ones.

Manilius has a line well worth the attention of Reviewers:—"Pro captu lectoris habent sua fata libelli."

To think and reason justly in a confined sphere, says a French writer, is by no means easy. This should be suggested to those who are fond of solitude.

The well-known lines, "Sunt aries, taurus, &c." were made by Anianus, an astronomer of the 15th century, author of a Latin poem on astronomy.

Angran d'Alleray, a magistrate of Paris, was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794, at the age of 69, on the charge of having forwarded money to the royalists. He acknowledged that he had done so to M. de la Luzerne, his son-in-law. "Were you ignorant that the law forbade it?" said one of the judges. "No," he replied; "but the law of nature spoke louder to my heart than the law of the republic."

The practice of computing by the era of Jesus Christ, was first invented by Dionysius, surnamed the Less, a Roman monk, in the year 532.

Vosgieu (l'avocat) says, in his *Dictionnaire Géographique*, that one part of the city of Orense, in Spain, which is situated at the foot of a hill, suffers

the severest cold, while another quarter enjoys the mildness of spring.

Who is the author of the pentameter, which alludes to the frequent vicissitudes of the Margraviate of Brandenburg?

Mutavit dominos Marobis saepe suos.

Kirloff, a living Russian poet, is the author of several dramatic pieces, but his fame is chiefly owing to his talents as a fabulist. The Countess Orloff, an admirer of his writings, formed the idea of extending their reputation throughout Europe, by translations; but her design was interrupted by death, in 1824. However, her husband completed it, and published two volumes with French and Italian versions. The principal French poets, of both sexes, were concerned in the work, particularly Ségur, Daru, Jouy, the Delavignes, Rouget de l'Isle (author of the *Marseillais Hymn*), Stassart, Madame Delphine Gay, &c. The typographical part was executed by Firmin Didot. On account of the many composers, this work has been compared to the famous *Garland of Julia*.

CYDWELI.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON FRENCH WRITERS.

Character of Crevier.—His arrangement of facts (in the History of the Roman Empire) does not want order: it contains just remarks, useful reflections, and good feeling in the course of the narrative; but the style is heavy, diffuse, generally careless, faulty, and without elevation.—*Sabatier de Castres.*

Maspertius.—Good philosopher, and able literatist. In his works, elegance does not detract from depth, or precision from perspicuity. Method renders every thing intelligible, as well as easy to retain. By turns, geometrician, astronomer, naturalist, geographer, moralist, he is always an instructive and amusing writer, because lessons are pleasing when they do not come as lessons, and when one has the art of informing, without the repulsive tone of dictation.—*Ibid.*

Saint Real.—Pupil of Varillas, whose style, taste, and love of the marvellous, he has adopted. However, he excels his master in purity of style, and correctness of language, and has more v. though he has written less.

¹ rejected untrue anecdotes, a better authenticated facts, ² *if history might have passed but his conspiracy of Ve-*

nice, that of the Gracchi, and the history of Don Carlos, are now regarded, and with reason, as ingenious romances, which contain nothing true but the names of the parties, and some facts which are too much adapted to his brilliant imagination. In spite of these defects, we cannot refuse him the praise of genius, and of having shed over his style a seductive illusion, which makes us regret that we cannot add conviction to the interest which he produces in the mind of his readers.

—*Ibid.*

CYDWELI.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

THE Syrian Christians of St. Thomas, in the South of India, appear, from the narrative of Dr. Buchanan, to be a very interesting people, though, indeed, the late Bishop Heber, a less sanguine judge, was inclined to think his representations overcharged. One of the most obscure points in their history is the origin of their name; some referring it to St. Thomas the Apostle, and others, I believe, to a Nestorian missionary of the sixth century.

There is, however, a legend on this subject, which ought to be examined, even if rejected at last. I mean the Apostolical History of Abdias, discovered by Wolfgang Lazius in a monastery of Germany, and published in 1551. It is supposed to have been written about the sixth century, and to have been framed from older materials, perhaps from the apocryphal Acts of the Apostles. I have not seen it myself, but extract this information from a French miscellany.

The chapters are entitled as follow: 1. Peter; 2. Paul; 3. Andrew (nothing is said of his coming into Scotland); 4. James the Great; 5. John; 6. James the Less, Simon, and Jude; 7. Matthew; 8. Bartholomew; 9. Thomas; 10. Philip. The labours of Bartholomew, as well as of Thomas, are placed in India, but in what part is not mentioned in the extract. The legend of Thomas is as follows:

An Indian merchant passing through Syria, stopped at Jerusalem. The Deity appeared to him in open day, in a human form, and demanded what brought him so far from his country. He replied, that he came from his master, King Gundaefer, and was seeking a skilful architect to build him a palace. He was led to the house of St. Thomas, who was pointed out to him as a fit person, and they departed together for India. They arrived after

a journey of three months, which in ordinary cases took as many years. The merchant presented the apostle to the king, who pointed out the site of his future palace, outside the town, and departed to another city till it should be finished. Coming one day to see it, he found no building whatever begun; and in his fury he bade the apostle shew it, or prepare for instant death. It is finished, said the apostle, but you cannot see it now; you will see it, and inhabit hereafter. The king in a rage ordered him to be cast into prison.

At this time the king's brother fell ill; some days after, he told the king that two men had led him to the palace which the apostle had built, and he was so charmed with it, that he requested it for himself. This struck the king (the legend says converted him); he went in person to the prison, asked the apostle's pardon, and declared his belief in the Deity he preached. Seven days after, St. Thomas baptised the king, his brother, and all his people. After this, he traversed the whole of India, preaching the gospel, healing the sick, raising the dead, and casting out devils. In the territory of King Mesdeus, he exhorted his female converts to quit their earthly spouses, being now united to a heavenly one. This, and the strict continence he enjoined, raised him inveterate enemies; they complained to the king, who sent some of his soldiers to dispatch him, which they did with their spears.

I have omitted in this abstract some of the legendary tales, which only disfigure the story. There appears, however, to be a vein of truth running through it. Tradition leads us to believe that St. Thomas preached in India. That he should have gone thither with a merchant whom he met at Jerusalem, is quite probable; he may have preached the gospel to King Gundafer by the metaphor of a palace, as that monarch's thoughts were then employed on building one. Such is the language of Rev. xxi. and of many passages in the prophets; though of course I do not mean to imply that St. Thomas quoted his contemporary John. The king, far from understanding the apostle, may have been irritated, and have imprisoned him; while his brother's mind may have been more

deeply impressed during sickness. The rapid acknowledgment of the gospel by king and people is no more extraordinary than the conversion of our Ethelbert of Kent. I can imagine, also, that St. Thomas exhorted Christian married women to separate from idolatrous husbands, when there was no hope of converting them. And this, by exasperating the men, might have been the cause of his cruel death.

There is an account of the Syrian Church, by Professor Lee, appended to the Seventeenth Report of the Church Missionary Society. It appears that John, Bishop of India, signed the acts of the Council of Nice, in 325. (Query, was he a titular Bishop, residing nearer home?) But Cosmas Indicopleustes, who flourished in the sixth century, mentions expressly a church of the faithful in Ceylon, and at Malabar. From this time downward, their history is clear. Particulars concerning them are to be found in all Histories and Dictionaries of Religions, in the Asiatic Researches, and in various recent works.

The wishes of many pious persons, to promote an union between this church and the English in India, have not yet been blest with any permanent effect.

The name of Menezes, Archbishop of Goa, is well known as the persecutor of these primitive protestants. The *Dictionnaire Historique*, 1827, gives a short notice of him. Alexis de M. was born at Lisbon, in 1559; entered into the Augustine order; was nominated Archbishop of Goa, on the union of the two Crowns of Spain and Portugal, and Viceroy of the Indies, in 1607. In 1608, he was appointed Archbishop of Braga, and returned home; in 1614, he was constituted Viceroy of Portugal, and in 1616, he fixed his residence at Madrid, as President of the Council for Portuguese Affairs. He died at Madrid, in 1617. A journal of his voyage to the Indies (Visitation, I presume), was published by Antonio de Gouveau, at Coimbra, in 1606. The *Virorum illustrium ex ordine eremitarum div. Augustini elogia*, contains a tribute to his memory, far different from the horror in which his memory is held at Malabar.

Yours, &c.

M.

MR. URBAN, *Grimsby, Nov. 8.*

I SEND you a drawing,* taken from an illuminated Manuscript, which was made about the latter end of Richard the Second's reign, and is now preserved in the Cotton Collection of the British Museum, Nero, D. 17. It has been delineated as the representation of a combat which was fought between a gentleman of Grimsby, and a foreigner of some distinction; of which the following are the particulars.

In the reign of Richard II. (1384), the King of Navarre was in alliance with England, and a friendly intercommunity was preserved between the inhabitants of both nations. The town of Great Grimsby, ever distinguished by sentiments of loyalty towards the Sovereign, amidst every fluctuation of its fortunes, was, at this period, agitated with consternation and terror by a formal charge of High Treason, which had been preferred against one of its principal inhabitants. John Walsh, descended from the noble family of St. Walerie, a man of honourable principles and unblemished reputation, was the individual thus charged with infamy by Martileto de Vilenos, a gentleman of Navarre. This disgraceful imputation was urged with all the inveteracy that attends a disjointed friendship; for Vilenos conceived himself dishonoured, and hoped to dismiss his suspicions, and satiate his vengeance, by subjecting his opponent to an ignominious death. Walsh had been appointed to the office of Captain or Vice-Governor of Cherbourg, where the Navarrais resided; and they lived for some time in perfect harmony and friendship; but at length his brain was fired with jealousy, and he suspected the English officer of an improper familiarity with his wife. Destitute of proof, however, he was incapable of charging Walsh with the fact, and adopted other means less honourable to remove his former friend.

Goaded by the foul and groundless accusation, Walsh laid himself at the foot of the throne, and demanded the privilege of Trial by Combat. His suit was granted, the day named, and "on a Wednesday at St. Andrew's tide," accompanied by his sponsor, he entered the lists completely armed, in the presence of the King and all his Court, at Westminster, and calling for his accuser, declared himself innocent of the crime alleged against him, and ready to prove its falsehood at the peril of his life. The challenge was accepted by his fierce accuser, who immediately appeared, caparisoned in a rich suit of armour, to answer the summons, and declared himself prepared to substantiate the charge in the utmost extremity of battle. The armour of both these champions is described, in reference to the illumination before-mentioned, as being "of silver, and the plates at their elbows and their girdles gilt. The first figure to the right is the same. The King is in light pink, with a blue robe lined with ermine. The figure next to the King is in silver armour, the body of which is purple. The back ground is red, flowered, the ground of the lists is green, and the rails are red. The figure of the King much resembles his portrait."† Before the commencement of the battle, the usual oaths were administered to the combatants, that their cause was just, and that they did not bear about them any secret spell or charm which might interfere with the righteous decision of heaven, and interrupt the course of equal fight.‡

And now the trumpets sounded to the charge, and the battle began with great fury on both sides; but the Grimsby champion, having truth and justice on his side, pressed his antagonist so closely, that he soon gave way; and as he lay at length fainting under the conqueror's sword, he confessed that the charge was groundless, and emanated solely from feelings of jealousy. The King, indignant at his

* This illumination has been engraved in Strutt's "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities," pl. lviii.; and also in Dr. Meyrick's "Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour," p. 56; and described by Dr. Meyrick, in p. 81.

† Strutt's Regal and Eccles. Antiq. p. 115.

‡ The Words of this Oath were as follows:—"This heare, you Justices, that I have this day neither eate, drunke, nor have upon me either bone, stone, nor glasse, or any enchantment, sorcerie, or witchcraft, where through the power of the Word of God might be increased, or diminished, and the devil's power increased: and that my appeale is true, so helpe me God, and his saintes, and by this booke."—Antiq. Repert. vol. i. p. 118.

baseness, commanded that the vanquished Frenchman should be despoiled of his armour, and conveyed in disgrace to Tyburn, where he terminated his career by a death of infamy. The victor returned to Grimsby full of honour, amidst the universal acclamations of his townsmen, and having secured the esteem of King Richard, equally by his valour and loyalty, he was appointed High Sheriff of Lincolnshire; and the execution of various confidential trusts was committed to him in 1396. GEO. OLIVER.

MR. URBAN, *Upper Southernhay, Exeter, Jan. 11.*

HAVING frequently received several interesting specimens of organic remains from the caves of Blackdown Hills, (Devon), I had long contemplated to visit them, more especially having also another object in view, of examining the curious variegated flints and siliceous substances, with which I knew the surface of those eminences was overspread; and lately, in a mineralogical excursion in that neighbourhood, I accomplished my design, and beg leave to submit to your notice a few cursory sketches and observations on the subject connected with my ramble.

The north-east side of Blackdown is situate within twenty miles of this city, and is plainly observed at no great distance on the road from Cullumpton to Wellington. I was informed that the estate where the greater number of these caves are situated, consist of three hundred acres of land, the property of a gentleman of Honiton, but that the strata containing the caves were let separately, for the purpose of excavating a sandstone of a peculiar quality for sharpening iron; these whetstones are manufactured on the spot, and considered the best of the kind in England; and a small trade is carried on of them at Cullumpton, and sent to different parts of the kingdom. On my arrival at a short distance from Blackdown, I ascended to the summit of the hill, the prospect from which is very extensive, grand, and imposing; towards the S.W. about sixteen miles distant, part of the English channel is seen; though this delightful picturesque scenery was so animating, I was still more gratified on looking beneath my feet, to behold the chequered, mossy coating

of the earth, strewed over with countless coloured flints of various hues, many of them magnificent, and of the brightest colours; I selected some of the choicest to deposit in my cabinet collection, as a precious addition, far surpassing any I possessed before; among them were some singularly fine, viz. one that the greater part had passed into a light transparent crystallization, bordered with a rich ruby-red; another that had turned into an orange-red carnelian, but more diaphanous; one into a deep crimson jasper, and another of a light amber complexion, speckled with flowery golden spots, &c. These flints, which are so diffusely scattered over the Blackdown and Halsdown Hills, seemed to perplex Deluc how they could come there. I consider that they were an immense shower of large and small pebbles which were thrown from the coast at the deluge, and in process of time obtained their present siliceous quality; for the loose fossil shells found here near the surface are often of the same substance; as I have met with large fossil bivalve shells become black flints; also clumps of fossil univalves and bivalves from the same hills, that have passed into red jasper of a very fine texture.

Proceeding on my route easterly, I stretched at too great a distance beyond the caves; I then turned to the left to a steep declivity, and with difficulty descended, it being almost perpendicular, and about half way down the hill alighted on a compact sandbank terrace, which extended the whole length and range of the entrances to the different caves, which were of a western aspect, and nearly similar to each other at the openings, from five to six feet in height, and four broad, but wider and higher internally, extending horizontally more or less from 200 to 300 feet, and some ancient ones, which are now closed, were 400 feet and upwards; but the length of time it required in conveying the sand-stones to the mouth of the cave, rendered it more convenient to cut new apertures, as it would be liable to imminent danger to widen the caves too near each other; for should the mass give way, the workmen must inevitably be crushed to death. The fine ruby complexion of the youths employed in excavating the earth excited my surprise, as it ex-

ceeded the usual flush of nature ; also as I stood at the mouth of the cavern, I saw a tall, slender old man, coming out of the gloomy recesses, whose visage was a light carmine, the colour probably the effect of some peculiar essence arising from the bowels of the earth. The men behaved well, rationally replied to my interrogatories, and assisted me in procuring fossils, which consisted of several clumps and groups of univalves and bivalves, small white nodules of different sizes, round as marbles ; *trigonia aliformis*, figured alcyonite, poppi-formed alcyonite, and lemon-shaped alcyonite ; this last so exactly resembled the lemon, that some fine specimens I possess, would, at a short distance, be mistaken for them. The sand-stone containing the fossils was so damp, that with little exertion I could break it asunder with my hands to sort out the shells, and applying them to my mouth, by the taste appeared to retain their original sea-salt quality. This vast mass and beds of marine substances were thrown up from the sea in the progress of the deluge, and is a totally distinct sea-deposit from that at Halsdown, at only a comparative short distance, the fossil species and variety are manifestly different ; the spacious and lofty Woodbury Common lies between them, in which are no marine fossils, and clearly evinces was never the bottom of the sea, as I have examined more than ten times over, the greatest depths that have been penetrated in this common, and could never discover a relict of them. The Blackdown sand-stone deposit is very abrupt, and appears of greater length than breadth, and was lifted up from the ocean from a north-eastern direction.

On the Dartmoor mountainous country to the west of Blackdown, I passed several days amidst the rocks and the tors, which display a grand representation of the wreck of the Antediluvian world, exhibiting numberless rocks of all sizes scattered for many miles round, and the natural effects of causes produced by the Noachim deluge. This wild spot, composed of huge primitive granite rocks, the mighty diluvian storms powerfully assailed, shattered, and dispersed in every direction as the flood prevailed ; and the returning waters raising over them, the sediments and

deposits of earth brought on a regular surface, but not of a sufficient thickness to cover all the fragments and detached pieces of rocks, so that the uppermost that remained are left in view at this present day ; and some bulky pieces have been replaced by the ancient inhabitants into tors, ill-shaped, rude temples, pagan idols, and one of the most conspicuous is Bowman's Nose Tor. Deluc seemed quite puzzled respecting these rocks, and declared he could assign no other cause than that they were "catastrophes of the strata," whereas it is plain they were never stratified. Deluc passed rapidly by them, with little time for investigation ; though he was assisted by the clergy, having a letter of recommendation from the Bishop of Exeter to all the rectors, vicars, and curates of his diocese, who received him courteously, and escorted him from place to place, and he expressed much delight that they all acquiesced in his opinions ; he taught them geology in half an hour, and left them all philosophers. With reference to the above, it will be seen that I do not coincide with the modern philosophy, that the land which now appears was ever the bottom of the sea ; for I reckon that, were the present watery ocean to recede and the bottom be left exposed, the shell animals would soon expire, and all be found on or near the surface, and not hundreds of feet below ; and posterity would not receive from the parts deserted by the sea any complete and perfect bivalves ; for all bivalves separate their valves immediately, or a very short time after the fish dies ; whereas being thrown up alive inclosed in their shells, and deposited in their native sea-sand, they are confined in their natural state, and the congealed substance hardening, the shells are fixed and endure for ages. Mineral conchologists well know there are plenty of perfect bivalves, petrified with the fish in them, of which I possess many. The fossil gryphite, that singular animal of the old world, would soon have lost its operculum, had it not been thrown up and instantly deposited in earthy matter ; whereas they are now met with in plenty, with the operculum and fish inclosed, perfect and in high preservation. Besides, the crustaceous tribe would have been entirely annihilated ;

for even among the marine fossils we now collect, they are comparatively few to the testaceous, which are of a harder substance.

The operations of the mosaical deluge and its effects produced, were adequate to cause the formation and present appearance of all the strata and organic remains on every part of the globe, for the whole world remains as permanent now, and unaltered, as it was at that period, except the shifting of a few acres of land by earthquakes, or volcanic motions and eruptions. If the rivers run a hogshead of water into the ocean in one place, the clouds give another for it; or if the tempestuous surges remove a small portion of ground in one part, it equally accumulates in another part. The waters at the deluge, in coming on and retreating over deep valleys, would be repeatedly filled with earthy matter, shells, stones, &c.; these layers formed several distinct strata, one over the other, and in process of time internal essences and other causes would have produced different appearances between the higher strata and the lower; also the returning waters of the flood would have occasioned deposits of a various character from that which occurred at the first overflowing of the sea. The flux and reflux also of overwhelming tides would have brought large portions of marine substances, and produce various strata. As the waters increased the land gradually disappeared; at length so narrowed, that herds and flocks of beasts, savage and tame, affrighted and pursued by the rolling element, fled, as a last retreat, into the inmost recesses of solitary caverns, unconscious of their approaching and fatal destiny, with only a transient respite from the dashing waves which choked them, leaving their bones in heaps, entombed in rocky sepulchres; which unrecorded ancient monuments of quadruped memory, remained silent and untouched from age to age, till recently explored and disturbed, they have afforded matter for curious investigation. With the mud and sand, pieces of rocks of various sizes were thrown up in masses from the sea, with the fossil shells attached to them. I have often met with, and now have by me, flat pieces of rocks with a number of fossil shells of the same family arranged on them, and to which a much higher anti-

quity is assigned by some than they are entitled to. The foundations of the earth were shaken, and in this universal earthquake, stupendous masses of earth must have fallen on and squashed forests of vast extent, and the torrents of water pouring in at the same time caused an additional humidity to the vegetable quality; and perhaps also attended by internal essences, would ultimately be converted to coal, and be covered by successive deposits of earth. The Bradley coal mine in Staffordshire, presents, I believe, upwards of twenty varieties of strata above the coal, which were certainly contemporary, and not the effect of eternal ages. The innumerable animals of all descriptions being dead, (those in the Ark excepted,) floating and tossing about with a profusion of marine creatures and substances, portions fell into cavities and fissures of the most elevated rocks and loftiest mountains; also on the plains, valleys, and deepest abysses, which are now perpetually discovered, and become objects of extravagant speculations to many who assume to ascribe preposterous and ancient periods from the strata and organic remains, which is not in the least to be depended on; for of the nature and principles of petrification we know little; on this subject philosophy is in the dark. Some fossils come before us that we suppose have been four thousand years in arriving to a siliceous quality; whilst we observe substances that have been petrified to an adamant stone in less than twelve months. Alonso Barba records instances of waters that have produced petrifications in a few days. I have examined fossils of the lizard species, that were perfect and not shrivelled by petrification; these must have been instantaneously excluded from the atmospheric air, fixed, and induration followed. I have in my possession a fossil tortoise; the outside shell has passed into an agate flint, and the internal part beautiful translucent chalcidony of a rose colour; this was found in a chalk and limestone stratum at Beer (Devon).

It is nothing surprising that we have found such quantities of organic remains, and are daily finding more, when it is considered that the occurrence of a few days destroyed such incalculable multitudes of living creatures, and enveloped them, together

and Privy Purse Accounts of King Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth of York, recently edited by N. H. Nicolas, Esq. In the introductory remarks to that publication, are some useful biographical memoranda relative to the children of Edward the Fourth; but singular to remark, the exact dates of the births of most of them, either rest on conjecture, or are altogether unknown. But as many of your readers, perhaps, will agree with me, that any illustration, however slight, which has escaped the researches of one so well versed in genealogy as the Editor of the above publication, is worthy of preservation, I beg leave to subjoin the copy of some entries touching the births of King Edward's children, which may partly serve to supply the deficiency complained of. The volume I transcribe from is No. 6113 of the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, and once perhaps belonged to the College of Arms, as might be conjectured from a note at the end, addressed to some nobleman not named, in the following terms:—

"I praye yo^r L. thinck that no Gould of fee could move me to have sent these bookes out of my custodie, but yo^r Love only, requiring that yo^r L. will peruse and send them presently agayne to my office: this 9 December, 1588.—Will^m Dethicke, Garter principall Kinge of Armes."

At the commencement is Sir Robert Cotton's autograph, with the following note, "This book I bought of Chalanor," meaning Jacob Chaloner, a collector of the reign of James the First, who on the death of Philip Holland, Portcullis Pursuivant, petitioned for his situation, (see Noble's *Hist. Coll. of Arms*, p. 392, n). Among some memoranda in Sir R. Cotton's own hand-writing I have seen, it appears that this Jacob Chaloner was in pos-

session of Sir Gilbert Dethick's MSS. some of which, with the one I am now describing, were purchased of him, and a few returned, on account of some scruples arising as to their being *office books*. At the period of the fire in 1731, this volume seems to have been lost from the Cotton library, and subsequently passed into the hands of the elder Anstis. From Anstis it went to Mr. Gough, and at the sale of the library of Mr. G. in 1810, it was restored to the Cotton collection.

This volume contains a mass of very valuable information concerning the ceremonials used at the coronations, christenings, and creations of princes and nobles, from the reign of Henry the Fifth to that of Elizabeth, inclusive; independent of various other documents more immediately relative to the officers of the College of Arms. The principal portion of it seems to have been written by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Richmond Herald, and subsequently Garter King of Arms, in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, with additions by William Colburn, Rouge dragon and York Herald, and others. Having stated thus briefly the nature of this MS. I proceed to copy the memoranda which occasioned these remarks, inserted on folio 48, b.

"Kinge Edward the iijth, childerne.

"A^o Dⁿⁱ Mⁱ iij^e and lxiiij,¹ xj febr^r. a^o 1465. There was Borne At Westminster The lady Elizabeth Dolfnesse of France, And Christened in the Abbay church by the Archebushoppe of yorke.

A^o Dⁿⁱ Mⁱ iij^e and² Was Borne My lady Mary.

A^o Dⁿⁱ Mⁱ iij^e &³ Was Borne My lady Cycill⁴ Princes of Scottes.

A^o Dⁿⁱ Mⁱ iij^e lxx a^o x E.iiij^d in Novembre.

The⁴ Seconde Day of Novembre was

¹ The date has here been filled up by a second hand, and confirms that stated on her monument, adopted by Mr. Nicolas, p. xxxi. Sandford is certainly in error. The title of "Dolphiness," as well as that beneath of "Princess of Scottes," may serve to prove that these memoranda were made by a contemporary.

² Left blank. Mr. Nicolas supplies the date, which was August 1466. She died May 23, 1482, aged fifteen years and nine months. It was, most probably, the body of this Princess, which in 1810, was discovered, together with that of her brother George, in making an excavation at the east end of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; although Mr. Lysons, partly from the errors in Sandford, and partly from the appearance of the body, seems to doubt it. See his Berkshire, p. 471.

³ Left blank. The time of her birth is not yet ascertained, although it must have taken place between August 1466, and the early part of 1470. Sandford (whom Mr. Nicolas follows) states she died and was buried at Quarera, i. e. Quarre Abbey, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight; and if the monuments of that religious house are still in existence, perhaps some light might be thrown on this subject.

⁴ Sandford says on the 4th of November, and Mr. Nicolas on the 14th.

Borne At Westmester In the Seyntwary, My lorde the Prince, the kinge That tyme Beinge out of the lande in the parties of Flaunders, Hollande And Zelande.

⁵ A° D'ni M^l iiii^c lxxj Was Borne My lady Margarete, And Dyed yonge, And ys Beryed at the Auter end fore Sainte Edwardes Shryne At Westmester.

A° D'ni M^l iiii^c lxxij, a° xij, Was Borne my Lorde Richarde Duke of Yorke, At Shrowesbury on the xvijth Day of Auguste.⁶

A° D'ni M^l iiii^c lxxv. Was Borne my Lady Anne At Westmyster the ij^{de} Day of Nouembre,⁷ And Crystenned in the Abbay church there.

⁸ The ladye Katherine was borne 147 .

A° D'ni M^l iiii^c xliij the xxvijth day of Apprell⁹ Was Borne the noble Kinge Edwarde the iiiith, at Rone, and Christenyd in the Cathedral church there.

On Seynt martyus day 1480 A° 20 E. 4, was borne at Eltham the ladye brygytt.

This last entry is by a second hand; but at folio 73 of the same MS. we meet with a more correct notice of this Princess's birth, to which is added the ceremonial of her Christening, and as it is short, and has never been noticed, I shall transcribe it here.

M⁴ that in the yere of our lorde M^l iiii^c iiii^{xx} And the xxth yere of the Reigne of Kinge Edwarde the iiiith on Sainte Martyns even, was Borne the lady Brigette, And Crisened on the morne on Sainte Martyns daye In the Chappell^l of Eltham, by the Busshoppe of Chichester in order As ensueth.

Furste C Torchis borne by Knightes, Esquiers, and other honneste Parsonnes.

The Lorde Matreurs, Beringe the Basen, Havinge A Towell^l aboute his necke.

Therle of Northumberlande beringe A Taper not light^l.

Therle of Lincoln the Salte.

The Canapee borne by ij Knightes and A Baron.

My lady Matrauers dyd bere A Ryche Crysom Pynned Ouer her lefte breste.

The Countesse of Rychemond did Bere The Princesse.

My lorde Marques Dorsette Assisted her.

My lady the Kinges Mother, and my lady Elizabeth, were godmothers at the Fonte.

The Busshoppe of Winchester Godfather.

And in the Tyme of the christeninge, The officers of Armes caste on their cotes.

And then were light^l all^l the foresayde Torchis.

Presente, theise noble men enseuenge.

The Duke of Yorke.

The lorde Hastings, the Kinges chamberlayn.

The lorde Stanley, Stewarde of the Kinges house.

The lorde Dacres the queenes chamberlein, and many other astates.

And when the sayde Princesse was christened, A Squier helde the Basens to the gossypes, and even by the Fonte my lady Matravers was godmother to the conformacion.

And from thens she was borne before the high^l alter, And that Solempnitee doon she was Borne efsesons into her Parclose,¹⁰ Accompenyed w^l the Astates Aforesayde.

And the lorde of Sainte Joanes brought^l thither A Spice plate.

And At the sayde Parclose the golfather and the godmother gate grete gyftes to the sayde princesse.

Whiche gyftes were borne by Knightes and esquiers before the sayde Princesse turninge to the queenes chamber Ag^o, well^l Accompanyed As y^t Apperteyn^o, and after the custume of this Realme *Deo gr^{as}*.

It must be remarked, that ^{as} above memoranda confirm the ^o ^d of the births of King Edward's children, as stated by Mr. Nicolas, and prove Sandford to have been mistaken. The name of George of Shewsbury, the third son of Edward, is omitted, and the date of his birth is unknown; but on making an excavation in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in 1810, his body was found in a leaden coffin, and an inscription, partly obliterated, which fixes his death to March, 1473. *Lysons's Berkh.* p. 471.

Youn, &c.

F. M.

⁶ Sandford and Nicolas state her birth to have taken place the 19th of April, 1472. She died the 11th of December following.

⁷ The exact date of this Prince's birth is unknown both to Sandford and Nicolas, although the latter assigns it very justly to this year.

⁸ This date also is not to be found in either of the above writers. Mr. Nicolas only says, "subsequent to June 1475." The time of her decease is unknown, but is stated, on good authority, to have occurred in 1512, or early in 1513. See Dr. Nott's edition of the Earl of Surrey's Poems.

⁹ This line is added by a second hand. She was born before August 1479, and died November 15, 1527.—Nicolas, p. xxiv.

¹⁰ Sandford states his birth to have taken place April 29, 1441, p. 403.

¹¹ "Perelos to parte two roumes, separation."—Palsgrave.

Genr. Mag. January, 1831.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

CAMBRIDGE PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

As we are desirous of calling the attention of the Universities and other scholastic institutions to the Classical Department of our Miscellany, we propose to give insertion to such short Prize Compositions as have sufficient merit to appear in our columns. As a commencement, we now (though late) insert the Shakspearian Iambics and the Epigrams, which were the successful compositions at Cambridge in the year 1830. It is our intention to continue the series.

SENARI GRÆCI,

Premio Porsoniano quotannis proposito dignati, et in curia Cantabrigiensi recitati,
A. D. MDCCCXXX. auctore C. R. Kennedy, Coll. SS. Trin. schol.

ΡΩΜΕΩΝ. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ.

P. Οὐλαῖς γέλῳ τις τραυμάτων ἄπειρος ὢν.
τί χρῆμα λείσσω; τίς κοθ' ὑπόθεν δόμων
αὐγὴ διῆξεν; ἥλιον μὲν ἀντολαὶ
φάος τόδ' ἐστίν, ἥλιος δ' Ἰουλία.
ἀλλ' εἰ, ἐγείρου, καλλιφεγγές ἦλσε,
φθορερὰν σελήνην φθεῖρε, καὶ γὰρ ἀλγεσι
τέτληκεν ἤδη πάρα καὶ μαραίνεται,
σοῦ τῆς γε δούλης καλλονῆ νικωμένη.
μὴ νῦν ψθορούση τῆδε δουλεύσης ἐτι
καὶ παρθένειον ἦν σ' ἐπαμπίσχει στολῆν,
χλωρὰ γὰρ ἐστί καὶ σαθρὰ, μόνοι δέ νιν
μυροὶ φοροῦσιν, ὡς τάχιστ' ἔκδυέ σν.
δέσποιν' ἐμὴ πέφηγε, καρδίας ἐμῆς
τὰ φίλταθ' ὡς τόδ' ὠφελε ζυνειδένας.
φωνεῖ τι, φωνεῖ, κούδεν εἰφ' ὅμως τί μῆν;
ὄσσων με σάινει φθέγγμ', ἔγω δ' ἀμείψομαι.
εἰ δὴτ' ἀναίδης εἰμ'; ἐμ' οὐ προσενέπει.
εἰ οὐρανῷ γὰρ οἶα καλλιστρεύεται
ἄστρον τιν' ἀσχολοῦντε τῆς νεάνιδος
ἴσσοσθον ὄμματ', ἔστ' ἂν ἰκνήσθον πάλιν,
ἐν τοῖσιν αὐτῶν ἐγκατανάγξειν κύκλους.
τί εἰ μετοικισθέντ' ἐν αἰθέρος πτυχαῖς
τὰ μὲν γένοιτο, τὼ δὲ παρθένου κάρφ,
πρὸς ἣ φαεννὴν παρθένου παρηΐδα
μαυροῖτ' ἂν ἄστρα, λαμπρὰς ὡς παρ' ἥλιον,
μετάρσιό τ' ὀφθαλμὸς αἰθέρος διὰ
πέμποι σέας τηλαυγές, ὄρνιθων μέλη
ἔφα κινῶν, ὡς σκότου πεφευγότες.
ἴδ' ὡς παρείν εἰς χέρ' ἀγκλίνας' ἔχει
εἰθ' ἦν ἐκείνη δεξιᾶς χειρὶς ἐπι,
ὅπως ἐκείνης ἠπτόμην παρηΐδος.

I. ᾗ μοι.

P. ἐφθέγγατ' ὃ θεὸς φαίδιμη, φθέγγαι πάλιν.
οὕτω γὰρ οὕτω διαπρέκει ὑπερθέ μου
ἀγαλμα νυκτίσεμνον, οἷ' ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ
πηγνὸς βροτοῖσιν ἀγγελος φαντάζεται,
οἱ δ' ὑπτιάζουσι ὄμματ' ἐκπαγλούμενοι,
καὶ τοῦμπαλιν κλίνουσι, καὶ βραδυστόλων

νεφελῶν ἐφιππεύοντα δέρονται θεὸν,
περοῖσι ναυστολοῦντα κόλπον αἰθέρος.

I. ὦ Ρωμέων, τί δῆτα Ρωμέων ἔφους;
πατέρα τ' ἀνάινου κῶνομ' εἰ δὲ μὴ θέλεις,
ᾧ μιν φιλήτωρ τῆσδε πιστὸς ἐμμενεῖν,
καὶ γὰρ δόμων τε καὶ γένους ἐξισταμαι.

ROMEO. JULIET. (Act II. Sc. II.)

R. He jests at scars that never felt a wound.— [dow breaks?]
But, soft! what light through yonder window
It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!
Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,
Who is already sick and pale with grief,
That thou, her maid, art far more fair than
Be not her maid, since she is envious! [she.
Her vestal livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it! cast it off!
It is my lady; Oh! it is my love!
Oh that she knew she were!— [that?
She speaks; yet she says nothing! what of
Her eye discourses; I will answer it.—
I am too bold; 'tis not to me it speaks.
Two of the fairest stars in all the heaven,
Having some business, do intreat her eyes
To twinkle in their spheres till they return.
What if her eyes were there, they in her
head? [those stars,
The brightness of her cheek would shame
As daylight doth a lamp; her eye in heaven
Would through the airy region stream so
bright, [night.
That birds would sing, and think it were not
See how she leans her head upon her hand!
Oh that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek.
J. Ay me!
R. She speaks:—
O speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this night, being o'er my head
As is a winged messenger of heaven
Unto the white upturned wondering eyes
Of mortals, that fall back to gaze on him
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air.
J. Oh Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art
thou Romeo?
Deny thy father, and refuse thy name:
Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

EPIGRAMMATA,

Numismate annuo dignata, et in curia Cantabrigiensi recitata comitiis maximis A.D.
MDCCCXXX. auctore Gulielmo Fitzherbert, Coll. Regin. schol.

"ÆGRES CIT MEDENDO."

Φυλλίδος ἠπιάλω καμνούσης, Δάφνις ὁ παιὼν,
ἦθεος Δάφνις, φάρμακ' ἔδωκε κόρη'
ὡς δ' ἴδεν, ὡς ἐμάνη' τότε δὴ πρὸς ἥσθετ' ἱατρὸς
καὶ νόσον, ἧς παιὼν ἤλυθεν, αὐτὸς ἔχει.

"SPATIIS INCLUSUS INIQUIS."

In Appium candidatum honorum in Literis Humanioribus minus felicem.

Jam mense tantum perbrevis, nec amplius	Non tempus illi ut rideat vel dormiat:
Certamen atrox absuit:—	Non tempus illi ut cogitet:
Exin Minervæ crassioris Appius	Clepsydra semper adsidet jentaculo,
Miserum caput vocabulis	Dum rodit unguis et legit;
Gravare, normis, lexicis, tutoribus,	Arctis ubique terminis includitur;
Et cæterâ farragine.	Dies propinquat horridus.
Non ambulabat indies miserrimus	Quid ergo restat? heu, rei fastigium!
Trans milliare proximum:	Caneatur inter ultimos.

Dec. 28.—The Norrisian prize for the present year was on Monday last adjudged to Thomas Stone, B.A. Scholar of St. John's College, for his essay on the following subject:—"The Christian Religion the last Revelation to be expected of the will of God."

Dec. 31.—On Monday last, the Hulsean prize, of one hundred guineas, was adjudged to Frederic Myers, Scholar of Clare Hall, for his essay on "The futility of attempts to represent the Miracles recorded in Scripture

as effects produced in the ordinary course of nature."

The subject of the Hulsean prize essay for the ensuing year is, "The Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Revelation are not weakened by Time."

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is, "David playing the harp before Saul," 1 Sam. xvi. 23. And the examiners have given notice that, should any poem appear to possess distinguished merit, a premium of £100 will be adjudged.

A New Translation of the Book of Psalms, from the original Hebrew, with explanatory Notes, by William French, D. D. Master of Jesus College, and Geo. Skinner, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambr. 1830; printed by J. Smith, Printer to the University. 8vo. pp. 258.

THE Book of Psalms has, in every age, deservedly engaged the peculiar attention of the cultivators of sacred literature; since, from the very nature of its contents in general, it is calculated to be, in a greater degree than any other portion of the Old Testament, interesting alike to the learned and the unlearned reader. Surely that book which is more than any other prophetic of our Redeemer—that to which His references were more frequently made than to any other, and with a sentiment from which He yielded up his spirit, claims a proportionably greater share of the investigation of the learned, and the devout study of all faithful Christians. Nor, indeed, has the case been otherwise; for on no portion of the Old Testament has so much attention been bestowed as on this divine book. Not to advert to the merits, little known and less appreciated, of the early Jewish paraphrasts and commentators, it has been translated into the language of almost every Christian civilized people. Since the glorious æra of the revival of letters, and that of the Reformation, it has been annotated on by some of the most consummate Hebraists and eminent commentators; of whose recondite labours another and scarcely less useful class of scholars have amply availed themselves, in order to establish the true sense, and illustrate the real force of these sacred oracles, for the use of Christians at large, and the instruction of general readers. Should this seem to show that no great advantage can be expected to accrue from any further endeavours to interpret these Divine compositions, it must at the same time be considered, that the *existence* of such a vast body of annotatory matter as that to be found on the Psalms (very far exceeding in bulk that on any other book of the Old Testament) must not only attest the high importance of the book, but imply its *difficulties*; which indeed are such, that even after the learned labours of many generations of interpreters, they yet remain, in a far greater degree than might be expected, unvanquished. It would be

not uninformative, but foreign to our present purpose, to trace the origin and progress of sacred commentation as it respects the Old Testament, from the times of the early Jewish expounders, and that of the Christian fathers. Suffice it to say, that the rapid progress which has been made in oriental literature from the time of Schultens to the present day, though it has enlarged our sphere of knowledge, and furnished us with much valuable annotation, has perhaps scarcely given us one work which can be referred to, as supplying, in a moderate compass, whatever is really essential towards the interpretation of the book of Psalms. That of Rosenmüller is (at least in its *first* edition) upon the whole a failure. And what is true of *learned commentaries* will likewise apply to these *vernacular translations*, whether with or without notes, which must be, more or less, founded on the erudite researches before adverted to. With these alone we are at present concerned. Our two authorised versions of the Psalms have, on many accounts, a claim to high respect and veneration; and, considering the imperfect state of oriental literature at the time when the first at least of them was formed, they may justly be pronounced one of the most wonderful works of a wonderful age. Yet it was long ago felt, that something more might and ought to be done, as to accurately representing the sense; and the deep study, which for nearly a century has been devoted to oriental literature, together with the progressively increasing attention paid to Biblical Criticism, has called forth, and justified the various attempts, more or less successful, which have, from time to time, been made towards a correct translation of the Book of Psalms. Among these the principal are the following:—Mudge's Translation, 1744, 8vo.; Edwards's, 1755, 8vo.; Fenwick's, 1759, 8vo.; Green's, 1762, 8vo.; Merrick's, 1768, 4to.; Street's, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.; Wake's, 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.; Geddes', 1807, 8vo.; Goode's, 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.; Bishop Horsley's, 1815, 2 vols. 8vo.; and lastly, Mr. Fry's, 1819, 8vo.; all, we believe, more or less noticed in our pages. Each of these contributed a no inconsiderable accession, especially those of Mudge, Street, Geddes, and Horsley. Yet Street, though ingenious, is somewhat shallow, and too fond of novelty

and hypothesis; Geddes was a professed innovator, whose judgment and tact were far inferior to his learning; though that scarcely rose above mediocrity. As for Horsley, he was too dogmatical, and too apt to be carried away by a *system*, which, though well founded, was pushed too far; not to say that he was by no means a profound Hebraist, and that his work was left a posthumous one, and in a state far less perfect than it would have been, had it received the last corrections and the *δούρειαι φρόντιδες* of his mighty mind. Besides, the work, like most of the above, was intended, not so much for vernacular readers, as for scholars and Hebraists. At all events, there was room for a work which, in a moderate compass, should impart to English readers the *results*, as far as regards the Psalms, of that improvement in the knowledge of oriental literature and biblical criticism which distinguishes the present age, by presenting our countrymen with a *Manual of the Book of Psalms*, which should contain as accurate a representation of the original as could be attained by the use of the valuable helps and advantages enjoyed in the present day, accompanied, too, with notes, suited alike to unlearned readers, and to those who are enabled to exercise their judgment on the sense of the original. Now such a work could not have been successfully accomplished by a mere painstaking plodder, who, with but a scanty knowledge of the original, should seek, by a sort of *eclectic* labour, to make out the sense, and illustrate it by the aid of the commentators. It required a consummate Hebraist—one able to discern the sense, where it had been missed by all the interpreters, and to *decide*, “as one having authority,” in those numerous cases where our present translations so marvellously differ from each other, and where it often happens that *one* only can be right. It was requisite, too, that the work should be performed by one intimately conversant in *Classical* as well as *Oriental Literature*, by a familiarity with the best writers, especially poets, of the antients—one in whom profound learning and a thorough knowledge of verbal criticism should be controuled by a sound judgment, and guided by a natural sagacity, and a correct taste.

In fact, capabilities for much *greater* things were requisite in one who

should hope to supply what might very well be termed one of the greatest desiderata in vernacular sacred literature.

Great, accordingly, is our satisfaction, that not *one* but *two* such should have been found; in whom all those great endowments, natural and acquired, are eminently centered; and what is more, in an University which has ever stood (*absit invidia verbo*) foremost in the dissemination of religious light, as well as classical and scientific knowledge, and whose “*Hinc Lux et Pocula Sacra*” is not an empty boast; in a College, too, which has, in proportion to its size, contributed at least its full quota to that illustrious band, of which all faithful Cantabs are justly proud. And when we consider that the work in question has been a *Symbola Sacra* from the Master and Senior Tutor of a College, it presents an example worthy of imitation, and may well suggest the use which ought more frequently to be made of academical “*otium cum dignitate*.”

We are thus, in fact, reminded of the method pursued by the learned Benedictines, in giving those admirable editions of the ecclesiastical writers which will immortalize their fraternity. The work now before us, however, presents only the *first* part of the plan above-mentioned; being a new *Manual Translation of the Psalms*, accompanied with short notes, presenting important various versions, more literal and idiomatic expressions than those adopted in the translation, and explanations and illustrations of passages of greater than ordinary difficulty or doubt. The aim of the translators has been to present a faithful rather than a highly-coloured representation of the original, and such as should be always agreeable to those sound principles of grammatical interpretation with whose laws they are intimately conversant, and of the high importance of which they are fully aware. The latter part of the above plan is intended to be shortly accomplished in a volume of philological annotations.

The text from which the translators have formed the present version, is that of Van der Hooght, the most correct of all the impressions of the *textus receptus*, having never indulged in conjectural emendations, nor adopted unwarrantable alterations. They have not where departed from the above text without sufficient authority from MSS., ancient versions, and other testimonies.

The translation is judiciously distributed into lines corresponding to the verses of the original. Few of our readers can need to be told that the original is in poetry, though it may often be difficult to ascertain the kind of metre, and the laws by which it is regulated. In proving, however, the point, as to the metrical form of the original, there has, we believe, been little adduced except from *modern* writers. The testimony, therefore, of an *ancient*, and one of all others best qualified to decide on the question, may be very acceptable; and we give it in the words of the Father of ecclesiastical history. Ὁ Δαυίδης ᾠδὴς εἰς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ ὕμνους συνέταξε, μέτρον ποικίλου· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ τριμέτρους, τοὺς δὲ πενταμέτρους ἐποίησε. Joseph. p. 319, 38, Ed. Hudson.

But to proceed to particulars. In the 7th Psalm, ver. 14, Dr. F. and Mr. S. well render—"Behold he conceiveth iniquity,—And travaileth with mischief,—And bringeth forth delusion." On which they remark that "here is described the progress of the wickedness of the wicked man, and in metaphors similar to those employed in other parts of Scripture." And they aptly cite Job, xv. 35, and James, i. 15. We would add, that this passage of the Psalms, and that of Job, seem to have been in the mind of Philo Jud. 7, in a beautiful passage (p. 147, E.) cited by Pott on the place of James. The finest passages, however, in which this figure predominates, are three adduced by Dr. Bloomfield in his *Recensio Synoptica* in loco; namely, Plato Epist. 3, Leonidas ap. Brunck, Anal. 2, 190, and (instar omnium) Æschyl. Pers. 826:—"Υβρις γὰρ ἐξανθούσα ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν" Ἀτῆς, ὅθεν πάγκλαυτον ἐξαμὲν Θέρος.

On Thucyd. iii., 45, Dr. Bloomfield adds another illustration of the passage of James, observing that "hence may be found the true key to the understanding of a most sublime but obscure passage of Æschyl. Agam. 772-9, where Κόρος, Θράσος, and Ἄτα are personified as sons of Ὑβρις, and where, for Κόρον, Dr. Bloomfield conjectures Κόρον. We would add Diog. Laert. (of Epicurus) Κοδίνων τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος Καύχησιν τῶν σοφιστικῶν. See also Zonaræ Hist. T. iii. 21, 745 (of Julian).

We will now proceed to lay before readers an entire Psalm, and it *that noble one the 19th*:—

"1. The Heavens declare the glory of God,—And the expanse displayeth the work of His hands.

"2. Day after day it poureth forth instruction,—And night after night it pointeth out knowledge.

"3. They have neither speech nor language,—They have not an audible voice;

"4. Yet their lesson goeth forth throughout the earth,—And their eloquence unto the extremities of the world!—In them He hath placed a pavilion for the sun,

"5. And he is like a bridegroom issuing from his nuptial chamber,—Like a strong man who delighteth to run his course.

"6. His going forth is from one end of the heavens,—And his circuit unto the other end of them;—So that there is nothing hidden from his heat.

"7. The law of Jehovah is perfect, reviving the spirits;—The revealed will of Jehovah is sure, making wise the simple.

"8. The statutes of Jehovah are right, rejoicing the heart;—The precepts of Jehovah are clean, giving light unto the eyes.

"9. The religion of Jehovah is pure, enduring for ever;—The judgments of Jehovah are true, all of them are righteous;

"10. They are more to be desired than gold, even much fine gold;—And sweeter than honey, even the droppings of the honey-comb.

"11. By them, moreover, is Thy servant enlightened;—In keeping them there is great reward.

"12. Oh that I might discern mine errors!—Cleanse Thou me from those which are hidden from me.

"13. From wilful transgressions also restrain Thy servant,—Let them not have dominion over me;—Then shall I be upright, And cleansed from much sin.

"14. Let the words of my mouth be acceptable,—And the breathings of my heart present unto Thee,—O Jehovah, my Rock and my Redeemer."

On the 10th verse, which is very happily rendered "More to be desired are they," &c., it may be observed that by the "they" are meant all the above particulars, the law, the testimony, &c. And we would compare a noble passage of Plato, Leg. v. p. 205, Πᾶς ὁ ῥ' ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ ὑπὸ γῆς χρυσὸς ἀρετῆς οὐκ ἀντάξιος. Also Æschyl. Choeph. 369: ταῦτα — κρείσσονα χρυσοῦ μεγάλης δὲ τυχῆς καὶ ὑπερβορέου.

We wish we could find room for the translation of that difficult Psalm, the 22d, which (as the Translators remark) is sublimely prophetic of the sufferings and subsequent exaltation of the Messiah, the allusions to whom are traced with piety, enlightened by learning and judgment. The words "May your hearts live for ever," are

most ingeniously, and, we think, justly, said to be a friendly salutation addressed to those who came to partake of the sacrificial feast.

Our narrow limits permit us not to lay the 40th Psalm (so strikingly prophetic of the Messiah) before our readers. Though we in general approve of the custom of the present translators in changing harsh Hebraisms into more intelligible correspondent idioms of our own language, yet there are a few cases in which, by the rules which they have themselves so judiciously laid down in their preface, no change need have been made. Of course this applies in a still stronger degree where the Hebraism contains any *emphasis*. On one or other of these grounds the change ventured on at Ps. xlii. 2, "I am athirst for God," instead of "My soul is athirst for God," is ill judged. There is surely an intensity of sense expressed by this use of $\Psi\Delta\text{J}$, which was felt and beautifully expressed by Cowper in his Task, where, describing the sailor returning from long traversing the ocean, and approaching land, he represents, "his *very soul* athirst for nature in her green array." So in a noble passage of Æschines Socrat. Axi-och. 5.—*ἡ ψυχὴ τὸν οὐρανὸν ποθεῖ, καὶ ξύμφυλον αἰθέρα καὶ (even) διψᾷ, τῆς ἐκεῖσε διαίτης καὶ χορείας ὀργνωμένη.*

[On Ps. xliii. 7, there is the following interesting remark. "The deeps on either side of him are described as agitated by torrents of water descending into them in the form of water-spouts, and the roarings of these last are poetically represented as the voices of the angry seas calling upon each other to join in overwhelming him."

The version in ver. 1, of the 45th Psalm, "My heart is overflowing with a goodly theme," is greatly preferable to that of our two authorized translations, the framers of which, as well as the antient interpreters, mistake the ratio metaphoræ. The literal sense is "boiling up with," which is illustrated by Herodo. vii. 46—*ἡ νεότης ἐπέζεσε, ὥστε ἀπορρίψαι ἔπεα ἐς &c.* So in a passage cited by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. § 425—*ἐπεζειν τινι, to be worn upon any subject.*

On Ps. xlix. 14, "The upright shall have dominion over them in the morning," we have the following instructive note:—

"In the morning: i. e. of the resurrec-

tion. The doctrine of a resurrection, as collected from this and other passages of the earlier Jewish scriptures, appears to be, that the just and upright, the true worshippers of Jehovah, should, after death, be taken to Him, and thus triumph over the wicked, who would for ever continue to dwell in the grave, and would not again 'see the light.' This resurrection is poetically described in Ps. xvii. 15, as an awaking from sleep; and, here, as a morning succeeding to the night of death."

The last verse of this Psalm is obscure, and variously rendered. The version of the present translators is as follows: "Man in honour, but without understanding, May be compared unto the beasts which perish." We have sometimes thought it might be rendered, "A man in honour, and who shall not understand [true wisdom] has been [thus] compared. Like the beasts are they cut off [and come to an end]."

And here we must, for the present, close our remarks on the important work before us; but we shall feel it our duty to resume them on the earliest opportunity at greater length.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.

I WAS very much delighted with the masterly judgment pronounced by Mr. H. N. Coleridge, in his "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets," (p. 7, note,) on the style and dialect of the *Sapphic Odes*, which have been so long elaborated for Sir William Browne's prize at Cambridge; and I cannot but hope that the appeal to the Greek Professor and to the Vice Chancellor in the last Gent. Mag. p. 513, may be attended even yet with some practical good effect.

I may well be forgiven for taking a more than common interest in the subject, when reference is made to my own labours on this curious and somewhat difficult question. In the "Classical Journal," Nos. ix. and xiii. (1812 and 1813.) there was inserted a regular Essay of mine on the *Composition of the Greek Sapphic Ode*, under the five following heads.

1. The *scansion* of the Sapphic verse, as to the feet composing it.
2. The *structure* of it, in the arrangement and division of words.
3. The *prosody*, to determine the long and short of single syllables.

4. The *style*, and sort of words, of which the language should consist.

5. The *dialect*, or forms, flexions, &c. in the words admitted. Again, at a later period, in Nos. xxiii. and xxxvi. (1815 and 1818), my attention was drawn by particular circumstances to the *Prosody of Greek verse as connected with dialect*, &c.: and in the latter of the two articles alluded to (pp. 375, 6.) I ventured to propose a general law for the composition of that ode, arising out of a criticism on Mr. Hall's prize Poem; which may now, perhaps, Mr. Urban, be submitted to your academical readers with better chance of successful attention.

"In settling the *dialect*, or forms and flexions of Greek words, which the modern Sapphic ode may most properly exhibit, we have to encounter much diversity of *practice*, and find very little to guide us in any *principles* hitherto laid down. Mr. Hall, like most of his predecessors, oscillates betwixt the *Æolic* of Sappho and the late *Doric* of Theocritus,—a strange mixture of ages as can well be imagined.

"Wherever some determinate rule is wanting, inconsistency and discord must naturally follow. And it is not therefore at present imputed as any fault to Mr. H. that in the course of twenty-six stanzas many points of etymology and accent occur, which cannot be reduced to any one system, and which can just as little be reconciled to each other.

"Let us once more attempt to decide this question in a practical way, and to lay down a clear and consistent line for the guidance of young scholars in writing the Greek Sapphic stanza.

"1. Grant that the text of SAPPHO'S few reliques has received from the critical acumen and depth of Mr. Blomfield its most elaborate and perhaps final castigation. Yet surely, even now, no modest man would undertake, for the labour of a life-time, to write on a new subject, six and twenty stanzas, *exactly and purely after the manner of Sappho!* One might defy any man living to do it, and to demonstrate it rightly done. The thing is impossible: and it palpably is, so,

• want of materials for imitations
• archetype.

"2. If a distinct and complete model then be required, on which a Greek ode in the *Æolic* dialect may be attempted with any chance of success; the only *Æolian* poet yet extant presents his lyric treasures, in sufficient abundance and variety for the purpose.

"PINDAR, in the most brilliant age of Greece, enjoyed unexampled celebrity; marked indeed with a dialectic character of his own, yet not provincial and rude, but elegant at once and popular—from Thebes to Athens, and from Syracuse to Cyrene.

"3. But why should not a *third* sect arise, discarding the study of *Pindar* as arduous or unnecessary, and the model of *Sappho* as quite impracticable? A general pattern might easily be found in the collective manner and matter of the *Choral odes* of the three *Greek Tragedians*. Nothing of the kind perhaps has yet been attempted or avowed: though in the simplicity of its style and dialect (from the slight use of a few *Doric* forms which the *Tragics* allow) such a composition could hardly fail of succeeding. At any rate, that plan would effectually banish the chaos of dialect and style, which now so disagreeably prevails. All would then be of a piece; and we should not be offended by *Pindar* conflicting with *Theocritus*, or by *Sappho* jostling with *Menander*, in the very same verse.

"Here, it may be said, are two rules proposed, clear enough, each of them, and consistent, to be sure; but much too strict and narrow for the young scholar to observe, who in school or in college is called upon to write the Greek Sapphic stanza.

"Some indulgence may seem fairly due to so candid a plea: and he who makes the plea honestly, will not be condemned, if in any exercise where the muse of *Pindar* predominates, he harmoniously introduce the diction of the *Tragic* ode, or with the matter and manner of the *Tragic* ode consistently unite the style and the dialect of *Pindar*.

"Only, at all events, in this advanced and advancing period of Greek literature, let the *Prousiones Academicæ* have a steady bearing to some age, to some character, to some plan. The great, the only rational object, proposed in these prizes of our University, is to encourage the cultiva-

tion of classical taste along with exactness of critical knowledge. And how far that object can be effected by a long Poem which is allowed to blend in one mass almost any thing and every thing, from Theocritus to Homer, it must be left to older and higher Heads to determine."

Yours, &c.

R.S.Y.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR learned correspondent Mr. Barker, in his account of the game of "Micatio Digitorum," which was practised by the ancient Romans and Greeks, and by the modern Italians and Chinese, has omitted to state the instance of a similar pastime practised at this day among English youth, derived probably from the above. Though it is not *very* common, I have seen it pursued occasionally in schools after the manner I am about to describe. When two lads agree upon playing, the one mounts the back of the other, the latter generally resting his elbows on a bench, or some such supporter, while his hands cover his face and eyes. The one who is mounted holding up a number of fingers cries out—"Butt, butt, how many fingers do I hold up?" If the under boy guesses

wrong, six we will say, when there are eight held up, the other repeating the following formula, is obliged immediately to change the number of them—"six you say and eight there are; butt, butt, how many fingers do I hold up?" While the under one continues to guess wrong, the process is repeated until he hits upon the right number, when they both change places, and the other party becomes "butt" in his turn. This game, it would seem, then, depends entirely upon the degree of confidence which the parties mutually place in each other's integrity;—whatever may have taken place in that respect among the Romans, whether according to the commentator on Cicero, and perhaps even Adams himself, they are supposed to have played their game occasionally in the dark, or whether, according to Mr. Barker, they never did. That the game I mention is in some manner allied to the Italian, if not derived from it, is rendered pretty evident, I think, from the coincidence of some words made use of with those of Forcellinus, as quoted by Mr. B. "*quod nos Longobardi dicimus fare, o givocare, o BUTT are al tocco.*"

Yours, &c.

T. GRIMES.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE SCREEN AT YORK MINSTER.

THE meeting at York to decide the question of the removal of the organ Screen took place on the 28th of December; and notwithstanding all the *ingenuity* of the party opposed to good taste and the arrangement of antiquity, the advocates for its preservation in its ancient proportions and situation defeated their scheme, as at the former meeting in July; but to turn victory into a defeat, if possible, the prince of modern innovators advanced suddenly with a list of 623 proxies, collected, as Mr. Morrill observed, "from the last place in the world from which he should expect to look for a decision on Gothic architecture—the *stand at Doncaster!*" Ladies canvassed their partners at a ball; a vote to deface the Minster was the "result of a bet made at Doncaster as to the issue of that meeting;" and clergymen canvassed for votes in their respective parishes. These proxies outnumbered the above meeting, which consisted of 211, and which was called to decide the question. The unfairness of the *removalists* in this case is very strongly evinced. At the meeting in July Mr. Scott, a staunch advocate for the preservation of the Screen, produced two proxies, which the Dean, and afterwards

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the Archbishop as chairman, refused to receive; but, at the last meeting, Mr. Vernon, finding himself in a minority, brings forward 623 proxies, thus attempting to quash the proceedings of the day; and after a discussion of six hours, tacitly admitting that the question was already settled before the chairman took the chair, by the overwhelming majority of proxies. Surely then, after so protracted a discussion, and after their own decision against proxies, it was rather *too bad* to contend for the admission of written opinions, obtained by means not the most likely to obtain the sense of the subscribers on a question of taste.*

At the meeting in York, in July, of 200 persons present, about twenty or thirty only voted for the measure; of fifty-eight letters read, fifty were for the Screen remaining as it now stands! The friends of antiquity, and of the Minster as it was, felt consoled and comforted that this was finally settled, and settled it certainly ought to have been to all intents and purposes; but, a few weeks after, to their great astonishment and grief, this matter

* Yorkshire Gazette.

destroying them, what would become of the great pillars of the lantern tower themselves? which were all of different shapes and dimensions; or of the leaning columns in the transept, crushed by the superincumbent weight? or of the leaning tower at Pisa? or the Assinelli at Bologna? (Applause.) But there was another reason for pulling it down. Mr. Smirke says, "that a large proportion of its enrichments are the work of a plasterer now living." Why not mention the name of this plasterer? Bernasconi, a most ingenious artist, who had within the last ten years erected an ornamental Altar Screen in Westminster Abbey of this same plaster, under the direction of Benjamin Wyatt; he believed there was also one in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. "My brother," said the Rev. Speaker, "did introduce plaster into the organ Screen, and he lived to see his error. No sooner did he see it than he repented of it; and sincerely lamented that which the poverty of the Minster funds compelled him to do. If the meeting, then, saw the error of removing the Screen, which he hoped they would, let them imitate him, not in what he did amiss, but in acknowledging that they were wrong; and depend upon it," added the Rev. Genl. much affected, "if you never did more harm to the Minster than Dean Markham did, it will still continue to stand unrivalled among the cathedrals of Europe." (Cheers.) No one, he presumed, would deny that the present Screen was built for the spot where it now stood; and that the architect built it in proportion to the situation it occupied. The Screen, being 23 feet six inches high, was in the proportion of about one-eighth to the height of the tower, which was near 200 feet high: now, when brought eastward to the first column in the choir, its proportion would be about one-fourth to the height of the canopy, which was not 100 feet high. This was, he supposed, one of Mr. Smirke's substantial restorations; any thing more contrary to architectural rules he could not conceive. (Applause.) If it was an innovation, in its day, to place the Screen against the great pillars, it surely must be equally an innovation now to place it against a column in the choir, for which it was never intended. (Applause.) The argument, "that the pillars concealed by the Screen were constructed with a view to be seen on every side, and that their shafts and moulded bases were worked down to the level of the pavement," proved nothing. The same thing would be found in different parts of the Minster tabernacle-work itself; and was also recently found to be the case in removing an old screen in the cathedral at Norwich. It was a curious thing that, in all remarks that had been made in favour of the removal of the Screen, not one word had been said of its appearance when viewed from the east end; but the great pillars of

the lantern had been extolled, and every thing most beautiful in the Minster must give way to the setting them off to the greater advantage. No person admired that part of the fabric more than himself; but he must contend that it was not the finest part of the cathedral. (Hear.) The choir unquestionably had the pre-eminence, and had always been considered as the finest choir in Europe by all persons of taste in this as well as in all other countries. (Applause.) It surprised him too, to see the composure with which the removal of the altar Screen was contemplated; as if that were not, in itself, a glaring innovation. That was deemed too trivial even to mention, as the removal of it one arch further east, was considered nothing; it made not the slightest difference to the eye; as they had before been told that the diminishing the choir 30 feet in 220, would never be perceived. Supposing, however, that, as Mr. Smirke said, no one would miss 30 feet in 220, that is one arch out of nine, they surely would be able to detect the taking away of one arch out of three, between the altar Screen and the east window; if not, it showed him what he had always thought, how incompetent the generality of people were to form correct opinions from looking at a plan. He would contend that it was the present situation of the altar Screen which gave magnificence and grandeur to the whole choir. It was not the space between the altar and organ Screen which gave the grand effect, but the whole length from the organ Screen to the east window; that noble waste of room, that disregard of space between the altar Screen and the east window which was so striking, and which constituted that sublime effect which was so imposing.

The Reverend Mr. Landon, of Aberford, followed in a speech expressive of his utter contempt of the original design of the Minster, and he called the Screen an "*incumbrance which disgraced the finest part of the Minster*,"—the same Screen which immediately after the fire was spoken of with admiration, and its escape from injury regarded with unfeigned and universal delight.

Rich. Bethell, Esq. then moved, "That the plan of Mr. Smirke for the removal of the organ Screen be adopted."

Mr. Fawkes seconded the resolution.

Mr. Scott moved as an amendment; that "It is the opinion of this meeting that the decision of the meeting held in this place on the 29th of July last, was, and ought to be final."

Mr. Stapylton was for the alteration, and made a long speech, in which he invoked disapprobation. He was frequently interrupted by coughing, and other symptoms of impatience and censure.

Lord Morpeth asserted that it had been proved that "*the position of the Screen was*

not that which it originally occupied."—(Mr. Morrill, "No, no.")—His Lordship owned, if it was made out that this was the original and constant position of the Screen, and if it was also proved that this was the position of screens in all existing cathedrals, still if it could be proved to him that neither the stability of the fabric, nor its utility for public worship, would be endangered—and it appeared they would not—he said if this could be shewn, and it could be shewn too that the general appearance would be improved, he should say let it be removed. (Applause, and cries of, No, no.) Mr. Morrill talked of the destruction of the Screen; but who thought of such a thing? It would merely be removed to a place where it would stand in ALMOST as good a light, and in BETTER PROPORTIONS. (Hear, and applause.) If the Screen was brought into competition with the general effect of the pillars and the great tower, its minuter beauties must give way, if it were even to be demolished entirely, instead of being removed further back 30 feet. He should say the same if the beauty of the Screen were ten times greater than it were, if its materials were ten times richer, if all its statues were the work of Phidias or of Chantrey. Take a stranger to the Minster—and, after all, first impressions were most decisive in questions of taste—and which would he have his attention rivetted by, the beautiful littleness of the Screen, or the bold and magnificent columns, the vast and springing arches of the lantern tower? For himself, he must always prefer the awfully vast to the elegantly little.—This is the kind of feeling and taste which is to decide the fate of an ancient cathedral!

George Strickland, Esq. combatted his Lordship's arguments. He grappled at once with the bad taste of the proposed alteration. He thought that the want of ornament and high finish in the interior of the Minster was obviated by the elaborate Screen which was placed in the centre, in the full blaze of light, and took away that feeling of voidness which must meet the eye, if it had nothing to rest upon but naked walls, and bare pillars. (Loud applause.) Then what constituted the charm of that magnificent choir, which was totally unequalled in any part of the world. (Hear.) What was it but, to use the language of the immortal Milton, "the long-drawn aisle," where was seen pillar after pillar, and arch after arch, in the vast perspective, till the eye rested upon the magnificent and gorgeous east window? (Applause.) If this innovation be carried, what will be the effect? Can we then stand at the foot of the lantern tower and see at one view all the beauties of the choir? No, it will be broken; it will be two; it will not be one! (Applause.) He thought it impossible to pass over the question of *pledges*. He was present at the first meeting in Lon-

don. At that meeting strong disapprobation was expressed at the hasty manner in which Mr. Smirke had been placed over the heads of the admirable workmen who had hitherto conducted the repairs of York Minster with such credit, such immortal credit to themselves; so much so, that when other cathedrals wanted repairing, it was considered that they could not be properly done unless some of those workmen were sent for. (Hear.) At that meeting the Dean, and all who spoke on the part of the Chapter, spoke only of perfect restoration; and the meeting was particularly congratulated upon the fact that the Screen was so little injured, and that so small a part of the subscriptions would be required for its reparation. (Hear, hear.) Then came the meeting which was held in this room on the 5th of March, 1829; previous to which a report had been drawn up by Mr. Smirke, in which he says, "it appears to me on every account most desirable, that the work should be re-constructed in every part with materials of the same durable quality as those employed in the original construction of the fabric; and that the same design, in all the ancient ornamental parts, should be strictly adhered to, as far as it can be ascertained." He hoped that the report which had gone abroad was totally false, that the ornamental parts of the roof were made of the cheap American pine, the softest, the cheapest, and the most worthless of all wood. This report was published in a pamphlet, and along with it a speech delivered by Mr. Vernon, in which he stated, that "the Dean and Chapter entirely concurred in the principles of absolute and perfect restoration which Mr. Smirke had recommended." There was an absolute feeling of delight at this second declaration; and at the reflection that the persons in whom the management of the money was vested, had now bound themselves by pledges which they could not depart from. The subscriptions poured in; and the munificent sum of between 50 and 60,000*l.* was soon raised. Now, although Mr. Vernon might not consider himself bound by this pledge, nor by the decision of the meeting, yet he would state what the *law* was on the subject. It was, that if money was subscribed for any particular object, and if the person into whose hands that money comes use it for any other object whatever, then the subscribers are entitled to recover their money back again. Or there was another mode. If a design was manifested to make use of money so subscribed in such an improper manner, the subscribers might apply for an injunction to prevent it being gone on with. (Hear.) No decision of a majority of the meeting in favour of a removal of the Screen could bind the minority in the face of those pledges; and himself, and the subscribers who thought with him, were bound not to give

Cont. Mon. Jan. 1841. Pl. II. n. 41.



Engraved by J. J. Lambert

Drawn by H. Day

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Description of the Town and Borough of Ipswich, including the Villages and Country Seats in its Vicinity, more particularly those situated on the Banks of the Orwell. 8vo. pp. 504.

EVERY commercial town of importance should have a local history, in matter and embellishment, worthy of it, and this we can truly say of the work before us. The influence and utility of such books are not indeed subjects of sense, but their indirect action may be, and often is of the most important consequence. To enter into an elucidation of this general position is unnecessary, because we have often done so; and have no room to spare, on account of copious extracts.

Our author has exhibited superior taste in the selection of subjects for his excellent plates. These, of course, under such guidance, apply to architectural remains of curious construction and probable demolition. The chief of these is the subject of the plate before us (*see Plate II*), viz. the interior of a room at the Tankard Inn. The history of this valuable relic is as follows.—Pp. 220—223.

“ Sir Anthony Wingfield, K. G. Vice-Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor, and one of the Executors of Henry VIII. had a residence where the Tankard public-house and the Theatre now stand. In the former, some curious remains of the decorations of Sir Anthony's mansion still exist, particularly in a large room on the ground floor; the oak wainscot of which, beautifully carved in festoons of flowers, and a variety of devices, was formerly gilt, but is now painted blue and white. The ceiling is of grained work, carved and wrought something after the manner of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster. In various compartments of this ceiling numerous coats of arms are sculptured, and have been emblazoned in their proper colours, most of which are defaced; but still several of those of the Wingfield family, encircled with the motto of the Order of the Garter, remain in tolerable preservation. This room is twenty-seven feet long, sixteen feet nine inches wide, and only nine feet five inches high. The ceiling is divided into pannels, sixteen inches and a half square; there are twelve of these in the length of the room, and eight, in the

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breadth; each pannel is bordered with a band, and alternately emblazoned with a coat of arms, or filled up with a projecting ornament, in the shape of an inverted pediment, with concave sides, richly carved, and pendente six inches from the ceiling. Each of these projections terminates nearly in a point, topped with a leaf or rose. One large beam intersects the ceiling, in the centre, the whole length of the room, and two smaller transverse ones.”

Whatever defect there may be in the description, has been amply compensated by the accurate and beautiful engraving (here given) from a drawing by Mr. H. Davy, which at once stamps him as a master of his profession.

With regard to ceilings, it is known, that among our ancestors these were rare, and that they had only two ideas upon the subject: one, that if rooms were lofty they must be arched; and, if low (for they had no idea of high rooms, with horizontal ceilings), ornamented and cross-beamed. That the beams were intended for ornament as well as use cannot be doubted, because they are often moulded and wrought, where they are crossed, in rooms which had ornamented fireplaces. If the ceiling was carried up to the roof, the mere barn and stable rudeness was relieved by a succession of wooden arched timber couples, resting upon brackets, as at Westminster Hall, and the Grammar School here engraved (p. 281). And we are inclined to think that arched windows were essential to this plan, when correct, and not the square transom windows intruded in the school mentioned, for we must not condemn our ancestors for want of taste in the pure Gothic. An arched window, with a flat ceiling, must be out of keeping; and the innovation condemned is due to the barbarisms of the Tudor style.

“ Over the fireplace is a basso-relievo, rudely carved in wood, and coloured in a tasteless style. It represents the Judgment of Paris.* It is much mutilated.”

It is a disgrace to the national character, that Englishmen should feel a

* This is engraved at large in our vol. LXVI. p. 913.

schoolboy mischievous propensity to mutilation of fine objects, like children tired of toys. It is a disgrace, we say, because it shows a defect of intellectual feeling in regard to fine subjects of art, and an indifference even to honesty. A thief only would hammer into a lump, for sale, a piece of curiously wrought plate; and a rascal only would scrape the colour off a fine painting. Who could admit a man

into a drawing-room, who would knock the ornaments from his vases, and break his china? yet so do Englishmen with splendid shrines and public monuments, and no sarcasms can be too severe for such indubitable tokens of a brutal mind.

We think that this room would, upon a more enlarged scale, make an excellent plate for the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries.



By the favour of our author we are enabled to give an engraving of that well-known machine for curing scolds, the "ducking-stool." The cut is a spirited sketch, made by Mr. G. Campion, late of Ipswich, of a scene exhibiting persons preparing to carry this ceremony into execution. It was evidently a punishment intended by our ancestors for female delinquents, as the pillory was for males. In the *Leges Scotticor. Burgor. c. 21* (quoted by *Ducange v. Tumbrellum*), we have,

"If any man or woman be in blame concerning bread or beer, let the baker (*pistor*) be put upon the *collistrigium*, which is called *pillorie*, and the brewess (*brasiatrix*) upon the *tumbrell*, which is called *castigatorium*," the word *tumbrel* being a derivative from the French *tomber*. We have a loose recollection of having somewhere read, that among certain northern nations it was customary not to hang but to drown women, when under sentence of capital punishment; and at the present day

the Turks use a similar practice. From hence might have been derived the distinction between the pillory and tumbrel.—To return: In an apartment of the Custom-house at Ipswich, is an original ducking-stool.

“It is in the form of a strong backed arm chair, with a wrought iron rod, about an inch in diameter, fastened to each arm, in front, meeting in a segment of a circle above. There is also another iron rod affixed to the back, which curves over the head of a person seated in the chair, and is connected with the others at the top, to the centre of which is fastened an iron ring, for the purpose of slinging the machine into the river. In the Chamberlain’s Book are various entries of money paid to porters for taking down the ‘ducking-stole;’ and in the year 1597 three unfortunate females underwent this opprobrious ceremony. The fee for inflicting the punishment was 1s. 6d.”

Having now given illustrations of the engravings, with which the kindness of the author enables us to embellish this article, we proceed to other curious matters contained in this work.

Nothing is better known than the famous Corpus Christi pageants. 11 Hen. VIII. the great Court ordered, that every person absent from Corp. Chr. mass should forfeit a pound of wax.—P. 18. Flagged pavements for pedestrians are recent, and formerly kennels were in the middle of the streets; and in 1663 was made the following order of Court, that

“For the better preservation of children, which are walking or playing in the common streets of this town, every person coming with cart or tumbrel shall, for the time coming, lead the horse of such team in such manner, that one wheel may roll on one side of the channel, and the other on the other side; and such as offend herein, shall forfeit 12d. for the use of the poor.”—P. 49.

So late as 1734, we find an election for Members of Parliament held upon a Sunday.—P. 91.

Mr. Bailiff Sparrow presented George the First with a *marchpane* of extraordinary dimensions. Our author says,

“This confectionary composition was made of cake, pistachio-nuts, sugar, sweetmeats, and confits.”—P. 92.

Our author will see from Cotgrave (*v. Pain d’Amande*), that not pistachio-nuts but almonds were used. Percy, Ballads (i. 358), calls *march-paine* a kind of biscuit. Coles in his *English*

Dictionary says, “*march-pane, masse-pain*, f. (q. *massa panis*) sugared paste made into little cakes. At the enthronization feast of Archbishop Warham, all his honours and offices were drawn, depicted, and delineated, in gilded *march-paine*, upon the banquetting dishes.—(Weev. Fun. Mon. 232. ed. fol.) To make *march-paine* was a female accomplishment; for Drayton says (Ecl. iv.)

“The silk well couth she twist and twine,
And make the fine *march-pane*.”

It appears from Nichols’s *Progresses of James the First* (i. 597), that certain cooks, and the apothecary of the King, sent each a *marchpane*, for a new year’s gift, in 1605-6.

The King sent his picture, in return, to Mr. Bailiff Sparrow; a custom which seems to have succeeded that of acknowledging such gifts by presents of plate.

The following is a very extraordinary case:

“May 7th, 1762. In the paper of this date is an account of a most extraordinary case of affliction in a family at Wattisham, attested by Dr. Wollaston of Bury, and various magistrates, in which a family, consisting of a mother and five children, being first seized with a pain in one of their legs, they all of them, in the course of a few days, lost the use of their lower limbs; a mortification ensued, and it was necessary to perform amputation upon the whole of them; and, what is remarkable, during this affliction, they all of them appeared to be in perfect health, and suffered very little pain.”—p. 162.

The first attempt here at a Horticultural Society was made in 1823, under the appellation of the “Gooseberry Society.” The members were, in consequence, nicknamed “Gooseberry Fools;” and the result was, a change of denomination, and a more improved institution.—p. 183.

Our author, speaking of Wolsey’s birth, says, judiciously,

“The occupation of Wolsey’s father matters but little; for Cavendish, who was the servant of this mighty prelate, states that he was a poor man’s son of Ipswich.”—p. 240.

Cavendish must have known who and what he was, and if his extraordinary elevation as prime minister, and his ostentatious habits (*the beggar on horseback*) had not excited the bitterest feelings, he would, if an ascetic,

have been deemed a martyr. Historical criticism should always go back to contemporary ideas. It is well known, that in those days few or no laymen were either sufficiently learned or intellectual to conduct the high offices of state; and that, in those days, the clerks were, in the main, lawyers also. In the present times, public business cannot be conducted in either house of parliament without a commixture of lawyers. Wolsey was a clever business man, useful to his sovereign, and valued by him because obsequious. In a clerk of those days pedigree was not regarded, because it was not expected. "Yeomen," says Holinshed, "sent their sons to the universities," and Thomas Cromwell and Wolsey were mere pet dogs of sovereigns, whom they could victimate when political necessity required, without any public feeling being interested in their behalf, unless they were saints also. It is certain that Wolsey raised himself, and that if he had favour he had also merit; Piers Gaveston, on the contrary, was a royal favourite, and it was evidently a preference to which office did not entitle him.

It has been observed by men who know the army and navy well, that, if mobs are scientifically managed, it has often been by deserters. We know such a man, who shot dead a constable in broad daylight, fled to a navigable river adjacent, unloosed an anchored barge, landed on the other side, concealed himself in a large wood, and by nocturnal progresses reached a coalmine in Glamorganshire, where he lay secreted for weeks; and though three of his gang were hanged, as aiders and abettors, has eluded pursuit from that day to this. There can be little doubt, therefore, of the following story:

"April 21st, 1787, Richard Kedgson was hanged at Rushmere; when he made the extraordinary confession, that he had enlisted forty-nine times into different regiments in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and had obtained 397 guineas, as bounty-money, thereby."—p. 363.

The mischief of pseudo-patriots is, that they make rascals wholesale by the hundreds, when they hold their tumultuous assemblages; and in like manner a deserter, like Robin Hood, will organize a gang of banditti with most annoying success, at least for a *rabble period*.

In p. 428, we have a wood-cut of an oaken chest of great antiquity, curiously carved, in bas-relief; which chest contains the corporation records. It is certain, that the costumes of the figures may be found in the fourteenth century; that two of them have the long pole-axe, which Dr. Meyrick makes the distinction of a general; that one is an archer, with a quiver of arrows; and that all are soldiers, except one, who holds in his hand a large bird. From the principal figure being in the act of sheathing his sword, some victory may have been the subject, for he is plainly narrating news to the others. Perhaps it was some matter in which the Ipswich men had a concern. Our author states, p. 389, that Edward III. after the battle of Cressy, in 1338, confirmed at Walton, in the vicinity, the charters of Ipswich; and taking into consideration the uses to which the chest is applied, we conceive that the carving may have been intended to commemorate that event.

We here leave this work, with feelings of high satisfaction; and warmly recommend it.

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English Monastic Libraries. I. A Catalogue of the Library of the Priory of Bretton, in Yorkshire. II. Notices of the Libraries belonging to other Religious Houses. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. 4to. pp. xii. 30. Nichols and Son.

IF it were proper courtesy to speak so of a small tract like the present, compared with the larger works of an eminent author, we should say that the elegant manner in which a subject that seems to possess a confined interest, has been treated by Mr. Hunter in the tract before us, is highly creditable to his acknowledged abilities.

The former of the articles described in the title, is taken from the Chartulary of the Priory of Bretton, "preserved in the library of a neighbouring family;" and being printed for insertion in a topographical work nearly ready for publication, the editor has acted wisely in subtracting from that book which has a different general subject, the valuable facts and observations with which he was able to illustrate it; and thus to contribute a considerable body of information on an important part of Literary History, which has not yet received sufficient attention from the learned.

This Catalogue was made fourteen years after the dissolution of the monastery, when the books were at the village of Worsborough, in the custody of some of the members of the dissolved institution. Like most other ancient Catalogues, it describes the distinct works separately; several of which being sometimes bound in one volume, and others consisting of several volumes, though the whole number of volumes may be uncertain, it may be generally estimated equal to the number of articles. Thus the Bretton books were 143; of which 31 were in the house of William Brown late Prior, on the 21st of July, 1558; 29 in the chamber of Thos. Wilkinson and Ric. Hinchclyf, formerly purchased and given by Thos. Frobyseer, late sub-prior; 15 in the chamber of the same T. Wylkynson alias Bolton; 52 in the chamber of R. Hynchelyff alias Woollay, some of which, it seems, were written by his own hand (*sumptibus ejus et manu adquisiti*); there were also 10 books on Physic, and 6 on Grammar, belonging to the same studious person.

The following are some of the most original and remarkable books. Page 3, "Liber Introductorius pro Novitiis, de ritu et ceremoniis religionis; collectore Thoma Frobisher, sub-priore R. Tyc-kyll."—4. "Explanationes Roberti Holcote, in Proverbia Salomonis."—5. "Polleanttheon: opus suavissimis floribus exornatum, tam de novo quam de veteri testamento, et Dicta Doctorum."—"Dictionarius Pauperum, et Figura Biblia; ambo in uno libro."—"Consolatorium Theologicum Johannis de Tambaco."—7. "Musica Monachorum Johannis Norton, Prioris de Monte Graciæ."—"Seneca moralissimus cum commento."* Many of the books were evidently printed, and some of them were in English; and from the account of their proprietors, it seems that few could have been antiently the property of the monastery, which was established so early as the middle of the twelfth century.

* The following emendations are suggested, as not interfering with the barbarous phraseology of the Catalogue. P. 6, line 28, "Cronica cronicorum," read—*arum*; p. 6, l. 10, supply *moralis*[*tatibus*]; last line, for "usibus" read *versibus* (*u* sibus), the "Aurora" being a poetical version of the Scriptures in hexameter verse; p. 7, l. 14, "tractatus de *Vivis* a Mag. Arnolde de Media Villa [*Middleton*?] editus," read *Vivis*,

Turning from this Catalogue to examine the accompaniments produced by the pen of Mr. Hunter, we observe that his preface is interesting and elegant, and the remarks which it contains, on the probable losses caused by the destruction of monastic libraries, and the uses to which the MSS. might be now applied, are very just and striking. He has given a judicious analysis of the kinds of books whereof those collections were mostly composed, in sixteen classes. But we cannot assent to the remark, that "*complete Catalogues of the Libraries of the English religious houses, are very rare remains of the middle ages*;" because we perceive that Mr. Hunter's information on this subject, just and accurate as it is, is very limited, in proportion to what we know to be accessible. He seems to be aware of the existence of only *eight* Catalogues, including that which his book contains; those of Glastonbury, Peterborough, Leicester, Reading, and Deping, being in print, and those of Ramsey and Dover in MS.

The accounts of the ancient Libraries which form the second part of this work, are drawn from "the invaluable notices of Leland," in whose Collectanea were recorded the chief books that he observed in his monastic researches. The scattered notices in that great man's work, "De Scriptoribus Britannicis," are incorporated, and some valuable facts from other sources. The names of the Libraries being arranged alphabetically, afford a convenient reference to any particular one; and the whole is closed by a beautiful contrast of the state of York library, in the respective times of Leland and of Alcuin, from whose poem on that city is given an interesting account of its pristine literary treasures.

It will, we conceive, afford pleasure to Mr. Hunter to be assured, that he is in error where he observes, that "beside what we can learn from Leland and the existing catalogues [afore mentioned], there is little to be recovered; the whole of what could be now collected on this subject, would lie in a small compass."—(p. vii).

A considerable mass of information relative to those ancient treasures of learning, and a great number of Catalogues of them, have been collected by one of our Correspondents, who has for several years pursued the investiga-

tion of them, with the same desire that Mr. Hunter expresses, "that what still remains in MS. should be brought to light, and that what is to be found in our printed literature should be collected." We hope that our Correspondent will shortly favour us with some account of the materials of his intended publication.

◆

The Literary Correspondence of John Pinkerton, Esq. Now first printed from the Originals in possession of Dawson Turner, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn and Bentley.

MR. DAWSON TURNER has done the literary world good service by this publication. It is by such letters that many facts connected with literature and its professors, are brought to light; that errors are corrected and motives ascertained; and they serve as guides to the biographer in the true appreciation of character.

The life of Pinkerton probably exhibits as striking a warning to literary men as ever was presented for their government and guidance. With an intellect of uncommon depth and singular acuteness, an understanding clear, forcible, and manly, of extensive learning, and laborious industry; yet all these gifts and endowments were lamentably neutralized by the violence of his temper and the acerbity of his disposition. The pursuits of literature did not humanize, and his intercourse with the most polished of his literary contemporaries failed to soften the asperities of his mind; he lived in an almost constant state of intellectual warfare with those with whom he ought rather "to have taken sweet counsel and walked as friends," and his latter days were spent in indigence and exile. He had the power to have built up for himself a lasting reputation as a scholar, and the permanent resources of independence seemed amply within his grasp; and yet we find him, in the last years of his life, under great bodily decay and severe privation, living in Paris on the precarious charity of those friends whose benevolence was stronger than their resentments. The moral of such a life is upon the surface, and speaks the solemn truth, that something beyond intellect, however capacious, and learning, however great, are necessary to give dignity to character, to conciliate the esteem of the wise and the

approbation of the good; that the possession of "all knowledge," and the understanding of "all mysteries," are "nothing" without the "charity" which softens the temper and purifies the heart. It would be an act of injustice to the memory of this departed scholar not to state that he lamented too late the absence of the principle we have endeavoured to enforce; and it is equally due to Mr. Dawson Turner to say that the instructive lesson to be derived from the errors of Mr. Pinkerton, did not escape his well-informed understanding and his rightly regulated mind. His words are these: "That something more (than talents and industry) are required to turn these advantages to their full account, and that the endowments of the mind, unless accompanied by sound and consistent principles, can tend but little to the happiness of the individual or the good of society."

We have only to make a few selections from this correspondence, as a sample of its literary value, and to recommend the volumes as a valuable addition to the stores of epistolary anecdote and literary elucidation. The biography of Mr. Pinkerton will be found in this Magazine for May 1826, [he died March 10 that year, not May 10, as Mr. Turner has it,] and somewhat enlarged in the Fifth Volume of Nichols's Literary Illustrations.

The following Letter from Dr. Percy is interesting, not only for its characteristic relation to the Bishop's earlier studies, but for the natural desire it evinces that the pursuits by which he is distinguished should be assigned their proper place with regard to *time*,—and that his severer episcopal duties should not be supposed to have been interrupted by the researches into poetical reliques.

"Carlisle, Jan. 3, 1788.

"I received your very obliging letter, but unluckily mislaid it, as soon as it was perused, so that I only answer it from what I remember of the contents. I am exceedingly glad that I have it in my power to oblige you on the subject of the old poem of King James I. of Scotland, entitled *Pebelis to the Play*; of which, by good luck, I have the transcript here; for, in general, I have left in Northamptonshire whatever collections I had formerly made of this sort. And, indeed, my studies and attention have so long been directed to other objects, that I should not easily have come at this, if I had not had this copy with me. I formerly

told you that I had laid it by for my son (in case he chose to be editor of some supplemental volumes of the *Reliques*), or, if he should decline it, for a very poetical nephew of mine. You will, I hope, excuse it therefore, if, whenever either of them undertakes a work of that sort, they should reprint this old poem, which in the interim is at your service to be inserted in any publication of yours.

"I send you the copy I made myself from the old manuscript, wherein alone it is preserved. The transcript is faithfully and correctly made. I hope, therefore, you will print it without any conjectural emendations, at least in the text; and if you propose any, you will confine them to the margin or your notes. Confronting my manuscript with the text, you will see notes variorum, viz. of myself and also my friends, out of which I believe such a commentary may be gathered as will explain every obsolete phrase and obscure passage. When you have made such use of it as is necessary for your intended work, I will beg you to deliver safely to me, whenever demanded, for the use above mentioned, this old transcript and notes. If you think it necessary to mention in print that you received this old piece from me, I will beg you only to quote me by the name of Dr. Percy, or rather the Editor of the *Reliques* of ancient Poetry, in 3 vols. omitting Rev., much more all mention of my present title, &c. And, if necessary, you may speak of my slight poetical pursuits, as what had been the amusement of my younger years and hours of relaxation from severer studies, which in truth they were, as it is more than twenty years since the three volumes of *Reliques*, &c. were collected for the press, and even nineteen years since they were printed. And I have been so entirely drawn off from this subject by other unavoidable and necessary avocations, that Dodsley is I believe reprinting the book without my being able to peruse or look at a single sheet or page in it. I am very glad your former volume has been so well received."

The Letters of Horace Walpole are in the best style of that gifted individual. We will select a specimen of his shortest:

"*Strawberry Hill, July 27, 1785.*

"You thank me much more than the gift deserved, Sir: my editions of such pieces as I have left, are waste paper to me. I will not sell them at the ridiculously advanced prices that are given for them: indeed, only such as were published for sale, have I sold at all; and therefore the duplicates that remain with me are to me of no value but when I can oblige a friend with them. Of a few of my impressions I have no copy but my own set; and as I could give you only an imperfect collection, the

present was really only a parcel of fragments. My memory was in fault about the Royal and Noble Authors. I thought I had given them to you. I recollect now that I only lent you my own copy; but I have others in town, and you shall have them when I go thither. For Vertue's manuscript I am in no manner of haste. I heard on Monday, in London, that the letters were written by a Mr. Pilkington, probably from a confounded information of Maty's review: my chief reason for calling on you twice this week was to learn what you had heard, and I shall be much obliged to you for farther information, as I do not care to be too inquisitive, lest I should be suspected of knowing more of the matter.

"There are many reasons, Sir, why I cannot come into your idea of printing Greek. In the first place I have two or three engagements for my press; and my time of life does not allow me to look but a little way farther. In the next, I cannot now go into new expenses of purchase: my fortune is very much reduced, both by my brother's death, and by the late plan of reformation. The last reason would weigh with me had I none of the others. My admiration of the Greeks was a little like that of the mob on other points, not from sound knowledge. I never was a good Greek scholar, have long forgotten what I knew of the language; and, as I never disguise my ignorance of any thing, it would look like affectation to print Greek authors. I could not bear to print them, and such a confession would perhaps be as much affectation as unfounded pretensions. I must therefore stick to my simplicity, and not go out of my line. It is difficult to divest one's self of vanity, because impossible to divest one's self of self-love. If one runs from one glaring vanity, one is caught by its opposite. Modesty can be as vain-glorious on the ground as Pride on a triumphal car. Modesty, however, is preferable; for should she contradict her professions, still she keeps her own secret, and does not hurt the pride of others."

It may be recollected that Gibbon, in an address published in 1793 (which is printed in his *Miscellanies*, and quoted by Mr. Turner at p. 449), very warmly recommended Mr. Pinkerton to the public as the editor of a *Corpus* of our English Annals. The letters of the Roman Historian published in the present work, are distinguished by that easy and elegant flow of language in which he is without a rival. The following is a specimen:

"*July 25, 1793.*

"It gave me real concern on last Tuesday se'night, the day appointed for our interview, I was not able, as I had forewarned

The consequence of this was at length a bankruptcy, but to his eternal honour it is recorded that he never thought his obligations to his creditors discharged until he had repaid them in full. Obtaining subsequently employment in a political character, by the favour of King William, he says, in 1705, that with a numerous family, and no help but his own industry, he had forced his way with undiscouraged diligence, through a sea of misfortunes, and reduced his debts, exclusive of composition, from 17,000*l.* to less than 5000*l.* ;” which shews, by the bye, that his commercial ventures must have been considerable. On this occasion he utters a sentiment which must place the principles of his character on the highest point of estimation in the eyes of every just man and good Christian, of what denomination soever, and which nobly atones for his inveterate prejudices in other matters :

“ Never think yourself discharged in conscience (says De Foe), though you may be discharged in law. The obligation of an honest mind can never die. No title of honour, no recorded merit, no mark of distinction, can exceed that lasting appellation—an *honest man*. He that lies buried under such an epitaph, has more said of him than volumes of history can contain ; the payment of debts after fair discharges is the clearest title to such a character that I know, and how any man can begin again, and hope for a blessing or favour from God, without such a resolution, I know not.”—(Review, vol. iii. p. 148.)

William the Third was now embarked in an expensive war with France in support of his title to the crown, and De Foe was engaged by some eminent persons of the state in proposing ways and means to raise money for the public exigencies. He also obtained an appointment as Accountant to the Commissioners of the Glass Duty. This tax being repealed in 1699, he became Secretary to the Tile and Brick-kiln Works at Tilbury, in Essex. Pan-tiles had hitherto been brought from Holland, and were now first made in England ; the speculation did not, however, succeed, and was abandoned about the year 1703. De Foe lost 3000*l.* which he had embarked himself in a share of the undertaking. While he was resident at Tilbury, he relates an incident which will be read with interest by the lovers of natural history. Speaking of the

ant being supplied with wings at a certain period of its growth, he proceeds :

“ I once knew a flight of these ants come over the marshes from Essex, in a most prodigious quantity, and black cloud ; they began to fall about a mile before they came to the Thames, and in flying over the river they fell so thick that the water was covered with them. I had two servants rowing a small boat over the river just at that time, and I believe near two pecks of them fell into the boat. They fell so thick, that I believe my hat full came down the funnel of two chimneys in my house, which stood near the river's edge ; and in proportion to this quantity they fell for the space, as I could observe, of half a mile in breadth, at least. Some workmen I employed there said they spread two miles ; but they then fell not so thick, and they continued falling for near three miles.”—Review, vol. iv. 317, 319.

Under the year 1694 we have a notice of the death of Queen Mary ; and we are told, on the authority of Oldmixon, that the King said, “ during the whole course of their marriage he had never known one single fault in her ; and that there was a worth in her, which nobody knew besides himself.” The King cherished her memory during life, and after his own death a ringlet of her hair was found attached by a black ribbon to his arm. Tillotson died a few weeks before the Queen, and a well deserved tribute is paid by Mr. Wilson to this eminently good man, and champion of sincere and unostentatious religion.

“ Tillotson had what was far better than the praise of bigots, the approbation of an enlightened conscience, and the esteem of the wise and good, of all religious persuasions. King William's eulogy upon him was, ‘ I never knew an honest man, and I never had a better friend.’ He was, in all respects, an ornament to his order. As he was a careful observer of human nature, so he made a large allowance for the frailties of others, and was disposed to put the best construction upon their actions. This amiable prelate died in his sixty-fifth year, upon the 23d November, 1694. It was observed of him, that he despised wealth any further than as it was a means for charity.”—p. 240.

The affair at Glenco afforded a subject for De Foe's pen, in defence of King William. This unfortunate business presented too good a handle for the King's enemies to be neglected by them. In February, 1692, the Highland chieftain Macdonald, and about thirty of his clan, were put to the sword on account of their suspected

adherence to the cause of the ex-king, and their having neglected, within the time limited by a proclamation, to come in and take the oaths to the existing government. The just summary of this business appears to be, that the faithful attachment of the Highlanders to the line of Stuart rendered some measures of extraordinary severity necessary, as their disaffection towards the ruling powers was ripe to shew itself in open revolt at the first opportunity. The discretionary faculty lodged in the King's agents, was carried to an extent of cruel severity which William himself had never intended to authorize. Lord Stair, then Secretary of State for Scotland, is charged with this abuse of the King's commission, and his instructions were executed with all the cruelty that is the consequence of party violence, by the subordinate agents concerned. Indeed all historical experience has taught us, that party violence is inseparable from the existence of men as a body politic. All that therefore can be done by prudent statesmen, is to endeavour to keep its consequences within the bounds of humanity, and to give it a right direction, as to its ultimate purposes. As to concessions to faction, they are but weak and shallow experiments in the Utopian state of liberalism, which are sure to endanger the wisest institutions, to generate anarchy and confusion, and to subject good men for a time to the dominion of the worst of tyrants, the mob.

In 1697, De Foe published his "Essay upon Projects." It may be observed, as years have rolled on, that most of these have, sooner or later, been adopted by the public. Among them are found schemes for banks in general, and a royal national bank in particular, which was to lower the interest of money, by discounting bills for merchants, and making advances on their goods, and other securities. He recommends branch banks in the country, in connexion with the national bank; the improvement of highways, in structure and durability; friendly or benefit societies; a pension-office in every county, to receive the deposits of the poor, an anticipation of savings' banks; an asylum for idiots; an academy for military studies. "Men," says he, "are not born with muskets on their shoulders, nor fortifications in their heads; neither is it natural to

shoot bombs, and undermine towns. As long as nations continue the practice of war, they should be prepared to enter upon it with effect." An office for registering seamen; and an institution for the education of females, are suggested; which last gives occasion to his breaking out into a beautiful eulogy on the female character, of which we subjoin a portion.

"If a woman be well bred, and taught the proper management of her natural wit, she proves generally very sensible and retentive; and, without partiality, a woman of sense and manners is the finest and most delicate part of God's creation, the glory of her Maker, and the great instance of his singular regard to man, to whom he gave the best gift either God could bestow, or man receive; and it is the sordidest piece of folly and ingratitude in the world, to withhold from the sex the due lustre which the advantages of education give to the natural beauty of their minds. A woman well bred and well taught, furnished with the additional accomplishments of knowledge and behaviour, is a creature without comparison. Her society is the emblem of sublimer enjoyments; she is all softness and sweetness, love, wit, and delight; she is every way suitable to the sublimest wish; and the man that has such a one for his portion, has nothing to do but rejoice in her, and be thankful."

An academy for the English language, to polish and preserve it in purity, was a matter which engaged the consideration of De Foe, as well as of Swift.

An occurrence which took place in the year 1697, gave rise to the controversy about occasional conformity.

The dissenters, on accepting office, had not refused to comply with the qualifying test established by the legislature, and the church party accepted this compliance as an approximation in point of charity and good-will towards their tenets. Sir Humphrey Edwin, a Presbyterian, being elected to the mayoralty, carried this principle as far as it could go, and attended the church and the conventicle on alternate Sundays. Halting thus between two opinions, it is not surprising if he gave satisfaction to the advocates of neither. On one occasion, it being the turn of the Puritans, he ventured to carry the regalia of his office to the meeting-house.

Swift, in his admirable allegory, the "Tale of a Tub," alludes to the official influence obtained by dissenters in the

manner above related, by telling us that Jack's tatters had come into fashion in court and city, that he got upon the great horse, and ate custard.* De Foe strenuously opposes the propriety of dissenters, under any plea, submitting to the test; he says, none but Protestants halt between God and Baal: "Christians, of an amphibious nature, who have such preposterous consciences, that can believe one way of worship to be right, and yet serve God another."—"How can you take it (the sacrament) as a civil act in one place, and a religious act in another?" This he calls "playing bo-peep with the Almighty." And by these remarks he indeed but proves the impossibility of divesting the opponents of the Reformed Church of that degree of party feeling, which determines them to see nothing in her sublime offices and decent ceremonies but a remnant of Romish superstitions. This is the trite and vulgar objection, which is current even in the present day. It is vain to argue with such cavillers, unless they would approach the subject in a different spirit.

In the year 1700, De Foe produced his historical poem, "The True-born Englishman;" of the popularity of which it is sufficient to say, that he himself published nine editions, at the price of a shilling; and that of pirated cheap copies, above 80,000 were disposed of in the streets of London. The object was to show the absurdity of his countrymen abusing King William as a foreigner, and his followers as upstart nobility and gentry. He levels some keen strokes of satire at "the boast of heraldry."

"Tis well that virtue gives nobility,
Else God knows where we had our gentry,
Since scarce one family is left alive
Which does not from some foreigner derive.
Of sixty thousand English gentlemen,
Whose names and arms in registers remain,
We challenge all our heralds to declare
Ten families, which English Saxons are."

* * * * *

* A state horse was kept for the Mayor, before a coach was provided for him in processions. As to the custard, it was an important dish at the civic feasts.—See De Foe's own lines, as quoted by the Editor, in illustration:

"To ride the city horse, and wear the chain."

Reformation of Manners.

"A true-born Englishman's a contradiction,
In speech an irony, in fact a fiction;
A metaphor, invented to express
A man akin to all the universe!"

And he sums up all with the axiom
"virtus sola nobilitas," expressed in two lines:

"For fame of families is all a cheat,
'Tis personal virtue only makes us great."

The famous Kentish petition of remonstrance to the Parliament, was presented to the House of Commons on the 8th of May, 1701, and drew down upon the five Kentish Gentlemen, who brought it to London as deputies for the county, the severest censure of the House. They were committed to the Gate-house (Newgate) during the session. It was on this occasion that De Foe drew up his celebrated Legion Paper; and it was reported at the time, that, disguised as an old woman, he delivered it to the Speaker as he entered the House. The fact however seems to be, that he gave it in person, accompanied by about sixteen gentlemen of quality, who, in case of necessity, were prepared to act as his protectors. The Legion Memorial was enclosed in the following letter to Robert Harley, esq. the Speaker:

"Mr. Speaker—The enclosed memorial you are charged with, in behalf of many thousands of the good people of England. There is neither Papist, Jacobite, seditious, court or party interest concerned in it, but honesty and truth. You are commanded by 200,000 Englishmen to deliver it to the House of Commons, and to inform them that it is no banter, but serious truth, and a serious regard to it is expected. Nothing but justice and their duty is required; and it is required by them, who have both a right to require, and power to compel, viz. the people of England. We could have come to the House strong enough to oblige them to hear us, but we have avoided any tumult, not desiring to embroil, but to save our native country. If you refuse to communicate it to them, you will find cause in a short time to repent it."

The language of the Memorial itself was bold, and even threatening, pointing out to the Parliament, in fifteen articles, various imputations against them, as violating the Bill of Rights, imprisoning subjects for exercising the right of petition, suffering saucy and indecent reproaches upon his Majesty's person, delaying to grant him the necessary supplies, being scandalously vicious themselves, both in morals and

religion, lewd in life, and erroneous in doctrine, having public blasphemers, and impudent deniers of the divinity of our Saviour among them, and suffering them to go unreproved and unpunished, to the infinite regret of all good Christians, and the just abhorrence of the whole nation; that whatever power was above law was tyrannical, and might be reduced by extrajudicial methods. They were not above the people's resentment; they made them members, and might reduce them to the rank whence they were chosen, and give them a taste of their abused kindness they might not be pleased with.—(p. 398.) This extraordinary composition was subscribed, "Our name is Legion, for we are many;" and assured the house, in a postscript, that if they wished the Memorial to be signed with their names, it should be done on the first order, and personally presented. The Legion Memorial at once incensed the Commons, and threw the party who had committed the Kentish members into the deepest consternation. A committee was appointed to draw up an address on the subject of these seditious acts to his Majesty, but it was ultimately thought better to let the matter pass off in silent contempt. *Ex post facto* proceedings had been threatened against the five Kentish deputies; but this demonstration stayed them, and on the termination of the session, on the 24th of June, they were discharged. A splendid entertainment was given at Mercers' Hall on this occasion, where De Foe, the author of the Legion Letter, was seated next to them. They were dignified by the title of the five Kentish Worthies, and their return to the county was hailed by public de-

monstrations of joy, all along their road.*

The first volume closes with a particular detail of the death of King William, whose character is made the subject of a just eulogy. De Foe was not deficient in paying the last tribute of his pen to the memory and public services of his deceased patron, a duty to which he was inclined from private gratitude and political principle.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Excerpta Historica; or Illustrations of English History. Parts II. and III. 8vo, pp. 216. Samuel Bentley.

THE extracts from the Privy-purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, with which the First Part broke off, are here continued; and afford abundant proof how many historical facts and illustrations, of great importance and at present entirely unknown, may yet be recovered from these interesting but hitherto much neglected records.† In the present case there is scarcely a political circumstance in the thirteen years comprised by the record, to which some reference does not occur. For the expeditions into France, the costs of the necessary preparations in arms and shipping are mentioned; the date of the proclamation of the peace in October 1492, is corrected; and mention is made of the payment of a bribe of 500*l.* to Sir Robert Clifford, for the betrayal of his accomplices in the conspiracy in favour of Warbeck, in January 1495. Notices occur of the arrival of, and rewards given to, various ambassadors; of payments to numerous spies; of the apprehension and execution of criminals and traitors, particularly of Sir Edward Stanley, K. G. the King's Chamberlain, and of Lord Aud-

* They were gentlemen of family and respectability in the county: William Colepeper, Thomas Colepeper, David Polhill, Justinian Champneys, and William Hamilton, esquires. Mr. Polhill, whose seat was near Otford, was met on Blackheath by 600 of his tenantry and friends on horseback.

† We are happy to announce the appearance of the Privy-purse Expenses of Henry's Queen, Elizabeth of York, edited by Mr. Nicolas, in 8vo, uniformly with those before published of King Henry the Eighth. A similar volume, edited by Mr. Madden, will contain those of the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen: and we shall thus have such a Tudor series, as, though broken, will be sufficient to throw great additional light on the reigns and characters of the sovereigns of that house. When the original of Henry the Seventh's book is found (now supposed to be buried among the ill-stored records in the body of Westminster Hall) that also, with additions, may form a valuable volume.—We must not omit to mention also in this place, the proposal of Mr. T. Duffus Hardy to publish the Wardrobe Accounts of the 6th, 13th, 14th, and 18th years of King Edward the First, from the originals in the Tower. These are the earliest records of the kind that have been hitherto discovered.

ley, the leader of the rebels at the battle of Blackheath, in 1497. The King's journey into Devonshire,* and his measures to suppress the rebellion in favour of Perkin Warbeck, in the autumn of that year, receive particular illustration. On the 4th Oct. Henry arrived at Taunton; and on the following day "came Perkin Werbek;" an entry which corrects the statement of Lord Bacon that Perkin was not taken until after the King's arrival at Exeter. Each of the places visited by the King is named; the marriages and burials of several members of the royal family are mentioned; and in a word, these accounts corroborate and add to that which was previously known; they bring many new facts, some of them of importance, and all of interest, to light; and, what is scarcely of less value, they fix the precise dates of most historical events of the time. We shall conclude these remarks by showing, in the editor's own words, the impression these private records create of Henry's personal character:

"There is not a single entry which justifies the generally received opinion, that he was miserly or avaricious; that he lived on terms of unkindness with his wife; or that he was a harsh and vindictive sovereign. On the contrary, many payments show that he was merciful, considerate, and liberal. His taste for literature, and patronage of its professors, was displayed in numerous rewards bestowed on persons for writing and presenting books to him, and more particularly on poets; who are said by Warton to have swarmed about his Court, and one of whom appears to have been attached to most of the members of his family. The King moreover supported several scholars at the University; and, as well as the Queen, maintained children, who had been given to them. The printers at Westminster, including by name Richard Pynson, are mentioned, as well as the purchase of several books for his library, the care of which was confided to a person called Quintin Paulet. Pictures were also objects of his attention; and his predilection for architecture would seem, from the large sums laid out in his palace at Shene, Woodstock, and Langley, on St. George's Chapel, and on his Chapel at Westminster, to have amounted almost to a passion. Gratuities were frequently given to astronomers and physicians; and musicians were paid for composing masses and carols."

In Bacon's History of Henry the Seventh, it is stated that the King "had, though he were no good scoleman, the honour to convert a heretick by dispute at Canterbury." It is remarkable that under the date of April 20, 1498 (at which time the King was in that city), occurs the entry "To the herytik at Canterbury, 6s. 8d.;" and we are inclined to regard this as a confirmation of Bacon's story. It may be thought, that, as when a certain corporeal malady was submitted to a Royal physician, or as with the Jew conversions of our own day, the 6s. 8d. was a main instrument in effecting the cure.

Under the 25th of May in the same year, we find, "For a rewarde yeven at the paper mylne, 16s. 8d." This is particularly remarkable, because it has been generally asserted that the first Paper Mill in England was erected half a century later, in the reign of Elizabeth.

We thus find that an account-book of the private expenses of one of our ancient monarchs may even illustrate the history of science; and, to that of geographical discovery, various notices of the first intercourse with Newfoundland are not without their value. It was on March 5, 1495-6, that Henry granted letters patent to Sebastian Cabot, and his two sons, authorising them to sail under his banners with five ships, for the discovery of new countries, and to plant the said banners on, and to take possession of, whatever lands they might discover. (*Fœdera*, vol. xii.) We shall conclude our notices from these accounts, by placing together the several entries regarding the New-found-land. It is first mentioned—

"1497. Aug. 10. To hym that founde the new Isle, 10l.

"1498. March 22. To Lanslot Thirkill of London, upon a prest [a levy of ready money] for his shipp going towards the new Ilande, 30l.

"Delivered to Launcelet Thirkill going towards the new Ile in prest, 20l.

"April 1. To Thomas Bradley and Launcelet Thirkill going to the new Isle, 30l.

"To John Carter going to the new Ile, in rewarde, 2l.

"1502. Jan. 7. To men of Bristol

* "On the 25th of September," says the note, "Henry wrote from *Knaresborough*;" quoting for authority Ellis's Letters, where the King's billet is dated "*Knaresburgh*." The original (in the Bodleian Library) must, we imagine, have been here misread; the place appears to be between Woodstock, where the King was on the 23d of September, n. 38; and Cirencester, where he was on the 27th (*Excerpta*, p. 113).

that found Thise, 54. [Holinshed calls "Sebastian Gabato, a Genoa sonne, born in Bristol," and they were Bristol ships which went the voyage—"This yeare (1502) were brought unto the King three men taken in the new found islands, by Sebastian Gabato. These men were clothed in beasts' skins, and eat raw flesh, but spake such a language that no man could understand them; of the which three men, two of them were seene in the King's court at Westminster two yeares after, clothed like Englishmen, and could not be discerned from Englishmen."]

"Sept. 30. To the merchants of Bristoll that have bene in the Newe-founde Launde, 20l.

"1503. Nov. 17. To one that brought haukes from the Newfound Island, 1l.

"1504. April 8. To a preste [priest] that goeth to the new Ilande, 3l.

"1505. Aug. 25. To Clays goying to Richemount with wyld cats and popyngays of the Newfound Island for his costs, 13s.4d."

The next article is the will of the celebrated citizen of London, Sir William Walworth, dated 1385. His bequests in money to the church and ecclesiastics amounted to about 390*l.*—a sum exceeding by 120*l.* that left to his family and kindred. To the poor he left about 65*l.*; for his funeral expenses 40*l.*; to his apprentices, servants, and friends, about 162*l.* He left books of divinity to three several religious communities; and some law-books to his brother. He had previously founded a College for a Master and nine Chaplains, in the church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane.

Next follow a high-spirited letter of James of Douglas, the Scottish Warden of the Marches, to King Richard the Second, in 1384; and a petition of Thomas Haseley to Henry the Sixth, for a reward for capturing Thomas Payn, one of the Lollards, who, it is stated, intended to have released the King of Scots from his prison in the castle of Windsor. It appears that his services were duly appreciated; and that he was liberally pensioned.

A list of New-year's gifts presented by King Henry VI. in 1437, to his principal relations and nobility, affords a curious description of various articles of jewellery; and a grant of the same reign by which an incumbent whose personage had been blown down in a storm, was allowed to keep 20*l.* which had been found among the crevices of the old building, shows how vigilantly the King's interests were watched, when such a windfall was claimed as

"treasure trove." The place was "Noenstoke"—i. e. Meon Soke, in Hampshire.

The next is an elaborate genealogical essay on the family of Swinford, the issue by her first husband of Katherine, first the concubine, and afterwards the third Duchess, of John of Gaunt. In consequence of her known intercourse with the Duke of Lancaster, the legitimacy of her son Sir Thomas Swinford was doubted; and was therefore certified by letters patent of 13 Henry IV. which are here printed. The epitaph stated by Weever to have been placed over the grave of her father in St. Paul's cathedral, appears to have been overlooked. His words are "Near Sir John Beauchamp's tomb (commonly called Duke Humphrey's), upon a faire marble stone inlaid all over with brass (of all which nothing but the heads of a few brazen nails are at this day visible), and engraven with the representation and coat-arms of the party defunct, thus much of a mangled inscription was of late time to be read: *Hic jacet Paganus Roet, miles, Guyenne Rex Armorum, pater Catherine Ducisse Lancastrie* ———." He adds, that the name of Sir Payn's second daughter was "Anne, who was married to Geoffrey Chaucer, our famous English poet,"—not Philippa, as elsewhere stated (see *Excerpta*, p. 155).

Next follow some contemporary verses on the state of political parties temp. Henry VI.; and in the Third Part is another piece of the same description. The Standards borne temp. Henry VIII. are continued in both Parts.

The Second and Third Parts are divided in a very curious series of papers relative to the Tournament between Lord Scales and the Bastard of Burgundy in 1467, and some minor feats of chivalry which took place at the same time. These articles are very elaborately compiled from a variety of authorities;* and are succeeded by two other papers illustrative of the reign of King Edward the Fourth: the Marriage of the Princess Margaret to the Duke of Burgundy in 1468, and the Will of Anthony Earl Ryvers, 1483.

Among a variety of shorter articles which compose the remainder of the

* In p. 213 "horribiliter" should surely be "honorabiliter"—a mistake arising from a contraction in the original.

Third Part, are most conspicuous, an account of Riots at Norwich, during which the Cathedral was consumed, in 1272; some documents relative to the Crusade taken by Edward the First in 1269, and his attempted assassination at Acre; and the Will and Funeral of Queen Anna of Cleves.

We have reserved to be mentioned last, an article of general interest, as Queen Anne Boleyn is one of the characters in English history whose sex and misfortunes obtain almost universal sympathy. It is the letter of a Portuguese gentleman who witnessed her execution; and which has remained, unknown to English readers, in the archives of the monastery of Alcobaca, in Portugal, whence it is now extracted through the favour of Lord Viscount Strangford. The very penitent speech of Lord Rochford is given at considerable length; and the last moments of the Queen are then described as follows:

“After this, on the next Friday, which was the 19th of the same month, the Queen was beheaded according to the manner and custom of Paris, that is to say, with a sword, which thing had not before been seen in this land of England. And a scaffold, having four or five steps, was then and there set up. And the unhappy Queen, assisted by the Captain of the Tower, came forth, together with the four ladies who accompanied her; and she was wholly habited in a robe of black damask, made in such guise that the cape, which was white, did fall on the outer side thereof. And then she besought the Captain of the Tower that he would in no wise hasten the minute of her death, until she should have spoken that which she had in mind to say; which he consenting to, she said as followeth:

“Good friends, I am not come here to excuse or to justify myself, forasmuch as I know full well that aught that I could say in my defence doth not appertain unto you, and that I could draw no hope of life from the same. But I come here only to die, and thus to yield myself humbly to the will of the King my Lord. And if in my life I did ever offend the King's Grace, surely with my death I do now atone for the same. And I blame not my judges, nor any other manner of person, nor any thing save the cruel law of the land by which I die. But be this, and be my faults as they may, I beseech you all, good friends, to pray for the life of the King my Sovereign Lord and yours, who is one of the best princes on the face of the earth, and who hath always treated me so well that better could not be: wherefore I submit to death with a good will, humbly asking pardon of all the world.”

“Then, with her own hands, she took her coifs from her head, and delivered them to one of her ladies, and then putting on a little cap of linen to cover her hair withal, she said, ‘Alas, poor head! in a very brief space thou wilt roll in the dust on this scaffold; and as in life thou didst not merit to wear the crown of a queen, so in death thou deservest not a better doom than this. And ye, my damsels, who, whilst I lived ever showed yourselves so diligent in my service, and who are now to be present at my last hour and mortal agony, as in good fortune ye were faithful to me, so even at this my miserable death ye do not forsake me. And as I cannot reward you for your true service to me, I pray you take comfort for my loss; howbeit, forget me not; and be always faithful to the King's Grace, and to her whom with happier fortune ye may have as your Queen and Mistress. And esteem your honour far beyond your life; and in your prayers to the Lord Jesu, forget not to pray for my soul.’ And being minded to say no more, she knelt down upon both knees, and one of her ladies covered her eyes with a baudage, and when they withdrew themselves some little space, and knelt down over against the scaffold, bewailing bitterly and shedding many tears. And thus, without more to say or do, was her head stricken off; she making no confession of her fault, and only saying, ‘O Lord God, have pity on my soul;’ and one of her Ladies then took up her head, and the others the body, and covering them with a sheet did put them into a chest which there stood ready, and carried them to the church which is within the Tower, where, they say, she lieth buried with the others.

“The Council then declared that the Queen's daughter was the child of her brother; and that as the child of a private person, the child be forthwith removed from that place; and that the King should again receive that Princess who was the daughter of the former and the true Queen, as his own and real daughter, and as being his successor in the kingdom. And the King did so receive her with the utmost graciousness.”

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The Scottish Gael; or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders; being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Inhabitants, Antiquities, and National Peculiarities of Scotland, more particularly of the Northern or Gaelic Parts of the Country, where the singular habits of the Aboriginal Celts are most tenaciously retained. By James Logan, F.S.A. Edin. 2 vols. 8vo. Plates.

IT is observed by Du Cange, that where we cannot explain ancient manners and customs by reference to the Classics, we must ascribe them (at least in Gaul and Britain) to a Celtic

origin. That this opinion is correct, it need only to be observed, that where History does not exist, we must judge by remains, which is no more than decision by phenomena in natural philosophy, and by circumstantial instead of positive evidence in jurisprudence. Of all that can be collected in authors concerning the Celts, there is no defect of literary information in the works of Pezron, Pelloutier, &c.; but the misfortune is, that this information is neither complete nor satisfactory, because the existing evidences ascend beyond history. Under such circumstances, the best that can be done is to congregate the evidences of *all* kinds existent, and to form conclusions from the *whole*. The danger is mere hypothesis; but no learned man does that, no more than a prudent one draws cheques upon a banker where he has no assets.

In all ancient nations, two things are sure to occur, superstition and barbarism. The Celts were composed of nations who were advanced beyond the savage to the pastoral state, but no further. Pezron makes the Celts synonymous with the Titans and Cyclopes of mythology, and the giants of Scripture. Now this we believe to be the fact; for most certain it is that the celebrated structures of Tyrins and Mycenæ are ascribed by him to Celts, Titans, and Cyclopes, as one and the same race; and there are remains of a temple at Agrigentum, where these giants are personified, as facings of piers. Moreover, it is to be observed that Cyclopes is not derived from $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omega\psi$; but from *cheklubes*, *chekelelubes*, a name given to them from the Phœnician *chek*, a bay, and *lilybæum*.* This was a promontory, and the best illustration of their primitive habits is that of Virgil in reference to Polyphemus, and the earliest, as to profane history, that of Homer in the ninth Odyssey. They were pirates and cannibals. When Moses sent out the spies, he found that in Palestine there were giants, children of Anak, who dwelt in tall and fenced cities; and Cluver adds that agriculture was introduced there by the conquering Israelites. That the Canaanites expelled by Joshua, formed the hyescos or shepherd Kings of Egypt, and were (as to a certain portion of

them at least) the builders of Tyrins and Mycenæ, is authenticated by history. There is, in short, no reason to think but that the earliest notices of the Celts are to be found in the Penta-teuch description of the giants and Canaanites, and Homer's account of the Cyclopes. Hence it ensues, that analogies have been found to stone circles, pillars, &c. in both Moses and Homer, and no where else. If objection be made to this identification of the Celts and Cyclopes, as affirmed by Pezron, we add that Appian makes the Celts to be descendants of *Celtus*, a son of the Cyclops Polyphemus, which *Celtes* or *Celtus*, seconded by his brothers Illetus and Gala, made himself master of all the country known under the name of the Celtic region. Now it is noticeable that this colonization illustrates Herodotus (*Euterpe*, 33), where he says that the Ister (i. e. *Danube*) rising in the country of the Celts by the river Pyrene, divides Europe in two parts; but the Celts are *beyond the pillars of Hercules* (i. e. beyond Gibraltar). From hence, then, we think that they came into Spain, Gaul, and Britain. As to the etymon from *Celtes* and *Celtus*, we answer that *Asia* was named, according to Diodorus, from *Asia*, daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Japet, *Europe* from *Europa*; and that if we ascend from history to mythology, we shall find numerous instances of such derivatives. It is very true that by punning upon a word in different languages, we may give a thousand origins, but it is always our rule to be guided by the authors nearest the times, and by contemporary practices. It is to no purpose alleging, that these were only mythological beings, for that is only true if they are allegorical personifications. With regard to the origin of the Celts, that cannot be true; nor is it true that Polyphemus owed his name to mere mythology; for Homer mentions a valorous Prince of the same appellation.

The difference between the manners and customs of the Celts (indicated by the Gauls, Germans, Spaniards, Britons,) from those of the Roman empire, confirms the statement of Herodotus, that the Danube was the partition line between the Celts or Western Europeans, and, according to Diodorus (see *Rennel's Herodotus*, i. 55), the *Scythians* on the east.

* Valpy's *Fundamental Origin of Greek Words*, p. 154, note 8.—REV.

GENT. MAG. January, 1831.

Such are our opinions. We mean not to controvert those of others, but we believe in the statement made, viz: that by the giants of the Septuagint, the Titans and Cyclopes of mythology (i. e. Homer's Cyclopes), and the nations expelled by Joshua, we are to understand the earliest known ancestors of the Celtæ. We also believe that there was an emigration which caused the occupation of the west of Europe, and might have been headed by a son of that terrific savage Polyphemus, an idea not more monstrous than that the bugbear of children *Bob*, was derived from a relative of Odin so denominated. Mr. Logan very properly observes (i. 3), that

"To derive the term *Celtæ* from 'hills,' or 'woods,' or 'waters,' or from western or northern position, when the people so designated occupied all parts of an extensive continent, and filled its islands, is manifestly absurd. It has been supposed that the Greeks applied the term to denote the *milky whiteness* of the skin; but in this point the difference between the two people seems insufficient to give rise to a designation which the Celts retained as their own proper name."

Now we as much believe that there might have been a man named *Celtes*, as one named *Romulus*; and we know that it was an ancient custom to name places from persons, and to invest them with a mythological history, like popish saints with a legend.

The word *Celts* certainly ascends to that period when the "Geographie Mythologique," as it is called by Ravaut de S. Etienne and the French antiquaries, prevailed to such an extent, that in the name of a place we could find the imaginary founder, as in *France*, Francus son of Antenor; in *Thoulouse*, Tulus; in *Nismes*, Nemausus, and so forth. Mythological as this may be, it is the real origin of the most ancient names of places.

In Chapter II. Mr. Logan treats of *Britain*, and the origin of its ancient inhabitants. He will not admit, that the Scilly Islands were the *Cassiterides* of the ancients. Major Rennel is of opinion, that the term *Cassiterides* ought to be extended to Cornwall at least; and Herodotus certainly knew the British Islands in part, as being the place from whence the Phenicians, and from them the Greeks, had their tin; without which they could not harden their copper so as to make it answer the purposes of iron, in weapons

v. c. 2) has some curious particulars respecting an island near the British coast, to which carriages laden with tin came at low water, in order to its being embarked on vessels for the Continent (Rennel's Geogr. of Herodotus, i. 4). Dr. Withering, in his Memoirs, mentions discoveries of axes, &c. made in the Cornish mines, which clearly prove that they were worked in the early periods alluded to; and we think that there has been a time when carriages could pass at low water from the main land to St. Michael's Mount. The word "*Breitannia*," says Mr. Logan (i. 39), is first mentioned by Aristotle; and Borlase asserts, that no British word begins with B as a radical (p. 40). Now, we who have more respect for our old friend Sammes, than our brother antiquaries are willing to allow him, do think that the term was taken from the Phenician BARATANAC or BRATANAC, significant of the tin and lead found in these islands. (See Sammes, p. i.)

As to *Albion*, a preceding Greek appellation, it ascends to the æra of the "Mythological Geography" before mentioned; for there was a giant *Albion*, who was with Hercules when he was beat at the foot of the Alps. *Cassiterides*, according to Sammes (p. 2), also signified the same, as *Bratanack*, the *Tin Islands*. Of the *Celts* and *Cymri*, we have spoken in our review of Major Rennel's Geography of Herodotus. Eratosthenes first gave a rude idea of the form of Britain, but was ignorant of the existence of Ireland; and Major Rennel suspects, that it was unknown to the Greeks during the time of their independence. Strabo knew of it; but has greatly erred in the situation of it; and the first writer who approximates to correctness in that particular is Pliny. Rennel, ub. sup. i. 53, 54.

Pausanias has (Attic. p. 32, ed. Sylb.) *ἤσσαν Ὀκεανὸς ἔχει τῶν Βριττανῶν*. But in Arcadic. (273) *Βριττανία*. *Britannia* was not therefore the original word.

CHAPTER III. relates to the *Aboriginal forests*, and mentions some curious discoveries of their remains now submerged under the sea.

CHAPTER IV. is devoted to the *Population, Person, Dispositions, Military Education, and Institutions*, &c. of the Celts. This is a very interesting Chapter.

CHAPTER V. *Customs in War, and Military Tactics.* The word *hubhub* had the following origin :

"It was also usual to convey intelligence, by one or more persons ascending an eminence, and there raising a loud shout, which being heard at a distance by others, was reported to those who were farther distant, and in this manner information was transmitted with surprising expedition. This practice was continued among the Irish and Welch, until late times, and was called the *Hubub*. In Wales, 'when any thing happens, a person goes to an eminence and there cries the *Houboub*. Those who hear it do the same, and the country is speedily in arms.' *Bub* in Gaelic is a yell."

Literal Translation.

Offspring of the chiefs
Of snorting steeds, high bounding,
King of Spears!
Strong arm in every trial,
Ambitious heart without dismay,
Chief of the host of severe sharp-
pointed weapons,
Cut down to death,
So that no white sailed bark
May float round dark Inistore.
Like the destroying thunder
Be thy stroke, O hero!
Thy forward eye like the flaming bolt;
As the firm rock
Unwavering be thy heart;
As the flame of night be thy sword.
Uplift thy shield
Of the hue of blood
As a *****
Offspring of the chiefs
Of snorting steeds,
Cut down the foes to earth.

It might have astonished (were there not invidious feelings existent in all ages) any Scotchman, at any time, to hear it affirmed that Macpherson's *Ossian* was a forgery. To any person acquainted with the Highlands and Caledonian manners, the hypothesis was even silly. In p. 161, we have a copy of a war song, which the Rev. Mr. Gallie, of Kincardine in Ross, communicated to the Highland Society, from memory. It is to be found in the 4th book of *Fingal*, as translated by Macpherson, and we shall place the *literal* translation in contrast with Macpherson's paraphrase.

Macpherson's Paraphrase.

Son of the chief of generous steeds
High-bounding,
King of Spears,
Strong arm in every perilous toil,
Hard beats that never yields,
Chief of the pointed arms of death—
Cut down the foe!
Let no white sail
Bound round dark Inistore.
Be thine arm like Thunder,
Thine eyes like fire,
Thy heart of solid rock,
Whirl round thy sword as a meteor at night.
Lift thy shield
Like the flame of death!
* * * * *
Son of the chiefs,
Of generous steeds
Cut down the foe, destroy.

Now he who can suppose that the Clergyman wrote an original Gaelic song, which others knew as well as himself, and that Macpherson knew nothing of it, might be expected to affirm, that a forged bank-note was not imitated from a real one.

As to the internal evidence, we have shown in our review of "Africa" an assimilation among the Hebrews to the Biblical songs; and from the original Gaelic here printed, we see that the poetical measure was the Scriptural parallelism. Though the text in Macpherson is printed continuously, yet the breaks appear in the short sentences, as thus: "Fingal arose in arms—Thrice he reared his dreadful voice—Cromla answered around,"—&c. &c. &c.

That Macpherson has paraphrased *Ossian*, sometimes successfully, sometimes otherwise, is beyond doubt. But we as much believe in the existence of

that Bard, as we do in that of Homer. He may not have written all the Gaelic songs, no more than David did all the Psalms; but he was the poet distinguished for excellence, and therefore the presumed or ascribed author.

Mr. Logan says, that hills are better divisions than rivers (p. 169). This we do not admit; but we allow the fact, that

"To the inhabitants of the valley, all within the visible horizon was a country. The great contention was always for 'the sky of the hill.' And long as it is since this Celtic division has been politically unknown, the districts inhabited by certain clans are still called their countries."—p. 169.

It is well-known, that in our own parochial perambulations, it was recently a custom to flog a boy at each boundary, that he might be sure to remember it; and we believe that it is still usual to seize a spectator, and bump his posteriors against the stone.

has been drawn by the ex-parte statement of a disappointed Frenchman: who, by the manner in which he has gulled our reformer, has plainly shown how he would have gulled the Trustees of the British Museum, had they not been old birds—too wary to be caught with chaff. We are in possession of a few facts which will set this matter in its proper light. In the first place, the principal Librarian of the British Museum went to inspect the MSS.—not from London, but from Paris, whither he had repaired from perfectly different motives. The French country gentleman in question had announced himself as the possessor of Anglo-Gallic state-papers of such value and in such quantity, that scarcely any pecuniary consideration could be esteemed their equivalent. So far indeed did he carry his expectation, that at one time he stipulated for the interest of the English government, in obtaining a grade in the peerage; and at another, with still greater absurdity, for the admission of his Burgundy into British ports duty-free! In the letter Mr. Nicolas has printed, the Baron, after stating that Sir Thomas Croft had found “un infinité de documens ayant rapport à l’histoire d’Angleterre,” adds, “Tenez vous certain, Monsieur, qu’il existe dans mes cartons, dix mille, peut-être cent mille titres sur le même sujet.” But this mountain of MSS. turned out a mere molehill. When desired to select all that related to English affairs, the Baron could only assemble *less than 250 articles*: and these, we understand, *are now upon their journey to England*. “Thus these highly valuable manuscripts are *not* lost to the Museum.”

Mr. Nicolas in Chapter VIII. gives suggestions for the formation of a new Record Commission. This he proposes to be constituted of practical men, wholly or chiefly. That there must and ought to be a sufficiency of practical men, we willingly admit; but we have never heard that the affairs of the Admiralty have been worse conducted, because the first Lord and many of his fellows have never been to sea in their lives. The interest which an individual or individuals take in a thing, is the best security for the proper conservation and management of it.

The tenth Chapter, *relative to the want of encouragement in Science and* refers to a national disgrace

and public injury. Herein we agree with Mr. Nicolas, without qualification; for most true it is, that our countrymen in general care only for rich people, demagogues, quack-doctors, and methodist-parsons; and a man of talent is not valued, but as he is subservient to party or private purposes.

We now proceed to Mr. Palgrave's pamphlet. Sorry we are to say, that it alludes to personal conduct on the part of Mr. Nicolas, which in our opinion can scarcely be palliated. Mr. Palgrave informs us, that, there having been a vacancy in the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Nicolas, as an eminent writer resident in London, was elected a member; but in the exercise of his function “was betrayed into a degree of violence of deportment and gesticulation, which gave offence; and in consequence thereof, when the House List was prepared for the election of the new Council, on the ensuing Charter-day, the name of Mr. Nicolas was not included therein.”

Now strife may begin by *letting in fire*, as well as by *letting out water*. The Council felt insulted, and thought that they had found in Mr. Nicolas, not a coadjutor, but an agitator, who aspired to dictatorship. If such were the intention, he who strives to be *aut Cesar aut nullus*, must make up his mind to be disappointed; and the justice of complaint is on the side of those who were devoted to proscription. But had the autocracy of *Cæsar* (and there is a Nicholas now an autocrat) been acquired, was there no reason to apprehend the message of the soothsayer, and the dreaming wife, “Beware of the Charter-day!” Were there no Brutuses, with uplifted pamphlets? Out of the country would they have poured; and Mr. Nicolas will recollect, that their non-residence in London exempts them from all manner of concern in his sweeping censure of the Society at large. Were it just, it can only apply to the metropolitan part of the learned body, and, as such, to the managing members. Even of these we possess published works, of the first class, in extent of learning fully equal to his own; and as to submission, in cases of talent and erudition, it must be a voluntary feeling. No human power can extort it. The truth is, that the Society, by the insertion of Mr. Nicolas's various (and we willingly add meritorious) papers

in the *Archæologia*, had warmly supported his incipient reputation. He ought to have been thankful, for patronage of rising merit has not always emanated from learned societies. It was not until DU CANGE, after thirty years labour, had finished his inimitable *Glossary*, that the French Academicians offered him a seat among them. "Thank you," was the cool reply. Du Cange treated it as Napoleon or Wellington would the freedom of a municipal town: and to Du Cange it was *then* of no more value. *Before* it would have been most beneficial.

It appears, from Mr. Palgrave's pamphlet, that in the meeting alluded to, Mr. Nicolas exhibited bad generalship in regard to himself, and dictatorial behaviour towards persons who had been his friends, and who were, like himself, gentlemen, and men of knowledge. His exclusion was the natural consequence. How he acted on the occasion Mr. Palgrave thus informs us:

"On St. George's day Mr. Nicolas came down, in perfect confidence that he should be continued in the Council. When he found that he was excluded from the list, he burst into a paroxysm of anger, and gave vent to language indicating his feelings, and which excited much notice and surprise."

"Mr. Nicolas now declared a war of extermination against the Antiquaries in general; but more particularly against Mr. Ellis and Mr. Nicholas Carlisle, and all persons who, as he supposed, had excluded him from the Council. He began by demonstrations in the *Retrospective* and *Westminster Reviews*. A similar warfare followed by means of the daily press; and the waste corners of the columns of the newspapers were occupied by epistles from Mr. Nicolas, under the names and epithets of 'Antiquarius,' 'Scrutator,' 'F. S. A.' &c. &c. &c. in which the abuses of the *Archæologists*, and the errors of Mr. Ellis, are detailed."

—p. 8.

Now here is powder without shot. Authors of established and just repute cannot be written down. Who attends to Cowel's aspersions of Du Cange, Voltaire's of Shakspeare, or Rymer's of Milton?

We shall next notice the personal attacks upon Mr. Palgrave. We know that his reputation stands upon a firm pedestal; and this Mr. Nicolas does not seem to dispute, but makes his attack upon the pecuniary remuneration of that gentleman and his colleagues.

Many persons would have disliked touching upon the subject, in such, we may say, illiberal point of view, and perhaps have classed it with poisoned arrows in belligerency. Whether Mr. Palgrave has been fairly dealt with our readers shall decide from his own statement.

"I am very loth to speak of myself, but there are circumstances under which egotism becomes a duty. For ten years previously to the year 1822, during which period I lived in very narrow and humble circumstances, I employed such leisure time as I could spare, in working upon the *Rolls of Parliament*, and upon *Parliamentary History*. It chanced that Mr. Allen once happened to tell me, at Holland House, that a large number of parliamentary petitions had been discovered since the *Rolls* were printed. This information made a great impression upon me, and I constantly kept it in mind, in the remote expectation that I might ultimately be enabled to bring these inedited records to light. In 1822, the appointment of Sir James Mackintosh, who had honoured me by his notice, seemed to afford an opportunity; and I presented a plan to the *Record Commissioners*, for the publication upon which I am engaged. The plan, which went very much into detail, was carefully examined, and then adopted; and, in April, 1822, I was appointed a *Sub-Commissioner*, for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

"I have found great pleasure in the task allotted to me. I have never intermitted for more than one week since I began; for when I have been in the country the sheets have been sent to me; and, if my circumstances permitted me to do so, nothing would have given me greater satisfaction, than to have rendered my services gratuitously.

"This I cannot afford to do, and I am the salaried servant of the public, employed to perpetuate the title-deeds of the Constitution. Mr. Nicolas grudgingly holds up the sum which, he says, I have received during seven years. How many periods of seven years are there in human life? and are not the previous periods of unproductive study to receive compensation? Mr. Nicolas counts upon one side, 'Money received,' but he does not give the other side of the account. He debits me with the cash; he inserts my disbursements, so as to make them stand as gains; but he does not give me credit for the work which has been done. He carefully omits telling your Lordship, that the sums paid have so been paid, not only for the volumes which have appeared, but also for the materials which form the basis of the whole collection.

"One observation, however, before I

unnoticed (what, indeed, was too notorious to be so evaded) certain affairs of gallantry in which he had the reputation of being engaged, I have thought it right, besides refraining from such details in my narrative, to suppress also whatever passages in his journals and letters might be supposed to bear too personally or particularly on the same delicate topics. Incomplete as the strange history of his mind and heart must, in one of its most interesting chapters, be left by these omissions, still a deference to that peculiar sense of decorum in this country, which marks the mention of such frailties as hardly a less crime than the commission of them, and, still more, the regard due to the feelings of the living, who ought not rashly to be made to suffer for the errors of the dead, have combined to render the sacrifice, however much it may be regretted, necessary.

"We have now, however, shifted the scene to a region where less caution is requisite; where, from the different standard applied to female morals in these respects, if the wrong itself be not lessened by this diminution of the consciousness of it, less scruple may be, at least, felt towards persons so circumstanced; and whatever delicacy we may think right to exercise in speaking of their frailties, must be with reference rather to our views and usages than theirs."

We will give one specimen of Mr. Moore's regard to the feelings of the living. In a letter to Mr. Murray, dated Jan. 2, 1817, Lord Byron says, "On this day two years I married:—'Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.'" And again, speaking of his excitement during the writing of *Childe Harold*, "I should many a good day have blown my brains out, but for the recollection that it would have given pleasure to my mother-in-law; and even then, if I could have been certain to haunt her."

The following passage of a letter to Mr. Murray was said, by Mr. Gifford, to contain more good sense, feeling, and judgment, than any other he ever read, or Lord Byron wrote:

"With regard to poetry in general, I am convinced, the more I think of it, that he and all of us—Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Campbell, I,—are all in the wrong, one as much as another; that we are upon a wrong revolutionary poetical system, or systems, not worth a dam in itself, and from which none but Rogers and Crabbe are free; and that the present and next generations will finally be of this opinion. I am the more confirmed in this, by having gone over some of our classics, particularly, whom I tried in this way:—I

took Moore's poems, and my own and some others, and went over them side by side with Pope's, and I was really astonished (I ought not to have been so) and mortified at the ineffable distance, in point of sense, learning, effect, and even imagination, passion, and invention, between the little Queen Anne's man and us of the Lower Empire. Depend upon it, it is all Horace then, and Claudian now, among us; and if I had to begin again, I would mould myself accordingly. Crabbe's the man, but he has got a coarse and impracticable subject; and . . . is retired upon half pay, and has done enough, unless he were to do as he did formerly."

In speaking of Don Juan, Mr. Moore uses the following language, and it is, upon the whole, a faithful description of that monument of misapplied talent. The phrase "in many respects" occurs twice, and serves to soften down the darker shadowing which truth would have laid on the picture.

"It was at this time, as we shall see by the letters I am about to produce, and as the features indeed of the progeny itself would but too plainly indicate, that he conceived, and wrote some part of his poem of "Don Juan;" and never did pages more faithfully, and, in many respects, lamentably reflect every variety of feeling, and whim, and passion, that, like the rack of autumn, swept across the author's mind in writing them. Nothing less, indeed, than that singular combination of attributes, which existed and were in full activity in his mind at this moment, could have suggested, or been capable of the execution of such a work. The cool shrewdness of age, with the vivacity and glowing temperament of youth—the wit of a Voltaire, with the sensibility of a Rousseau—the minute, practical knowledge, of the man of society, with the abstract and self-contemplative spirit of the poet—a susceptibility of all that is grandest and most affecting in human virtue, with a deep withering experience of all that is most fatal to it—the two extremes, in short, of man's mixed and inconsistent nature—now rankly smelling of earth, now breathing of heaven,—such was the strange assemblage of contrary elements, all meeting together in the same mind, and all brought to bear, in turn, upon the same task, from which alone could have sprung this extraordinary poem—the most powerful, and, in many respects, painful display of the versatility of genius, that has ever been left for succeeding ages to wonder at and deplore."

The account of the visit paid to Lord Byron by Mr. Moore, is not the least entertaining portion of the volume.

Would that there were more of such matter.

Lord Byron's intercourse with Mr. Shelley, Mr. Hunt, &c. has been amply detailed in the volume which the latter gentleman gave to the world soon after Lord Byron's death; an injury which has been amply revenged by the publication of Lord Byron's letters. "Amicitia nisi inter bonos esse non potest," says Cicero, and we see no reason to doubt the truth of this assertion in any of the friendships of this nobleman—there was connection, but no union.

It is consolatory to reflect, that the brightest epoch of Lord Byron's life was the *last*. It is impossible to peruse the memoir of his disinterested services in the cause of Greece without the liveliest sympathy. Something perhaps of that love of excitement by which his life was governed, may have had a share in his efforts in that quarter; but there was a consistency in his conduct, which leaves no doubt of his sincerity, and to this cause he devoted the best energies of his heart, his fortune, and his life. It is in reading this record of his services, that we feel the deepest regret for the narrative that precedes it. It is now, we find, what great and good things he might have effected for himself, his country, and the world, had he been restrained by the early guidance of moral discipline, and been persuaded of the high purposes for which his stupendous talents were bestowed. But we must not be betrayed, by our admiration of the heroic qualities displayed by him on this new theatre of action, into an amnesty with unrepented sin. We admire his undaunted courage, his generous devotion, his disinterested ambition. We cannot read of his personal sacrifices for the cause of liberty, without the respect that is due to all he did and all he suffered; but there is a hand-writing against him, which the moralist cannot blot out—it is, unhappily, stamped on the pages of his immortal works; and it would be revived, if even it could have been forgotten in the pages through which we have toiled, with the mingled feelings of admiration, and pity, and disgust.

But we must conclude. The more we read of this extraordinary man, whether in the history of his habits, his recorded conversations, his opinions and connexions, or in the ponderous

collection of his letters now before us, the stronger is our conviction, that he was wholly destitute of any settled principle of virtuous feeling, or of love for his fellow-creatures. Like Sterne, he had sentiment at his fingers' ends, but he had nothing of the reality in his heart. He was the Timon of his country, and his day; but he outdid the Grecian misanthrope, by adding a legacy of posthumous venom to the poison he had circulated in his life. Though dead, he is made by his Biographer the agent of deeper mischief, and an unholy gain is attempted to be made of a correspondence which ought never to have seen the light. It is to the honour of Mr. Hobhouse that he has withheld the letters addressed to him. He has shewn himself worthy of the eulogy bestowed on his friendship by Lord Byron, in the dedication of his finest poem; and he has increased his title to the respect of the good, by the suppression of every thing that could add to the obloquy which this and similar publications have heaped upon the tomb of his friend. In this delinquency he has had no share.

We will not apply to the editor of this volume the strong language of Johnson on the conduct of Mallet, in the publication of the works of Bolingbroke. We are quite sure that it is a production on which Mr. Moore will never look with pleasure, and which we suspect its publisher does not now view with much complacency.

An useful volume might be written on literary ethics, for the guidance and direction of authors, editors, and publishers. There is a cold and calculating spirit, tainting the literature of the present day, and debasing all that is noble in the exertions of intellect. A vile huckstering feeling is abroad, overlaying much that is generous and highminded; the puniest appetite is more consulted than the cultivation of the understanding; and the Temple of Learning, like the Temple of the Jews, is profaned by the seat of the mean and the mercenary, who, dead to glory, only burn for gold.

A Friendly Address to his Parishioners, and the honest English Labourer, in this Christian Country, by a Clergyman and Magistrate of the County of Wilts, on Landlords and Clergy, and scandalous False-

hoods respecting them in the present day.
Half sheet 8vo.

A Voice of the People. By One of Yourselves.

A Word of Caution and of Comfort to the Middle and Lower Classes of Society: being a Pastor's Advice to his Flock in a Time of Trouble.

THESE, and several other circulars, addressed to the labouring poor, have been written by well-intentioned Clergymen, with the Christian purpose of allaying the passions, and undeceiving the understandings, of a misled population. The first is a calm and eloquent appeal from the pen of the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles.

We trust that such addresses, when simple in their diction, and unincumbered with a perplexity of argument, may in some degree answer the benevolent purpose of the writers. But there is great cause to apprehend that upon the populace, as a body, little impression can be made, except by alarms respecting their interests. We shall therefore state the political measures taken by two Clergymen, to impede the progress of mischief and dissent, which measures have proved most efficient. Itinerant preachers had

held field meetings. "Well, well," said one parson A. "it may make you more sober." It was immediately circulated through the parish, that the parson would cause their masters to dock their allowance of beer, and that they must hereafter drink water. No more was heard of the field-preaching.—A second Clergyman, B. had a large common in his parish. Some officious Evangelicals proposed the erection of a house upon it, for prayer-meetings. Two or three days afterwards it was circulated all over the parish, "that if a piece of the common was taken off for that purpose, others would follow the precedent, and the common be ultimately lost." The innovation fell to the ground. The same Clergyman (A.) is now circulating among his parishioners, that if they engage in the present riots they will, if unsuccessful, be either hanged or transported; or, if excited to a civil war, be obliged to go for soldiers. It is not that motives of higher moral elevation might not be suggested, but people who have not the innocence of the dove, must be counteracted by the wisdom of the serpent.

FINE ARTS.

1. *Designs for Farm Buildings. By P. F. Robinson, Architect, F.S.A. 56 plates, 4to.*

2. *Village Architecture. By the Same. 40 plates, 4to. Carpenter and Son.*

The first six numbers of this work were noticed in vol. xcviii. p. ii. 258. As the latter part of the work relates more particularly to "Village Architecture," Mr. Robinson has designated it by that name, and it may be purchased separately; but the plates of both parts being numbered continuously 1 to 96, the work ought not to be separated into two portions. Indeed, it is altogether so useful and elegant, that we trust it will easily meet with purchasers in its complete form.

Our former notice applied to the "Farm Buildings." The second part of the work is more interesting. The designs consist of the Village Inn, School-house, Alms-houses, Market-house and Shambles, the Pump, Butcher's Shop, Work-house, Parsonage, Swiss Dairy-room, Town-hall and Market-house, Entrance to Church-yard, Village Church, and Village Street. The last plate combines in one group several of the designs which compose the present work, and forms a Village Street of ancient architecture of the most picturesque description.

The Village Church is designed in the Norman style, and is well suited for effect and convenience.

The "Village Architecture" is designed to be "illustrative of the Observations contained in the Essay on the Picturesque, by Sir Uvedale Price; and as a Supplement to Mr. Robinson's previous Work on Rural Architecture."

Speaking of Sir U. Price's work, Mr. Robinson justly observes, "It is written with the truest feeling for the subject upon which he treats, as compared with the sublime and beautiful, and with an earnest recommendation to those who are about to improve real landscapes, to study the paintings of the old Masters."

Mr. Robinson's work is well calculated to embody, as it were, the excellent observations on Village Architecture to be found in Sir U. Price's work, on which so much depends the beauty of our country, and indeed, it may be added, the comfort and happiness of our labourers; for every thing that attaches the poor to their dwellings, and causes them to take a laudable pride in them, must have a beneficial effect, in a national point of view. By attending to Mr. Robinson's suggestions, instead of de-

stroying a picturesque old gabled cottage, and substituting a brick square box in its room, the ancient forms of the cottage may be preserved, which the eye of taste delights to dwell upon, and which give such charms to the pictures of celebrated painters. At the same time this may be done at a less expense, and with, probably, more room and convenience.

Mr. Robinson is so well known by his "Rural Architecture," his "Remarks on Mickleham Church" (which he so judiciously repaired), and other works, that it is only necessary to add, that this work is well calculated to increase his justly deserved celebrity.

Portrait of the Duke of Wellington.—Moon, Boys, and Graves.—In this noble picture Sir Thomas Lawrence has represented the great British General, seated, in the most animated manner, on his charger Copenhagen, and in the costume which he wore at the field of Waterloo. It is admirably engraved in the line manner by W. Bromley, Associate Engraver R. A. in the large size of 2 feet by 17 inches. This magnificent print is destined to command more than a passing popularity; from its large proportions, and masterly execution, it must always rank among the first class of English portraits; and among the noblest resemblances, if not the very best, of the hero of Waterloo.

Lord Byron, at the Age of Nineteen. Moon, Boys, and Graves. From a painting by G. Sanders, in the possession of John Cam Hobhouse, esq. M.P.—This print is admirably engraved by Mr. W. Finden, and is both published separately and forms the frontispiece to the second volume of Moore's life of Byron (reviewed in pp. 64—67). Lord Byron is standing on the sea-shore, leaning on a rock, in a position to show his graceful features and form to the best advantage; he is accompanied by a sailor, waiting with a boat to take his Lordship to a vessel in the distance. It is a pleasing subject, and well managed. Size 10 inches by 8.

Richard Cœur de Lion and Saladin, at the Battle of Ascalon. Moon, Boys, and Graves.—This is an engraving from the picture by A. Cooper, R.A. in the possession of James Morison, Esq. M.P. The print is well aquatinted by W. Giller, and measures 17 inches by 13.—Mr. Cooper has done ample justice to his subject. From his celebrity as a painter of equestrian combats, it was agreeable to his taste, and he has contrived to throw a majesty and a confidence in the figure of Richard, which is well suited to our national hero: whose very name in the East, after so many centuries, is still remembered as an object of terror—the best

proof of the vastness of the reputation of the Hero of the Cross.

The Pointer. Moon, Boys, and Graves. Painted by Martin Theodore Ward, and engraved by Mr. John Scott.—This print is worthy of the painter and engraver, high as each of them stands in the true representation of animals. The late lamented engraver, Mr. Scott, having left the plate unfinished, it has been completed with much ability by Mr. John Webb. The print is 16 inches by 13.

Panorama of Quebec.—Mr. Burford has lately opened a Panorama of Quebec. The capital of our Canadian possessions is worthy of being known to the British public. The view is taken from the Heights of Abraham, very near the spot where the gallant General Wolfe fell, after having achieved one of the most arduous exploits that the whole history of modern warfare presents. Very little of the town is visible, its low situation rendering it impossible to introduce it without sacrificing other and more important points. There is, however, a magnificent view of the bold and romantic land which surrounds it, intersected by the gigantic river St. Lawrence, and the sinuous St. Charles; and the point at which the Montmorency falls into the basin of Quebec is clearly indicated. For pictorial effect no panorama we remember exceeds this of Quebec, and the manner of its execution is highly creditable to the artist.

Nine numbers have been imported from Paris of a little work, entitled "*The English School*," consisting of a series of the most approved productions of Painting and Sculpture, by British Artists, from Hogarth's days to the present time. The plates are very well engraved in outline, upon steel, by Parisian artists; and they are selected by Mr. G. Hamilton, who has accompanied them by descriptive explanatory notices, both in English and French. From the neatness of the plates, the terseness of the descriptions, and the cheapness of the work, it is well calculated to spread a knowledge of the merits of English art on the Continent. It will, doubtless, have a very extended circulation. Each number has six plates, for the small price of 1s. 6d.—Reynolds, West, Lawrence, Wilkie, Peters, Fuseli, Flaxman, Chantrey, &c. are drawn upon to furnish materials for this work, and their exquisite productions are pleasingly brought to our recollection by these minute copies. The plates, however, are not equal in merit. Wilkie's *Blind Fidler* and *Rent-day*, and Stothard's *Pilgrimage to Canterbury*, each a difficult subject, are well copied; whilst the *Portraits of George IV.* and of *John Kemble* are failures.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9, of "*The English*

School," have since appeared. From the smallness of the size we were apprehensive they would fail in giving an idea of such pictures as Hogarth's *March to Finchley*; but in the small space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$, this spirited production is well defined. The same observation applies to West's celebrated picture of *Regulus*.

In those pictures where few figures occur, and consequently the characters are represented larger, the effect in outline is excellent. We heartily recommend this cheap little work.

The 8th Number of the *Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*, contains,

1. A pleasing View of *Dunbarton Castle*, drawn by D. Roberts. The water in this little print is sweetly represented. 2. *Pier at Inverary*, beautifully drawn by W. Daniell, R.A. 3, 4. Views of *Iverlochy* and *Conisborough Castles*, by Robson and De Wint. These prints are well arranged; but we should have been better satisfied with more of the Castles, the principal object being, in each, too much thrown into shade.

The 9th Number contains a view of *Kirkwall Quay*, with the Shipping, by Daniell; a good View of *Kenilworth Castle*, by De Wint; a beautiful view of *Dunstaffnage Tower*, by Robson; and a view of the ruins of *Jorvaux Abbey*, by De Wint.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A Refutation of Mr. Palgrave's Remarks on the "Observations on the State of Historical Literature;" together with additional Facts relative to the Record Commission and the Record Offices. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq.

The Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth, of York, and the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward the Fourth; with an original Memoir of Elizabeth of York. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq.

A Topographical and Statistical Description of the British Dominions in North America: including Considerations on Land-granting and Emigration, &c. &c.; with Views, Plans, &c. &c. By Col. BOUCHETTE.

Part 1, of Mr. Major's beautiful Cabinet Edition of Hogarth's Works.

Part 9, of Hinton's History of America. History and Antiquities of Somersetshire. By W. PHELPS.

Lectures on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John. By the Bishop of CHESTER.

Travels in the Holy Land. By W. RAE WILSON, Esq. F.S.A.

An Inquiry into the Proofs, Nature, and Extent of Inspiration, and into the Authority of Scripture. By the Rev. SAMUEL HINDS, A.M. &c.

A Help to Professing Christians. By the Rev. JOHN BARR, author of "The Scripture Student's Assistant," &c.

The Eternal Sonship of the Saviour considered, in a Letter to the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D. &c. &c.

Flora Oxoniensis, &c.—The Phænogamous Flora of Oxfordshire and its contiguous Counties, are in a state of considerable forwardness.

Valpy's editions of Prometheus of Æschylus, with English Notes and Examination Questions.—Greek Testament, with English Notes.—Classical Library, No. 13, containing Murphy's *Tacitus*.—Divines of the Church of England, No. 8.

Journal of Surgery, founded on the

Lectures, lately delivered by Sir A. Cooper, Bart. and J. H. Green, Esq. F.R.S. A new edition. By THOMAS CASTLE, F.L.S. Also, by the same editor, an Introduction to Medical Botany.

Crotchet Castle. By the Author of *Headlong Hall*.

The Siege of Constantinople: a Poem, in three Cantos. By NICHOLAS MICHELL.

Framlingham: a Narrative of the Castle, historical and descriptive; a Poem, in four Cantos. By JAMES BIRD, author of the "Vale of Slaughteren," &c. &c.

The Welsh Interpreter, containing a concise Vocabulary and useful Phrases, on the plan of Blaydon's French Interpreter. By Mr. ROBERTS, of Llwynrhudol.

The Principles of English Composition. By Mr. BOOTH, author of the "Analytical Dictionary."

An Outline of Sematology; or, an Essay towards establishing a new Theory of Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric.

Examples in Algebra. By the Rev. W. FOSTER, Head Master of St. Paul's School, Southsea.

The King's Secret. A Novel.

A Panorama of Constantinople, and its Environs, from Sketches taken on the spot. By J. PITMAN, Esq.

Leigh's Guide for Travellers through Wales and Monmouthshire; with a minute Description of the Wye.

Summary of the Law of Master and Servant;—Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;—Laws relating to Benefit Societies and Savings' Banks;—and Freemason's Pocket Companion. By the Author of "Plain Advice to Landlords and Tenants."

Description of a Patent Metallic Lining and Damper, for rendering Chimneys Fire-proof, and free from Smoke.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 13. J. W. Lubbock, esq. Treasurer in the chair.—The Earl of Selkirk was elected fellow.

A portion was read of a very important paper "On the equilibrium of Fluids, and the figure of a homogeneous planet in a fluid state, by James Ivory, esq. F.R.S.

Jan. 20. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, President, in the chair.—Wm. John Blake, esq. of Christ church, Oxford, was elected Fellow.

The reading of Mr. Ivory's paper was continued.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 15. Sir James South, the President, announced that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to become Patron of the Society, and that considerable progress had been made in the preparation of its charter. It will henceforward, therefore, be distinguished by the title of the "Royal Astronomical Society."

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The following appointments have been made:—N. W. Senior, esq. to the chair of Political Economy; J. J. Park, esq. English Law and Jurisprudence; the Rev. Henry Moseley, Natural and Experimental Philosophy; Joseph Lowe, esq. Lectureship of Commerce; the Rev. J. R. Major, M.A. Head Master of the High School, attached to the upper department.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Jan. 12. At a General Meeting, Dr. Valpy in the Chair, seven medals were adjudged. The most interesting case was the following: the child of Mrs. Knife, of Greenwich, was discovered with its head in a large tub of water, and was to all appearance dead, the extremities cold, the lips livid, the eyes glassy, and the pupils dilated. Mr. Harper, assistant to Mr. Taylor, surgeon, attended. He immersed the body in hot salt and water, administered stimulants, and relieved the congestion of the brain by opening a vein in the arm. After 15 minutes exertion the child sighed, and the pulse was slightly felt. The symptoms of revival fluctuated two hours, and it was not until the expiration of six hours that it was out of danger.

Other medals were awarded to Lieut. Waagh of his Majesty's ship Kent, for his intrepid conduct in saving the life of Mr. Burdwood, midshipman, who had fallen overboard, off Plymouth; and to Hopkins Eustace, for saving the life of James Elphinstone, of the Lady Macnoughton East India trader, while in Sea Reach. Elphinstone was firing a signal gun, and by some accident was blown overboard, having his arm shot away.

The Secretary reported that, during the late frost, seven accidents had occurred in the Parks, and that all the persons had been rescued from death by the Society's men.

Mr. Sweet asked whether the Society had had any information of a life-boat used in Holland, and which was particularly adapted to saving life when persons fell through the

ice. The boat had a well in the middle, and through this the operation of recovering the bodies of persons in the water was much facilitated. Mr. Hawes replied that the subject was of great interest, and he would endeavour to obtain a model. He wished now to state, that, in order to obtain the best information on the subject of recovering the lives of persons apparently dead from drowning, &c. and to keep pace with the enlightened state of medical knowledge, it had been resolved to give a prize for the best essay on the subject. Many had been sent in, and a Medical Committee had been appointed to examine into the merits.

CHINESE PAGODAS.

There is no subject on which more difference of opinion exists than in the original use of the large Chinese pagodas. There are two classes; the small or most numerous sorts are generally called Emperors' pagodas, and resemble in size and shape the better sort of English pigeon-house when built separately, only in beautifully selected romantic wooded heights. In these, worship, either to the Emperor or his ancestors, is regularly performed; an attendant, to keep in order the place, is in all cases resident close to the building, and about their use no doubt exists. But with respect to the larger class of pagodas, parties by no means agree. European visitors to China will best understand these by calling them the Second Bar and Whampoa pagodas; and are the best specimens of their architecture the south of China affords. This class are all in progressive decay, though not so much so as to be termed ruinous; they are built in the shape of a column of stories, each less than the under one, and the division marked by a bold pediment of mason-work round the entire column whose figure is an exact octagon. The stories are in some cases nine, some eleven; and the buildings rise to a height of 110 to 120 feet, but invariably assume a most imposing aspect, from their site. At the very summit they are usually crowned with a wild fig, which has assumed the place of the beacon-keeper, if such was their use. They originally contained a stair inside, but, coming out on each pediment, now very ruinous; and they are lighted by arched windows on each story to the four Cardinal points, so that, when due North, South, West, or East, one sees through the entire shaft of the pillar on every story. Their materials without are a red freestone (of which the walls of Canton are also built), and within of brick. The most generally supposed uses, are 1. Purposes of religion.—2. Purposes of navigation.—3. Beacons against Ladrones or Tartars.—All of which opinions have their supporters.

CAPTAIN ROSS.

Two accounts of the progress of Captain Ross's exploratory voyage have arrived. Ac-

ording to one, Captain Ross was met with in Baffin's Bay, in August 1829, where, having suffered damage during hard weather, he fortunately was enabled, from the wreck of a Greenland ship, to refit. He afterwards steered northward. The other account represents the adventurous Commander and his brave crew as having been forced back to Lively Bay, in Baffin's Bay, where they spent last winter.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

Mr. Pratt, the Barrister appointed to ratify the rules of Banks for Savings, and Friendly Societies, has lately published a digest or history of the progress and present state of Banks for Savings, in which he lays before the public an abstract of the several accounts sent into the National Debt Office, made up to Nov. 20, 1829, arranged alphabetically in the order of Counties throughout England, Wales, and Ireland, exhibiting the number of depositors in each bank, the number of deposits in the several classes, as they are under 20*l.* 50*l.* 100*l.* 150*l.* 200*l.* or above 200*l.* introduced by a recapitulation of these accounts in each separate county. In England, Wales, and Ireland, for Scotland makes no return to the National Debt Office, there are 487 Savings' Banks, in which the number of depositors is 408,712; the amount of deposits 13,523,428*l.*; of these depositors, more than half the number, or 203,691, have deposits under 20*l.* each, or on the average 7*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; there are also 4549 Friendly Societies, having deposits to the amount of 747,124*l.* or on the average 164*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* each, and 1684 Charitable Societies. The total number of accounts is 409,945, and the total amount of deposits with interest 1,448,499*l.* the average of the same placed to each account is 35*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* In Ireland there are 65 Savings' Banks, including 31,500 depositors, and 132 Friendly Societies.

It is an extraordinary fact, that the number of depositors in the Savings' Banks exceeds the number of persons receiving dividends in the Bank of England, in the proportion of 408,712 to 274,823; and of this number the half-yearly dividends of 83,609 are under 5*l.* each. If this class of small fundholders be added to the number of depositors in the Savings' Banks, they will form together a body of nearly half a million of persons.

The Friendly Societies in England, Ireland, and Wales, having deposits in Savings' Banks are 4549, and if these contain each but 40 members, here are more than 180,000 persons *morally* striving to improve their condition, *politically* interested in the public prosperity. Amidst the sickening details of increasing pauperism and crime, it is consolatory to reflect that these Institutions have had their rise and progress simultaneously & increase of the parochial assessments *and while they are sensibly affected*

by the state of the country, they prove that there is yet a large body of the labouring classes who may be depended upon, who still refuse to throw themselves entirely upon their parishes; and who are able and willing, under kind and wise conduct, to make exertions for their own support.

THE FAIRFAX PAPERS.

The unexpected appearance at a public sale of an accumulation of original manuscripts, the unexplored documents of a family illustrious in English history, is an event of unfrequent occurrence. The value of such records is now so well understood, that in almost every case they are treasured with perhaps too immoderate an estimate of their value, and a care almost amounting to selfishness; or, if brought to the literary market, are heralded with all the parade of a long anticipated announcement.

In the present case, Mr. Christie, having last year sold the furniture and paintings belonging to the venerable mansion of Leeds Castle, in Kent, was employed to raise what further money could be procured for a collection of books, which, rather than any systematically formed library, had been formed by the desultory reading of a succession of country gentlemen. To these, however, had been added several volumes, once the property of the Rev. Dr. David Wilkins, the compiler of the *Concilia Britannica* and editor of the works of Selden. The old papers which remained in the chests or drawers, were, to make a clear coast, sent up to town with the rest; but so low was the estimation in which they were held, that, not long before, two sacks full of such papers as have now singly produced many pounds, were sold to Mr. J. N. Hughes, a solicitor at Maidstone, for the comparatively trifling sum of five pounds in the whole. And here let us add, that we deem a nominal consideration like this, more rational than that contrary extreme, which the rivalry of contending brokers has produced on some recent occasions.* When any well-qualified individual undertakes the perusal and arrangement of ancient MSS. he well deserves the advantage (if such indeed be more than an *ignis fatuus*) which their publication can confer; and, as for the selfish satisfaction of merely possessing the originals, we confess we have no sympathy with it. We fear, besides, that the *mania* now existing is calculated so far to enhance the value of the "unique" originals, as to impede the progress of publication, thus prolonging all the risk of destruction which must ever attend a single copy, and rendering them, so long as they are so regarded, of no rational use at all.

* The Trustees of the British Museum have recently been unable to add to the public collection without running the gauntlet of these most envious gentlemen.

We now proceed to give some account of this remarkable sale. The most important articles did not appear until the last day. From those sold on the first we select the following:—*Le livre qui parle des diversités des Pais*, compilé par Mesire Jehan Mandeville, vellum, 12l. 12s.—*Le Comptent du Monde*, fist par Maistre Jehan de Mehun; in French verse, on vellum, some leaves wanting, 2l. 12s. 6d.—*Le Testament Maistre Jehan de Mehun*, also in verse, 7l. 7s.—*Le Questioni Tusculane di Cicerone*, on vellum, with illuminated capitals and borders, 8l. 15s.—*Senecæ Tragediæ*, also a beautiful vellum MS. 8l. 12s.—A Psalter, written in large characters, on vellum, with early illuminations, bound in old morocco, having the autograph of Charles Fairfax, 45l. 3s.—*Officium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, an illuminated MS. with many miniatures, 7l. 15s.—A Missal, written in characters of gold and silver upon a black ground, the borders embellished with flowers, and containing nineteen miniatures, 13l. 2s. 6d.

On the second day were sold, among the books, a *Biblia Latina Vulgata*, of the Paris edition of 1475, having a memorandum that it had belonged to Sir George Fairfax, signed by Ferd. Lord Fairfax, 25l. 4s.; and a copy of Becke's Bible, black letter, 1549, having at the beginning registers of the births of the Fairfax family, written on parchment; this was knocked down to Mr. Thorpe for 53l. 11s. The MSS. on this day were chiefly letters, several of them of the seventeenth century, but mostly of the commencement of the eighteenth. It is impossible to particularize them, without reprinting the catalogue, which is a mere list of names. The three lots which produced most, were—a large collection of letters addressed to Brian Fairfax, 15l. 15s.; another, to Lord Fairfax, 14l. 3s. 6d.; letters and papers relating to Lord Culpeper, 10l. Several were connected with the second Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who married the daughter of Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentarian General; and an interesting collection relative to his Grace's committal to the Tower, among which four rough copies of letters in the Duke's own hand to Charles II. were sold for 6l. 6s. As autographs, a letter of Sarah of Marlborough produced 1l. 1s., and one of Alexander Pope, 2l.

The principal articles of the third day we shall now notice as they occurred:—Copy of the will of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, and other papers, 12l. 10s. 6d.—*Mercurius Trimegistus*, called Pimander, on paper, in the hand-writing of the General Lord Fairfax, 10l. 10s.—*The History of Balaam*, and *Josaphat King of India*, in the same hand-writing, 9l. 9s.—Several pardons, &c. under the great seal, 11l. 0s. 6d.—Brian Fairfax's account of his secret mission from Lord

Fairfax to General Monk, and his Journal, commencing 1695, 15l. 15s.—Some anecdotes of the Fairfax family, and four other volumes, with copies of letters and extracts, 16l. 5s. 6d.—A volume by Brian Fairfax, containing acquittances from the Duke of Buckingham's creditors, some passages of his life, memoranda concerning Gen. Fairfax, &c. 6l. 6s.—Short Memorials of some things to be cleared during my command in the South, in the hand-writing of Sir T. Fairfax, and two rough copies of the same, 22l. 1s.—A Discourse on Witchcraft, as it was acted in the family of Mr. Edward Fairfax, 1631, and another copy of the same, 11l. 11s.—Copies of letters of Sir T. Fairfax, of Denton, and others, in 1614, to Sir Thos. Wentworth and others; some speeches in Parliament, &c. 3l. 13s. 6d.—A volume of Papers relating to the lands of the Fairfax family in Yorkshire, 11l. 11s.—Genealogical memoranda, in the hand-writing of H. Fairfax, 31l. 10s. Arms and descents of Yorkshire families, 6l. 5s. *The Highway to Heidelberg*, in the hand-writing of the first Lord Fairfax, 6l. 16s. 6d.—Another copy of the same, and a volume of English verse, 12l.—A shorte discourse of the descent of the Right hon. prudent and pious Lady Anne Vere, wife of Thomas Lord Fairfax, with arms in colours, 12l. 1s. 6d.—A volume of matters relating to the Fairfax estate at Denton in Yorkshire, 40l. 19s.—Account of Woods in Yorkshire, 20 Edw. VI.; and list of King's mansions, parks, manors, &c. temp. Jac. I. 17l. 17s.—*ANALLECTA FAIRFAXIANA*, being a volume on vellum of the collections of the first Lord Fairfax relative to the history of his family, 108l. 3s.—A former copy, also on vellum, and bound in blue morocco, 60l. 18s.—Letters and Papers relative to the siege of Pontefract Castle, including nine of Oliver Cromwell, 126l.—Statutes of Edw. III. Richard II. Henry IV. and V. on vellum, with illumined capitals, 16l. 5s. 6d.—Ordinances of the King's Household, temp. Edw. II. translated in 1601, and some other matters, 31l. 10s.—An English Chronicle, to 1417, and Magna Charta and other statutes, on vellum, 43l. 1s.—Lists of Offices and a Survey of the Revenue, temp. Edw. VI. 42l.—Services at Court temp. Hen. IV. and V. in the hand-writing of Sir Thomas Knyvet, and Proceedings in Parliament temp. Richard II. 4l. 11s.—Ordinances for the King's Household in 1684, 16l. 16s.—An Inventory of the Personall Estate of King Charles I. with prices and purchasers' names, 22l. 1s.—A Catalogue of those pictures of the Duke of Buckingham which were sent to him and sold in Antwerp during his exile, 3l. 13s. 6d.—A book, containing copies of Letters in the hand-writing of Edw. Zouch, dated Guernsey 1600, and others copied by the first Lord Fairfax, 1l. 10s. The total

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pieces as to be unable until now to make out the fanciful ornaments of the Romanized Britons. The following he describes as all in relieve; the first border consists of twenty tablets with a tassel between each, resting on a zigzag border, to which are appended five festooned fringed semi-circles with tassels between; in the semi-circle of the first and second are a swan in each, in the next a star, and in the two last a dolphin in each; next follows a foliated border of nearly one hundred leaves wreathed round the basin,

with a zigzag thread over and under; close to and beneath this border is represented a lion combating a wild boar, both in a salient position and facing each other, the drawing and character very spirited; and, in order to repeat this combat in another part of the pottery, ornaments of bulrushes are interposed, on which are standing small birds admirably delineated; the embellishments finish by a sharp and rich border of the chain ornament, connected by a display of fine chevron work.

SELECT POETRY.

THINK NOT OF ME.

THINK not of me! in time long past
My thoughts, my dreams, were all of thee;
Had that bless'd time been doom'd to last,
Thou might'st indeed have thought of me.
But oh! that dismal, baneful flow'r,
Which loves to haunt the deepest gloom,
And never, save in darkest hour,
At drear midnight, is known to bloom—
That flow'r is of my love a type,
Dark clouds hung o'er us at its birth,
As bloom'd in mis'ry—and unripe
Fell, like a blighted fruit, to earth.
The shatter'd tow'r by lightning riv'n,
What skill of architect can rear?
And from the heart if love be driv'n,
What charm can bid it reappear?
This cheek, the wrinkles on this brow,
Evince the pow'r the tyrant away'd;
And Love, like all seducers, now
Deserts the ruin he has made. B.

THE GIANTS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S.

Horat. Epist. x. lib. 1.—Ad Foscam Aristiam.

The Giants, late of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, to Queen Elizabeth, still there resident.

YOU, tarrying in your noisy street,
Old dingy Bess! we rustics greet;
Since, though we show such variation
In this one taste—of situation,
In other matters more than we
The Siam twins can scarce agree.
Fraternal souls! when one says Nay,
The other yields; and so with Yea.
Like turtles which have long carest,
And coo'd, are we; you keep the nest,
While we by murmuring streamlets rove,
By mossy rock, and shady grove.
“How can we live?” you ask; and plain
We answer, “More than live, we reign,
From that same day we left the crowd
Of pleasures you extol so loud:
Like college tutors, just got free
From daily feasts and luxury,
We order barn-door fowls, and swear
Their relish passes Birch's fare.”

If wrong it be (as who can doubt?)
Dance Nature's wholesome laws to scout,
And ere a mapajon you erect
You would a pleasant site select,

A happier spot you ne'er could mark
Than where we are—the Regent's Park.
What other place could you disclose
Where less the frost would bite our toes?
Or where more gentle breezes blow,
To mitigate the summer's glow?
Where less could envious Care, we pray,
Intrude to drive our sleep away?
Our herbage not less lustre owns,
Fragrance our flowers, than London stones?
The stream which overflows your street,
(And emulates the ancient Fleet,)
A purer flood you cannot make
Than that which trembles in our lake?
Some ravenous dogs and lions, true,
Are 'mongst our neighbours at the Zoo:
But Mr. Vigers, who so sage is,
Will warrant them to keep their cages.
Plantations, now of thriving size,
Round Hertford's varied columns rise,
A distant view its boast and charm,
To Primrose Hill and far Chalk Farm.
Though timber, bricks, cement, and grout,
Advance to drive fair Nature out,
Nought of their foul disdain afraid,
With cunning art, the conquering Maid
Shall smear the street with daubing o'er,
And, with a smile, her sober tints restore.

Not they, who gull'd by puffa and lies,
Buy silks at shops which advertise,—
Nor who, to cure corporeal ills,
Try St. John's rub, or Eady's pills,—
Nor all who choose the false for true,
Can more their dear vexation rue,
Than they who, heedless, dare to take
The houses modern builders make;
Though with delight at first they seize
The lath and plaister palaces,
One spring quadrille displays, alas!
The course of many a gaping crack,
And, fear succeeding pride, they beat,
A hasty, though a forced, retreat,
To learn that in a bungler home
More pleasures to contentment come.

So we, resign'd our black, though grand—
Our deafening, though commanding—stand,
Are happier on this simple green,
Than on a Church, and near a Queen.

To show our change breeds no displeasure,
We date these lines,—The Hall of Leisure,
No care prevents our growing fat,
Our only want—your pleasant chat!

J. G. N.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NETHERLANDS.

The Protocol of the conferences between the Plenipotentiaries in London, has been communicated to the Provisional Government of Belgium. It declares, that "The events of the last four months have unhappily demonstrated that the perfect and complete amalgamation which the Powers desire to effect between Holland and Belgium had not been obtained; that it would henceforth be impossible to effect it; that therefore the very object of the union of Belgium with Holland is destroyed, and that it now becomes indispensable to have recourse to other arrangements to accomplish the intentions which the union in question was designed to carry into execution." The Protocol then declares that new arrangements are necessary; but the contracting parties assert that these arrangements cannot affect in any manner the rights which the King of the Netherlands and the German Confederation exercise over the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. In reply to this communication from the Allied Powers, the President and Members of the Diplomatic Committee of Belgium say, that their Commissioners sent to London are invested with full powers to treat; but, although they admit that Belgium has duties to perform towards Europe, they deny that they have any obligations imposed on them through treaties with the Netherlands in which they took no part, and they insist that they can have neither independence, peace, nor security without the possession of Luxembourg, and the immediate and uncontrolled right of navigating the Scheldt.

The Representatives of the Five great Powers at London have decided that the navigation of the Scheldt should be free from the 20th of January; and that the Belgians should refrain from hostilities.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A Manifesto has been published by the Emperor of Russia, in which, after speaking of "the peace and prosperity" which Poland enjoyed under his government, he proceeds to observe, that "the troops of these credulous men, though struck with fear of approaching chastisement, dare to think of victory for some moments, and to propose conditions to their legitimate masters." These conditions are fiercely rejected by the Autocrat, who declares that he can crush the rebels in one battle, and that his troops are already assembling for this purpose.

The Emperor received the Polish deputies very drily, referred them to his Manifesto, and said "he would allow Poland until the 1st of March to reflect on its contents." He says that if he should be driven to the last extremity, Warsaw will be destroyed, and Poland incorporated with the Russian empire.

The menacing attitude of Russia seems to increase the courage of the Poles. The arming of all Poland is proceeding with the greatest activity. For some time past the Poles, who had become Russians, Austrians, or Prussians in consequence of previous events, have repaired to Warsaw in great numbers, and are animated with an excellent spirit. The palatinate of Lublin (Russian Poland) has sent an offer of 50,000 men. Count Zamouski is equipping a regiment at his own expense. There are in the army 12,000 men who served under Napoleon, and 300 officers who have the decoration of the Legion of Honour. The 4th regiment of the line, which so much distinguished itself on the first day of the revolution, has set out for the frontiers. They requested their Colonel, before they marched, to lead them to the fortifications which the townspeople were raising. Having arrived there, they formed a square, knelt on the ground, and swore not to fire a single shot, and not to attack the Russians except with bayonets, and to kill each other sooner than surrender.

GERMANY.

The Elector of Hesse has given a constitution to his subjects. The following are some of its provisions:—The rights of the Jews are to be regulated by law; no exclusive privileges for commerce or manufactures are to be henceforth granted; the press and book trade are to be entirely free; all misdemeanours to be settled by law; the secrecy of letters to be inviolate; no one is to be prosecuted for the expression of simple opinions; every one capable of bearing arms is declared to owe his services to his country in case of necessity; no appointment to office in the state is to be confirmed till the candidate shall have been found worthy; and no office is hereafter to be given in reversion.

SWITZERLAND.

The peasantry of Basle, commanded, it is said by some officers of the late French Royal Guard, have taken up arms against the government of the canton. It is stated that there were in the city 20,000 men resolved to oppose them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

We apprehend that Ireland is rapidly approaching to a crisis which must speedily end either in convulsion, as the inevitable consequence of agitation, or the removal by prompt measures of the agitators. The treachery of O'Connell and his party is now manifest, and is admitted by the warmest advocates of Catholic emancipation. When that question was originally urged, it was put forward as the anchor of the vessel. Emancipation, which has strengthened O'Connell's hands, is used as an instrument of fresh disturbance; and with a perfidy which disentitles him to the confidence even of his own sycophants, he now presses onward to a dissolution of the bond that unites these islands. The Marquis of Anglesey, however, proceeds with commendable firmness in his measures of vigour for the prevention of rebellion in Ireland. He has issued several proclamations for the purpose of suppressing seditious meetings under the auspices of O'Connell and his supporters. On the 8th January a proclamation was issued, suppressing a new society, called "The General Association of Ireland, for the prevention of unlawful meetings, and for the protection and exercise of the sacred right of petitioning for the redress of grievances." On the 10th another proclamation was issued, the object of which was to root out the hot-bed of sedition at Home's Hotel, where, under the specious appellation of public breakfasts, the most mischievous schemes had been devised, and language nothing short of treasonous, constantly put forth, to inflame the public mind. Finally, the Marquis of Anglesey issued a proclamation, the effect of which was to prevent all associations for the purpose of furthering Mr. O'Connell's projects for revolutionising Ireland; and the magistrates of Dublin, acting with vigour, dispersed a Committee, which had met to arrange the proceedings of a meeting for the repeal of the Union. On the 18th of Jan. Mr. O'Connell was arrested by the Chief Constable of police, on a warrant granted by Ald. Darley, for having attended a meeting in the Parliamentary Intelligence office, and another at Hayes's Hotel, Dawson-street, which meetings had been prohibited by the proclamations of the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. O'Connell, having been conducted into the Board-room, the informations were read to him. A long and a very angry discussion ensued between the magistrates and Mr. O'Connell,

which terminated by Mr. O'Connell giving bail, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each. While Mr. O'Connell was in the Board-room, Mr. Lawless arrived to visit his friend, and was immediately taken into custody, his name being also in the warrant. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Barrett, who have figured of late at the parish meetings, were also arrested, and held to bail. The whole party were bound to appear in the Court of King's Bench on the first day of term.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Special Commission.—In our Supplementary Number we have noticed the appointment of the Special Commission for the trial of rioters and incendiaries in the southern counties. In Wilts, Berks, Hants, Dorset, Bucks, &c. where the trials have been brought to a close, great numbers have been convicted of breaking machinery, and robbing individuals of their property. Several are to be banished, some for ever, and some for terms of years; others are doomed to various periods of imprisonment and hard labour; several have been discharged on their own recognizances, and others without being put on their trial. The most praiseworthy forbearance has, throughout, been manifested by the legal advisers of the Crown, in abstaining from pressing the prosecution in cases where any palliative circumstances were found, and where the misguided parties acted without deliberation, motive, or malice, and with a total ignorance of the dreadful consequences, immediate or remote, of the acts committed. The scene at Salisbury, on passing sentence on the prisoners, was of the most afflicting character.—On the 9th of Jan. judgment of death was recorded against twenty-three prisoners, for the destruction of a paper-machine in Buckinghamshire.—The commission for the county of Dorset closed on the 11th, when sentence of death was recorded against three for extorting money, and two for robbery; four were sentenced to seven years' transportation for destroying machinery, two to one year, and two to three months' hard labour. Fourteen were acquitted on similar charges; and eight were ordered to enter into their own recognizances of 50*l.* each, charged with extorting money.—At the Norwich Sessions forty-five prisoners were convicted of machine-breaking and rioting. Three were

convicted at Ipswich of exporting an increase of wages, and twelve were acquitted.—Twenty-six were convicted at Petworth, and several at Oxford. Of those some were sentenced to transportation for seven years, and the remainder to different periods of imprisonment.—At Gloucester, seven were transported for fourteen years; twenty for seven years; one imprisonment for three years; two to two years; two eighteen months; eight to twelve months; two to nine months; ten to six months; and twenty-nine were discharged on their own recognizances to come up for judgment when called upon. Six prisoners were left for execution at Winchester. Four of the prisoners have been respited; but two of them, named Cooper and Cooke, were executed on the 15th.

Several meetings have taken place in different parts of the country, on the subject of *Parliamentary Reform*. In Middlesex, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Cornwall, &c. there have been meetings formed of some of the most influential persons in the counties. At the meeting which took place in the Shire-hall at Bedford, on the 17th Jan. the Marquis of Tavistock, Sir Peter Payne, Sir W. Long, the Members, &c. were present. Resolutions were passed, and a

petition adopted. Words in the original draught of the petition, in favour of vote by ballot, were expunged, being against the sense of the meeting. At the Berkshire County Meeting, which took place at Reading on the 17th, a resolution in favour of vote by ballot was carried, there being only four hands held up against it.

Jan. 6. *Blackburn* church was destroyed by fire. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the flues which warmed the building with hot air. The church was completed about four years since, and consecrated by Dr. Blomfield, then Bishop of Chester. The damage is estimated to be about 8000*l*.

Jan. 16. The beautiful church of *Warkworth*, in Northumberland, was discovered to be on fire, and its destruction was providentially prevented by the combined and prompt exertions of the inhabitants. The flues had been heated three days previously, which rendered some wood near them exceedingly susceptible of ignition, and it was discovered that a pew, under which one of the flues passed, was in flames.

Jan. 24. About twelve o'clock at night the beautiful church of St. Peter's, at *Birmingham*, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than two hours the whole of the edifice was destroyed.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 11, 1830. David Erskine, of Dryburgh Abbey, Berwickshire, esq. F.S.A. and R.A. Edinb. knighted.

Jan. 15.—Royal Artillery—Major-Gen. Brooke Young, to be Col. Commandant.

Jan. 17. His Majesty has declared himself Col.-in-Chief of the Household Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2d Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards.

Jan. 8. Brevet; Lieut.-Cols. Hon. Lincoln Stanhope and W. Cross, to be Colonels in the Army.

The Navy.

Capt. Lyon, of the *Blonde*, appointed to the *Madagascar*; Acting Capt. Sir T. Pasley, Bart. to the *Blonde*; Commander C. Graham to the *Rattlesnake*.—To be Captains, John Wilson, (*b*) G. B. Maxwell, Hon. J. Cavendish, H. E. Napier.—To be Commanders, Charles Blair, G. W. Matson, F. P. Blackwood, A. Milne, F. Hart, J. B. H. M'Hardy, Lieut. J. Savage (1816).

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bandon Bridge—Visc. Bernard.

Beverlston—David Lyon, esq.

Bletchingly—Chas Tennyson, esq.
Dungannon—Lieut.-Col. John James Knox.
Farfar and Perth—Right Hon. F. Jeffrey.
Inverness (co.)—Right Hon. C. Grant.
Preston—Henry Hunt, esq.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Lord Lyndhurst to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir James Shaw, elected Chamberlain of the City of London.

Rev. W. Paul, Head Master of King's School, Chester.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Davys, to be Dean of Chester.
Rev. W. M'Donnell, Preb. in Peterb. Cath.
Rev. H. Philpotts, Preb. in Durham Cath.
Rev. W. Vaux, Preb. in Winchester Cath.
Rev. J. Armistead, Barlings P. C. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Besly, Aston Subedge R. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. Burnett, Houghton R. Hants.
Rev. S. H. Cassan, Bruton V. Somerset.
Rev. J. Clementson, Wolvey V. co. Warw.
Rev. W. N. Darnell, Stanhope R. Durham.
Rev. R. Etough, Gr. Addington R. N'ampt.
Rev. J. Fayer, Chillington and Seavington St. Mary P. CC. co. Somerset.

Rev. P. Fraser, Kegworth R. co. Leicester.
 Rev. F. D. Gilby, Ekington V. co. Worc.
 Rev. G. Goodman, Kemerton R. co. Glouce.
 Rev. J. H. Harrison, Bagbrooke R. N'amp't.
 Rev. E. Higham, St. George R. Norwich.

Rev. T. Higgins, Stoulton P. C. co. Worc.
 Rev. L. B. Wither, Herriard V. Hants.
 Rev. T. O. Tillwood, Compton R. Hants.
 Rev. R. Crockett, Chaplain to Ld. Lilford.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 26. At Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Fane, a dau.—29. At Stourbridge, Worcestershire, the wife of R. Scott, esq. barrister, a son.—At Elwick Hall, Durham, the wife of the Rev. James Allen Park, a son.—31. The wife of the Rev. J. Rigby, Vicar of Hutton-cum-Cranwick, a son.

Jan. 1. At Dan-y-Graig House, Newton, Glamorganshire, the wife of the Rev. H. Elliot Graham, a son.—2. At Bloxworth House, Dorset, the wife of John Heeketh Lethbridge, esq. a son.—At Westhorpe, Nottinghamshire, the wife of R. Warrant, esq. late Major 6th Dragoons, a son.—9. At Clechurcharton Rectory, near Lynn, Mrs. Goldfrap, twin daughters.—10. The wife of J. T. Justice, esq. of Parliament street, a dau.—At Sledmere, the lady of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. a son.—At Cublington Rectory, Bucks, the

wife of the Rev. B. R. Perkins, a son.—11. In Saville-street, Burlington Gardens, the wife of Henry Bosanquet, esq. a dau.—At Turville Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Scobell, D. D. a son and heir.—At Walbury, Essex, the wife of Col. Johnson, a son.—18. At Beaufort Castle, co. Inverness, Hon. Mrs. Fraser, of Lovat, a son.—16. At Brighton, Lady Frances Sandon, a son and heir.—In Torrington-sq. the wife of E. R. Daniell, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—17. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Standish O'Grady, a dau.—At Hatchlands, the wife of W. Holme Sumner, esq. a dau.—19. At Fawley, near Hants, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Downing Bowles, a dau.—20. At Chicknell, Salop, Hon. Mrs. Taylor, a son.—21. At Abbot's Leigh, co. Somerset, the wife of R. Bright, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 21. At Beverley, Captain Unett, late 7th Dragoon Guards, to Miss M. A. Ditmas, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Ditmas.—23. At Munich, H. F. Howard, esq. second son of H. Howard, esq. of Corby-castle, Cumberland, to the Hon. Sevilla Erskine, fourth dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine.—24. At Caen, in Normandy, M. Melano de Calcina, of Caen, to Miss Shean, eldest dau. of the late Major Shean, of the Sussex Militia.—27. At Berne, P. J. Brown, esq. of Thun, to Eliz. M. Caroline, eldest dau. of John Hawkey Acherley, esq. of Bath.—29. At Newdigate, Surrey, the Rev. Alfred Lyall, to Mary Drummond, fourth dau. of James Broadwood, esq. of Lyne, Newdigate.

Lately. Rev. G. D. Faithfull, Rector of Lower Heyford, Oxford, to Miss Ann Norris.

Jan. 1. In the chapel of Warwick Castle, Joseph Neeld, esq. of Grosvenor-square, M.P. to Lady C. Ashley Cooper, dau. of the Earl of Shaftesbury.—At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. Litchfield, R. N. to Louisa, only dau. of the late H. C. Litchfield, esq.—8. At St. George's, Southwark, Cha. Kershaw, esq. of Stratford, Suffolk, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Cha. Noble, esq. of Old Burlington-street.—4. At Mitcham, the Rev. T. Lagden Ramsden, to Sophia Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Oakes, Bart.—At Liverpool, W. Reynolds, esq. M.D. to Hannah Mary, only dau. of the late W.

—5. At St. Marylebone
 { Jones, esq. of Brunswick-
 gize Isabella, only dau. of

the Rev. Dr. Stephens, of Devonshire-place.—6. At Tottenham, Astley, eldest son of W. H. Holt, esq. of Enfield, to Jane, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Heathcote, of Chesterfield.—At Beverley, the Rev. G. P. Richards, Rector of Sampford Courtenay, Devon, to Miss Eyre, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Eyre, of Beverley.—8. At Hackney, Teesdale Cockell, esq. of Navarino-terrace, Dalston, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Major G. Wright, of Fitzroy-square, and Plymouth, Devon.—10. The Rev. W. Pye, to M. Cripps, dau. of J. Cripps, esq. M.P. for Cirencester.—11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. C. A. Steuart, of Ewhurst, Surrey, to Mrs. De Lancey Barclay, of Tillingbourn.—At Hendon, the Rev. John James, to Eliz. dau. of W. Wilberforce, esq. of Highwood-hill, Middlesex.—15. Edw. Montagu Woodford, esq. of Hill's Court, nephew of the late Col. Montagu, of Lackham, House, Wilts, to Mary, only dau. of Mrs. Fowler.—The Rev. John Edwards, Vicar of Prestbury, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late J. Milford, esq. of Exeter.—18. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Ashurst Majendie, esq. eld. son of L. Majendie, of Hedingham Castle, esq. to Frances, eld. dau. of John Griffin, esq. Bedford-place.—At St. Pancras, Captain Charles King Rudge, of Hanham, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Mary Anne Crabtree, of St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park.—20. At Chelsea, John Newbery, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Sussex Militia, to Fanny, eld. dau. of Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc, of Chelsea College.

OBITUARY.

LORD HENLEY.

Dec. 6. At Gumley-hall, Leicestershire, the seat of his son-in-law [E. C. Hartopp, Esq. aged 78, the Right Hon. Morton Eden, Baron Henley, of Chardstock, in the Peerage of Ireland; a Privy Councillor; G. C. B.; and F. R. S.

The family of Eden, which is of considerable antiquity in the county of Durham, is in four branches honoured with hereditary titles: in two cases with Baronetcies, in the third with Peerages both of England and Ireland, and in the present instance with one of the latter Kingdom. Sir Robert Eden, the first Baronet, who was for many years Knight in Parliament for co. Durham, was created in 1672, and is now represented by Sir Robert Johnson-Eden, the fifth that has enjoyed the title. Sir Robert, the third Baronet, by Mary, youngest daughter of William Davison, of Beamish, Esq. had, besides his son and successor Sir John, four younger sons: Sir William Eden, of Troir, co. Durham, and Governor of Maryland, who was created a Baronet in 1776, and was grandfather of Sir William Eden, the present and fourth Baronet of that place; William, who, after having filled many diplomatic situations of great importance, was created Lord Auckland, in the Peerage of Ireland, in 1789, and afterwards made an English Peer in 1793; he died in 1814, when a short memoir of him appeared in our vol. LXXXIV. i. 629; his eldest son is the present Lord Auckland, and among his daughters are the Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire, Lady Bexley, and Lady Francis Osborne. Thomas Eden, Esq. the fourth son, was Deputy Auditor of Greenwich Hospital; and the fifth and youngest was the distinguished individual whose death we now record. One of their sisters was the wife of Archbishop Moore.

Lord Henley, like his brother Lord Auckland, was engaged in many important diplomatic missions. He commenced his career at the age of 24, with the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Electoral (now Royal) Court of Bavaria, and Minister at the Diet of Ratisbon, Oct. 10, 1776; he was removed to Copenhagen, with the style of Envoy Extraordinary, Feb. 22, 1779; and to Dresden Sept. 21, 1782. In 1783 he came to England, and was married at Lambeth, by his brother-in-law Archbishop Moore, on the 7th of August, to Lady Elizabeth Henley, 5th daughter of Robert Earl of

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Northington, and coheir to her brother Robert, the second and last Earl, and K. T. He had two sons born at Dresden in 1784 and 1785; and with the additional character of Minister Plenipotentiary conferred July 6, 1788, remained there until 1791. He was then appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha; where having resided only a short time, he was in the same year appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin. Shortly after, he was nominated a K. B., with the insignia of which Order he was, at the King's desire, publicly invested by his Majesty of Prussia on the first day of the following year. In 1793 Sir Frederick set off for Vienna, as Ambassador to the Emperor of Germany; in 1794, when he was sworn a Privy Counsellor, he went Ambassador Extraordinary to Madrid; but in the same year he was re-appointed, as Envoy Extraordinary, to Vienna; where he remained until 1799; when, on his retirement, he was, by patent dated Nov. 9, created a Peer of Ireland, as Baron Henley, of Chardstock. Chardstock is in Dorsetshire. He has since enjoyed an annual pension of 2,000*l.*

By Lady Elizabeth, who died Aug. 20, 1821, his Lordship had three sons and one daughter: 1. the Hon. Frédéric Eden, born at Dresden 1784, M.A. of Christ-church Oxford 1807, a barrister-at-law, died Nov. 5, 1823; 2. the Right Hon. Robert-Henley now Lord Henley, born at Dresden 1785, M.A. of Christ-church 1814, a Master in Chancery: he married in 1824 Harriet, sister to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and has a son and heir; 3. the Hon. and Rev. William Eden, born at Berlin in 1793, now Rector of Hertingfordbury; he married in 1820 Anna-Maria, dowager Lady Grey de Ruthyn, and has several children; and, 4. the Hon. Anna-Maria, married in 1824 to Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, Esq. the eldest surviving son of Sir E. C. Hartopp, of Four Oaks Hall, in Warwickshire, Bart.

HON. PHILIP ROPER.

Jan. 1. At Calais, in his 92d year, the Hon. Philip Roper, uncle to Lord Teynham.

He was born 13 Oct. 1739, at Linstead, co. Kent, the third and only surviving son of Henry the 10th Lord Teynham, by Catherine, eldest dau. and coheir (with her sister Winifred, married to Sir Francis Curzon of Water-

Cochrane, conveying that officer's sense of his exertions and conduct during the whole of the operations connected with Louisiana and Florida, and appointing him to the command of the *Cydna*, a fine 38-gun frigate. Peace was soon after concluded with the United States, and it being desirable to keep our Indian allies from further hostilities, Capt. Spencer was selected by Sir Pulteney Malcolm, for the delicate service of settling all their claims and dismissing them from our service. This was arranged to the entire satisfaction of his Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the prejudices and wild habits of the Indians, amongst whom Capt. Spencer lived encamped at Prospect Bluff, far up the Apalachicola river, for more than a month.

Capt. Spencer's next appointment was May 20, 1817, to the *Ganymede* 26; and, whilst commanding that ship in the Mediterranean, he executed a mission to the Bashaw of Tunis, to remonstrate with him on the behaviour of his cruisers.

In 1819, an expedition being intended by Spain for the recovery of her South American colonies, and it being supposed that our extensive and valuable commercial interests might suffer between the contending parties, Sir Thomas M. Hardy was nominated to the chief command on the coasts of South America, and Capt. Spencer was selected by the First Lord of the Admiralty to command a frigate under his orders. He was accordingly appointed to the *Owen Glendower*, of 42 guns. It was his fortune on this service to be frequently obliged to act in a diplomatic character. Our complicated commercial relations with the new States, which we had not then recognized, occasioned very intricate questions of international law: in all these Capt. Spencer's cultivated mind and excellent judgment were of the greatest advantage to the important interests which he represented. To the internal government of his ship, and the education of the young men entrusted to his care, he also so far devoted his attention, that the *Owen Glendower* was instanced as an example of efficient order and perfect discipline worthy of general imitation. It was in that frigate that the useful invention of Congreve's Lights was first introduced, at Capt. Spencer's own expence, before it had been countenanced by the Board of Ordnance. That ship was paid off, at Chatham, Sept. 17, 1822, having previously visited Copenhagen, to which place Capt. Spencer was accompanied by his noble father. On the 12th April, 1823, Capt. Spencer was appointed to the *Naïad* 46, in which

frigate, after a cruise in the Channel, he sailed from Spithead, with sealed orders, in Sept. following. After remaining at Lisbon until the early part of 1824, he proceeded to Algiers with the *Chameleon* brig of 10 guns under his orders, to remonstrate against the outrageous proceedings of the Dey, who had broken open the house of a British Consul, and committed other barbarous and disgraceful acts. On his arrival, Capt. Spenceer found two Spanish vessels in the mole, which had just been captured, and their crews destined to slavery. With the most praiseworthy feeling, he made the release of these poor captives a part of his demands, agreeably to the Exmouth treaty, which renounced the right of the Dey to enslave Christian subjects. After waiting four days, and finding the Dey still obstinate in refusing his just claims, Capt. Spenceer embarked the Consul-general and family on board the *Naïad*, and on the 31st January, 1824, got under weigh with his guests, and worked out of the bay with the *Chameleon* in company. Whilst the *Naïad* and her consort were beating out, the corvette which had captured the Spanish vessels was seen running for the mole; and chase being given, and several shot fired across her bows to bring her to, which was disregarded, she was reduced to a wreck by the *Naïad's* fire, and subsequently laid on board very gallantly by the *Chameleon*. In a few minutes she was in possession of the brig's crew, and proved to be the *Tripoli*, of 18 guns and 100 men, of whom 7 were killed and 19 wounded; the British sustained no loss. Finding that this vessel was in a leaky state, and so much disabled by the fire she had sustained as to make her quite unworthy, Capt. Spenceer abandoned her after taking out the Algerine Commander and 17 Spaniards, the latter of whom were thus happily rescued from slavery.

Capt. Spenceer then proceeded to *Maha*, for the purpose of communicating his proceeding to Sir Harry Neale, then commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, with whom he returned two days afterwards to Algiers. The Dey still continued obstinate in his refusal, and a blockade was established; during the whole period of which the *Naïad* was employed on that coast. On the 24th May, 1824, he reported to the commander-in-chief a very gallant exploit — the complete destruction, under the walls of Bona, of an Algerine brig of war, by the boats of the *Naïad*, under the command of his first Lieut. Mr. Quin. At length every preparation was made for bombarding the town, when the Dey communicated to Capt. Spenceer, who had been sent on

shore, his readiness to come to terms. As it appeared likely the negotiations and final arrangements would occupy some days, the commander-in-chief then dispersed his squadron, and left Capt. Spencer to conclude the treaty with the Dey, which he performed to the perfect satisfaction of Government. The last year of the *Naiad's* service was passed on the shores of Greece and the Archipelago, employed in the protection of our commerce, and occasionally in political negotiation. She was paid off at Portsmouth, in the autumn of 1826. The high state of perfection to which the gunnery was carried, and the admirable system of discipline established on-board that frigate, during the period of Capt. Spencer's command, is said "never to have been exceeded."

In August 1827 Capt. Spencer was appointed Private Secretary to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, and in that situation he assisted in effecting many useful reforms in the Naval department. He was a great advocate for that system of inspection which at the time gave much satisfaction to the service, but which has since been discontinued. To his pen is attributed the ingenious catechism, which gained the name of the *Ninety-nine Questions*, and which, though not acted on (it is believed on account of the Lord High Admiral's resignation), became known to the service, and was productive of many advantageous results.

If by some it has been thought that, whilst in this arduous situation, Sir Robert Spencer drew the strings of authority too tight, it must be recollected that to such an accusation all public officers are liable; and, where so much real worth is acknowledged, a little occasional bluntness and shortness of manner, unfortunately incident to the profession of a seaman and the habits of command, may surely be excused.

During the illness of Sir William Hoste, Captain Spencer took the command of the Royal Sovereign yacht, when his Royal Highness made his second visitation to the Dockyards in 1828. Exemplary in all his conduct, he thought it right to read to the ship's company the service of the church; and his Royal Highness remarked, that he had never heard it performed with more impressive eloquence than on that occasion.

Capt. Spencer continued to fill his important office until the Royal Duke's retirement, in 1828. His Royal Highness, as a mark of his approval and esteem, had appointed him, on the 24th of August, one of the *Grooms of his Bedchamber*;

in October of the same year he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

On the resignation of his Royal Highness, employment again became immediately the object of his zealous and indefatigable officer; and in Sept. 1828 he was appointed to the *Madagascar*, a frigate of 46 guns, on the Mediterranean station. On his brother, Lord Althorp, becoming a member of the present Administration, Sir Robert Spencer was selected to represent the Navy, at the Ordnance Board, as Surveyor-general of that department; and his ship was ordered home. He was not destined, however, to revisit his native country, an inflammation of the bowels having seized him at Alexandria, and in two days terminated his valuable life.

ARCHDEACON PARKINSON, F.R.S.

Nov. 13. At the rectory, Kegworth, Leicestershire, in the 86th year of his age, the Venerable Thomas Parkinson, D.D. F.R.S. Archdeacon of Leicester, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Kegworth.

Dr. Parkinson was born at Kirkham in the Fylde, in Lancashire, on the 14th June 1745. His father being engaged in pursuits which called him much from home, Dr. P. was brought up chiefly under the guidance of his mother, who was a most affectionate parent, zealously solicitous for the best interests of her family, continually watching over them, and who ensured and enjoyed, as the reward of her amiable exertions, the gratitude and love of her children. Dr. P. was sent at an early age to the Free Grammar School in Kirkham, where he received the rudiments of a classical education. When there he was always considered a youth of promising talent and great application. Contrary to the wishes of his father, he formed an early desire to obtain a university education, and the opposition which he experienced no doubt delayed his removal to college beyond the usual period at which young men were then accustomed to enter the university. The difficulties, however, which he had to encounter in the above respect were at last obviated, and at the age of 19 years he was entered as a Pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Parkinson had trials of no ordinary nature to undergo when at college; the same spirit which opposed his entrance at the university in the first instance, induced his father to refuse him all pecuniary assistance when there. An

octogenarian friend of the subject of our memoir has recently expressed his belief, that, beyond common necessities, Mr. P. never occasioned his father to expend more than 20*l.* in the whole course of his life. He left the school at Kirkham for college with an exhibition of 34*l.* per annum.

It was the denial of all pecuniary assistance on the part of his father which probably compelled Mr. P. after engaging closely in the routine of college studies, to spend much time in abstruse calculations, and seldom allow himself more than five or six hours for repose. On the recommendation of a college friend, Mr. Parkinson was employed by the Board of Longitude in the calculation of tables of the series of parallax and refraction. He was assisted in this labour by Mr. Lyons, the author of a Treatise on Fluxions. By their united efforts (the greater portion of the fatigue, however, devolving upon young Parkinson,) the volume, a tolerably thick quarto, closely printed, was completed in two years. At this period it was highly creditable to the subject of our memoir, that, although suffering under grievous disadvantages, he annually remitted a sum for distribution amongst the poor of his native town, and educated his brother Robert at Emanuel College. In the outset of life Mr. P.'s worldly disappointments were great, and his prospects gloomy. Independently of receiving no aid from his father in his college pursuits, he had the mortification of seeing a property which he had been always taught to expect would have been his own bestowed elsewhere. What would have operated as a severe affliction upon some, had not that effect upon him; he regarded the privation as a mercy, and has been frequently heard to remark, that, had affluence smiled upon his early career, indolence would probably have claimed him for her own.

The time spent in the calculations above referred to, must have materially impeded his private studies, preparatory to taking his Bachelor's degree; he, however, gained the first mathematical honour of his year, and that against a competitor of great reputation in his day as a mathematician. Mr. P. took his degree of B. A. in January in 1769, having commenced his residence in college in October 1765.

On the 25th May 1769 he was ordained Deacon by Dr. Terrick, then Bishop of London, at Fulham; and on the 4th Feb. 1771, Priest, by Dr. Law, then Bishop of Carlisle, at Cambridge. He officiated as Moderator in the examination of the young men for their degrees in

the year 1774, when the late Dr. Milner (Dean of Carlisle and Master of Queen's) was Senior Wrangler. The other Moderator of the year was Mr. Kipling, afterwards D.D. and Dean of Peterborough. On the 29th June 1775 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Ely to the vicarage of Meldreth, in the county of Cambridge. He served the office of Proctor of the University in 1786-7. He succeeded Dr. Law (late Bishop of Elphin, and brother of the late Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough) as one of the Tutors of Christ's College, and became Senior Tutor of that establishment on the retirement of Dr. Shepherd. In 1789 he published a large quarto volume on Mechanics and Hydrostatics, a branch of practical mathematics upon which he had thought deeply. This volume has been frequently and most extensively used as a work of reference.

When he resigned the vicarage of Meldreth we are not aware; but in the year 1790 he was instituted by Bishop Pretzman to the rectory of Kegworth, Leicestershire, upon the presentation of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College.

On the 16th April 1794 he was collated by his contemporary at College, Bishop Pretzman, to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. In 1795 he took his Doctor's degree. For the Prebend of Chiswick, in St. Paul's Cathedral, he was indebted, in 1798, to the late learned and respected Bishop Porteus; and on the 12th Oct. 1804, Bishop Majendie conferred upon him the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Chester. The selection of Dr. P. for these varied preferments, by three contemporary prelates of the Established Church, was no small tribute to the excellence of his character and the extent of his acquirements.

In 1812 Dr. Parkinson resigned the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and was collated to that of Leicester by Bishop Tomline (formerly Pretzman). Dr. Middleton (afterwards the memorable Bishop of Calcutta) succeeded Dr. P. as Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

On Dr. P.'s assumption of office as Archdeacon of Leicester, he, at the desire of the Diocesan, convened a public meeting to take into consideration the best means of educating the children of the poor, according to the plan of national education adopted in the metropolis. A meeting of the gentry and clergy was accordingly held in the castle of Leicester, on Thursday the 4th June 1812, when the subject was introduced by the Archdeacon in a very elegant and animated address. The result was

the establishment of an extensive school in Leicester, upon the Madras system, and which, according to the last printed report of the secretary and committee under whose direction it is managed, contained 284 boys and 102 girls, and had educated, from its commencement in 1818, no less than 3,480 children.

In November 1812 a requisition, most respectably signed, was sent to the Archdeacon, soliciting him to convene a meeting of the clergy of his Archdeaconry, to take into consideration and to form a petition to Parliament against the Roman Catholic Claims. The Archdeacon complied with the requisition, and a meeting was held, at which, after considerable discussion, a petition drawn up by Dr. P. was adopted, and afterwards presented to both Houses of Parliament. The Roman Catholic Question was one upon which the Archdeacon had thought much, and as to which he felt deeply interested. Firmly believing that no change had taken place in the principles of the Roman Catholic Church, and that the same aversion to Protestantism, the same arrogation of exclusive faith and salvation, and the same desolating system of intolerance were still upheld at her altars, which had in former times excited the just dread, and produced the protecting laws of our Protestant forefathers, he scrupled not to stand forward in opposition to any repeal of statutes, the maintenance of which he conscientiously believed to be essential to the very existence of the country as a Protestant state. The idea of conciliating the great body of the Roman Catholics by concessions he treated as utterly chimerical; he had narrowly watched the effects produced by former concessions, and had found that, instead of giving satisfaction, and leading to ultimate peace, they had only produced fresh demands, to be repeated till nothing was left to be conceded. The chief ground, however, of Dr. P.'s opposition to the grant of the Roman Catholic Claims, was a dread of exciting the anger of the Deity, and the consequent outpourings of wrathful judgments upon the country for relinquishing what he conceived had been, under Divine Providence, the only means of enabling Britain so long to protect and cherish the Protestant faith. With respect to the Roman Catholics as fellow-men and fellow-subjects, the right hand of friendship was never withholden by Dr. P. It was not against them, but against their principles and their priesthood that he warred.

In August 1813 Archdeacon Parkinson presided at a meeting held at Leicester, when a Society was formed for the

County of Leicester, in aid of the London Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. He also took an active part in the establishment of Savings Banks within his jurisdiction. He interested himself very warmly in the erection of an episcopal chapel on the newly inclosed forest of Charnwood, and on Sunday the 18th June 1815 (the very day, and at the very hour, the battle of Waterloo was raging in full fury) a very commodious chapel* was consecrated by Bishop Tomline, for the use of the inhabitants of the immediate district. A sermon was preached on the occasion by Mr. (now Dr.) Bayley, then Sub-dean of Lincoln, now Archdeacon of Stow and Prebendary of Westminster. In 1818 a District Board was formed for the Archdeaconry of Leicester, at the request of his Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches. The Archdeacon was appointed Chairman of the Board, and through its agency an elegant Gothic church, capable of containing 2000 persons, was erected in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester. Dr. Parkinson never omitted attendance at the Board when his health permitted, was a liberal subscriber to the fund for purchasing and fencing the site of the church, and, during the entire progress of the undertaking, evinced the liveliest anxiety for the completion of the object in view.

During Dr. P.'s incumbency of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, several other Petitions were presented to Parliament from the clergy of Leicestershire, against the concession of the Roman Catholic Claims. Some of these were warmly attacked in the House of Commons by Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Barham, and others. On one occasion, Mr. Legh Keck, M. P. for Leicestershire, spoke at considerable length, and with great spirit, in defence of the course pursued by his clerical constituents. It was in 1825 that the Archdeacon once more furnished a petition, which, with some alterations, was adopted and presented. This petition was rather singular in point of form. One of the reasons it assigned why the claims should not be granted, had reference to the Archdeacon's dread of the dispensations of Divine Providence. This part of the petition was commented upon with great severity by Lord King in the House of Peers. The Archdeacon was gratified at the notice bestowed on the passage, and frequently declared that, unless a similar view of the subject was introduced into a petition, having reference to the Roman Catholic Question, and emanating

* See an engraving of the Chapel in our vol. LXXXV. part i. p. 209.

from a body of Protestant clergy, he should feel no pleasure in affixing his signature.

Subsequently to 1825 the infirmities of age pressed so heavily upon Dr. P. that his journeys never exceeded a few miles from home. His intellects were, however, unimpaired, and he was remarkably punctual in replying to any communications which were addressed to him. The loss of some early associates deeply affected him, and he was not an inattentive observer of what was passing in the world around him. Occurrences which took place there seriously agitated him, and, while as a loyal subject, *he bowed with the utmost submission to the decisions arrived at by the Legislature on some vitally important questions*, he deeply lamented the fatal errors into which he conceived that Legislature had fallen, and trembled for the consequences. He had been visibly declining for about a year previous to his death. The natural vigour of his constitution, however, enabled him sometimes to rally in such a manner as to excite hopes in the breasts of his friends that he might be spared to them for some time longer. These hopes were completely dissipated for a month or six weeks previous to his death; his appetite had failed him, his rest had become disturbed, and it was clear that, without some material change for the better, he could not long sustain the unequal combat. The trying scene was now rapidly approaching, and for the last week or ten days of his life he took scarcely any nourishment. He waited in patience the close of his mortal career, and his "end," like his "life," was marked by "peace." He merely ceased to breathe when the body and spirit parted—not even a sigh escaped him at the awful moment!

He was interred in the chancel of Kegworth church, on Saturday the 20th November, amidst the deep regrets of a numerous circle of friends, and the heartfelt sympathies of the village poor, who attended in great numbers on the melancholy occasion.

The character of Dr. Parkinson may be comprised in a few words. His disposition was mild, obliging, patient, humble, and serious; his habits were temperate; benevolence was a leading feature in his composition, and had manifested itself in beautiful operation through every stage of his life. His perception of what was agreeable and what painful to others, was remarkably acute, and (when duty did not interfere) he was extremely cautious of wounding the feelings of those with whom he had to hold intercourse. Truly

might it be said, that he participated in the joys and entered into the griefs of all around him. The attachment of his pupils to him was strong and permanent, and evinced itself in various instances. Indeed it was impossible to know him thoroughly and not feel the liveliest regard for him. The honours which he had gained at college, and the rewards which resulted from his literary career, enabled and induced him to extend his sphere of usefulness to his relatives, and to redouble his exertions on behalf of the friends above whom success had far placed him; he had not so "drunk of the world" as to be intoxicated with the alluring potion. The contributions of the Archdeacon to charitable institutions were very large and numerous, and splendid were his acts of private beneficence. Although in the receipt of a large income, and living at a moderate expense in comparison with it, the small property he has left behind him speaks volumes as to the extent of his liberality. There was, undoubtedly, a great want of discrimination with respect to the objects to which his bounty was bestowed. Distress, in whatever shape it presented itself, was almost certain of being relieved by him. The conviction that a fellow-creature was undone, or in want, was a sufficient passport to his heart.—

"Here did soft charity repair,
To break the bonds of grief,
To smooth the flinty couch of care,
And bring to helpless man relief!"

To his servants he was a considerate and indulgent master, an adviser and benefactor in seasons of difficulty, and a protector when any attempts at either imposition or oppression were made upon them.

Dr. P. was about the middle stature; his countenance bland and ingenuous; his eye keen and piercing, and strongly demonstrative of the active and fertile mind which reigned within. On a first interview something bordering on austerity might have occurred to a party, as existing in the Doctor's composition; but this almost instantly disappeared, and his natural suavity of demeanour evinced itself. His disposition to think well of others sometimes produced a want of firmness when decision was desirable, and punishment highly necessary. This failing, however, principally betrayed itself in cases attended with either palliative or highly afflictive circumstances, which called into exercise the amiable qualities we have been feebly attempting to delineate.

The publications of the Archdeacon were not numerous. In addition to those

I have mentioned, he printed "The Duties and Qualifications of the Christian Minister," a sermon preached in Chester Cathedral on the 20th Sept. 1801; "What is Truth?" a sermon preached in the same cathedral, on occasion of a General Ordination, 29th Sept. 1816; "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, A.D. 1822." We believe there were several other occasional Charges and Sermons published by Dr. Parkinson, but we have neither the titles of them, nor any means of ascertaining their dates.

J. S. H.

THOMAS SHERWOOD, ESQ. M. D.

Feb. 28, 1830. At Snow Hall, near Darlington, in his 60th year, Thomas Sherwood, Esq. M. D.

For thirty years Dr. Sherwood engaged himself in the active duties of his profession with zeal and ability rarely surpassed even at this day, when liberal feeling, enlarged understanding, and cultivated taste form so general and so prominent features in the character of an English medical practitioner. Not content with the ordinary routine of professional education, he had, during the early years of his active life, applied himself with ardour to the study of Cullen, Gregory, and other eminent authors, until his theory and his practice thus combining and lending mutual aid to each other, he gradually acquired that confidence in himself which was ever after so fine a trait in his character, and by which he was enabled instinctively, as it were, to recognize latent disease, and to administer promptly either to its prevention or its cure. In cases of fracture of the skull, or other accidental or natural derangement of the head he was eminently successful. One of these, in particular, deserves to be recorded. During his residence at Bishop's Auckland, a boy fell from a high wall, and beat upon his head. Dr. Sherwood, though altogether in despair of saving him, trepanned the boy, prolonged his life to this day, and was consulted on the extraordinary operation he had performed by almost every eminent practitioner in the kingdom.

His classical education had been from circumstances limited, but he gave signal proof, when in the society of those who had approached nearer to the "integros fontes" than himself, that he had afterwards traced them to their source, had tasted, and had drunk deeply too, of the thousand delightful rills which fall into the grand stream of Poetry. Amid his other active employments, he

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stole many an hour which he consecrated to the history, the poetry, the biography of his own country.* Thence he informed his understanding and cultivated his taste: thence, too, he drew those stores which, ever beaming as they did within the breast of their possessor, shed too their benign and delightful influence on his companions and his friends. Who ever heard him give, with that distinct and manly intonation, that energetic expression, so peculiar to himself, Gray's Ode to Adversity, or Johnson's critique on Milton's plan of initiating his pupils into Latin, without being awakened to the most lively sense of the stern simplicity of the one, or the comprehensive and grasping vigour of the other?

But troubles came thick and throng upon him. The first shaft was aimed at him by the perfidiousness of friends: the next by a higher and more awful Power. His daughter and his favourite son were taken from him within a few weeks of each other.

His eldest daughter died on the 25th of October, 1829, aged 22. Elizabeth Sarah Sherwood was kind and affectionate upon the truest principle of filial duty, and those who witnessed her many and painful days upon her death-bed, can well answer for those intense feelings of unfeigned religion, which awed and at the same time cheered her sinking mind.

The history of Ralph Sherwood, who died a few weeks after his sister, is soon told. He was destined for the medical profession, and with this view he studied for awhile in London, and was afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where his quickness and talent, his great attention to anatomical and surgical pursuits, and the accuracy of his pencil and pen in sketching off-hand, in the hospitals to which he had access, those various morbid or other appearances produced by nature or the hand of the operator, soon gained for him the notice and approbation of men whose veriest word was praise. During his abode in Edinburgh, Mr. Sherwood became possessed of five very amusing letters written by Mr. Ritson to Mr. Laing, which, with a portrait of their eccentric author etched by himself, he communicated to Mr. Nichols, who inserted them in the third volume of "Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century," p. 775, &c. But here begins

* See Surtees's "History of Durham," vol. I. p. 10. Introduction; and judge of the man "without the early and valued assistance of whom that work would never have been undertaken."

the sad tale; that, under a mistaken idea of the high theatrical powers, which men into whose company it was his misfortune to fall (Mr. Kean among the number) persuaded him that he possessed, and in connection with the fact that his expensive habits had made him afraid of meeting his justly-irritated father, he at once quitted the profession in which he was so well qualified to excel, and betook himself to the stage. He had, however, the grace to drop his paternal surname—but the name of RALPH SHERWIN will not soon be forgotten, not only in most of the provincial theatres, but even at Drury-lane, where, in *Dandie Diamond*, and similar characters, which require a man well read in provincial phraseology, he most particularly excelled. To follow this misguided youth through the various chances and changes of his subsequent history is unnecessary, if even it were possible.* It may suffice to state, in general, that for many a year he drank deep of that bitter cup which is prepared for those who have exchanged their home, under such circumstances, for so degraded an occupation. He was at length, however, freely forgiven by his offended father, and without one single murmur of displeasure was welcomed to his home; but, after a very short time, without any apparent reason, he abruptly quitted his father's house, attached himself to the stage once more, slept in a damp bed in Cambridge, early in the year 1830, and came home to die. The full and free condonation of what was past, and the pleasurable intercourse and conversation between father and son, as far as the grief of the former for the death of his daughter, and the deeply-rooted disease of the latter, would permit, will not be soon forgotten by those who witnessed them both.

Amid the gloom which, from all sides, lowered around him, the father recognized not the Arm which, in chastening, was correcting and purifying his heart: he would talk incoherently of his lost daughter from morning till night, and he would sit gazing, with a vacant, glassy eye, upon a picture of his son in one of his characters. He was forlorn and blighted—reason reeled on her seat—she received not from him that "sweet oblivious antidote" so often administered to others—the conflict was over, and he hurried into eternity. His body was found in the Tees, at the distance of a field from his house, and was afterwards

buried with his father and mother and children in Staindrop churchyard.

JOHN PRESTON, GENT.

Oct. 80. Aged 85, John Preston, of Drayton in Hales, co. Salop, Gent.

He was descended from an ancient family resident at Hough, in the parish of Wibunbury, co. Chester, where his ancestor, John Preston, was living in the reign of Elizabeth; he inherited an estate at that place, which he held for his life, and which has now devolved on John Preston, of Burslem, the only son of his first cousin. The deceased was the only child of Lawrence Preston, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, by Mary his wife, eldest dau. and coheir of Thomas Grinsell, of Drayton in Hales, Gentleman, by Elizabeth (Walford) his wife. The family of Grinsell is of greater antiquity at Drayton than any other of that town; it has been traced as resident there in the reign of Henry VIII. but was probably there much earlier, and was about a century ago so numerous, that their christian names were insufficient to designate them without having recourse to other appellations. They are now reduced to one family, which still continues to live there with the accustomed respectability of its ancestors. From this his maternal family, Mr. Preston enjoyed some valuable freehold property. He was educated at the free grammar school at Drayton, and, excepting the short intermission of his abode with his uncle Richard Gore, of Rochdale, merchant, had resided there from infancy. His charities were considerable, and will be long held in remembrance. He was also the firm and determined advocate to rescue from oblivion and embezzlement the numerous bequests left by former benefactors, and to see them appropriated agreeably to the intention of the respective donors. He was a strenuous supporter of the national school from the period of its first institution in 1788, and in his will has bequeathed to its funds 10*l.* per ann. arising out of 500*l.* 3 per cent. Consols. He has also given 4*l.* a-year to the use of the church, and 20*s.* yearly to the two churchwardens, the parish clerk, and the person who receives these dividends, for their trouble. He was a person of extensive information on general subjects; but when any thing connected with the locality of his residence came in question, there were none who could compete with him for correctness and extent. His anecdotes had been treasured up by an excellent and retentive memory.

W. H.

* A brief account of Sherwin's theatrical career has already appeared in our Number for October last, p. 376. EDIT.

REV. B. L. EDWARDS.

Jan. 2. At Northampton, aged 66, the Rev. Benjamin Lloyd Edwards.

He was upwards of 45 years Minister of the Independent Congregation assembling at King's Head Lane Chapel in that town; and during that lengthened period proved himself the ardent and uncompromising friend of civil and religious liberty. His professional services were characterised by the lucid arrangement of his subjects, the perspicuity of his style, and the fervid earnestness of his manner; but whilst enforcing his own views of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity, he was never betrayed into the slightest violation of candour or liberality; and the benevolence of his disposition prompted him to the habitual exercise of *charity* towards the temporal wants, as well as towards the religious opinions of all within the circle of his connexion. But the most distinguishing trait of his character was his unbending, inflexible integrity. Regardless of the frowns of his opponents, and uninfluenced by, though not insensible to, the smiles and approbation of his friends, he had only to ascertain the line of his duty, and no selfish or personal considerations could induce him to swerve from it.

DEATHS.

BEDS.—Dec. 22. At Ampthill, aged 92, Margaret, widow of Rev. Robert Hagar, Vicar of Haynes, Beds, and dau. of late Granado Pigott, esq. of Pigotts Abingdon, co. Cambridge.

BERKS.—Jan. 7. Aged 53, John Sherwood, esq. of Reading.

Jan. 11. At Reading, aged 73, Lt.-Col. Balcomb, late of 1st dragoon guards.

BUCKS.—Jan. 6. At Great Marlow, Francis, youngest son of W. Hickman, esq.

Jan. 12. At Fingest, aged 83, Mrs. Catherine Lowndes, sister of the late Wm. Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dec. 9. At Chesterton, near Cambridge, advanced in age, Miss Elizabeth Benson, one of the ladies of the Manor.

Jan. 7. At Swaffham Priors, Anna Maria, infant dau. of Rev. Dr. Jermy.

Jan. 12. Aged 21, John James Ibbotson, esq. student of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

CUMBERLAND.—Dec. 31. At Whitehaven, J. Bree, esq. brother of Martin Stapylton, esq. of Myton, Yorkshire.

DEVONSHIRE.—Aged 38, John Clark Langmead, of Derriford, esq. Justice of the Peace for the County, and Captain in North Devon Militia.

At Paignton, Lieut. Yard Eastley, R.N.

At Stonehouse, aged 67, Lt.-Col. John Macdonald, late of 64th foot.

Jan. 5. At Coombe Royal, aged 57, J. Luscombe Luscombe, esq.

Jan. 15. At Modbury, aged 17, Anna, youngest dau. of Rev. W. Stackhouse, of Trehane, Cornwall.

DORSET.—Dec. 31. At Weymouth, aged 34, Fanny, second dau. of Wm. Holland, esq. of Highnam Court, Glouc.

Jan. 1. At Shaftesbury, aged 74, Lydia, relict of John Rogers, esq., faithful and exemplary in the discharge of her duties as a Christian and parent, leaving an only daughter.

At Weymouth, Julia Anna, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Browne.

Jan. 6. Aged 17, Emma, second dau. of H. W. Johns, esq. of Blandford.

DURHAM.—Dec. 26. At Stockton-on-Trees, aged 68, Richard Jackson, esq. Alderman of that Corporation.

Lately. At Bishop Auckland, aged 74, Mrs. Easterby, late of Skinning Grove, near Whitby.

ESSEX.—Jan. 1. At Bowes, Chipping-Ongar, aged 55, James Barlow, esq.

GLOUCEST.—Lately. In her 90th year, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Aug. Tho. Hapsman, Rector of Beverstone, and Vicar of Berkeley.

At Pauntley, Anne-Frances, wife of Rev. Thos. Commeline.

At Hampton upon Severn, Anne, widow of Rev. Richard Lockey, of Stencombe.

Jan. 1. Aged 74, Edmund Wick Viner, esq. of Wick-street House, Painswick.

At the house of her daughter Mrs. Meredith, Bristol, aged 97, Mary, widow of Mr. Richard Callen, and aunt to Charles Pyer Callen, esq. of Great Merickston, Pemb.

Jan. 3. At Clifton, Miss Guest, dau. of late Thos. Guest, esq. of Dowlais Ironworks.

Jan. 4. At Clifton, aged 90, Lt.-Gen. Richard Bright, late of the Royal Marines, and many years Commandant of the Plymouth Division. He was appointed Capt. 1775, Lt.-Col. 1794, Col. 1798, Major-Gen. 1805, and Lt.-Gen. 1811.

Jan. 12. At Blakeney, Mary Ann, wife of James Jones, esq. of Camberwell.

HANTS.—Dec. 26. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mary, relict of Henry Singleton, esq.

Dec. 28. At Lymington, aged 76, Hannah, relict of Samuel Harrison, esq. late banker, of Southampton, where her remains were interred in the catacombs of All Saints' church.

Lately. At Southampton, in the residence of her son-in-law Joseph Chamberlayne Wilkinson Acherley, esq. the relict of Rev. Guy Fairfax, rector of Newton Kyme, York, and of Babworth, Notts.

At Cowes, Charlotte, wife of Rev. J. B. Atkinson, and dau. of S. Dowell, esq. Bath.

At Portsmouth, aged 96, Mr. Mackay, a veteran soldier, who served in the German war of George II. as a drummer. A numerous family of descendants surrounded his death-bed; and his intellects were perfect to the last. He was one of six brothers who went into the army, and one of whom became Governor of Tilbury Fort.

Jan. 1. At Andover, aged 72, Capt. and Adjutant Donald Fraser, 78th reg.

Jan. 5. At Warnford rectory, Jane, relict of Thomas Lewis Owen Davies, esq. late of Alresford.

Jan. 8. At Yately, aged 65, Henry Randall, esq.

Jan. 15. At Bishop Stoke, aged 62, Frances, wife of E. G. Bourdillon, esq.

HERTS.—Jan. 20. At Sarratt Hall, aged 86, Ralph Day, esq.

KENT.—Dec. 4. Augusta, third dau. of John Jones, esq. of East Wickham; and Dec. 25, Harriett, fifth dau. of late Rich. Staynor Jones, esq. of the same place.

Dec. 6. At Ramsgate, aged 61, Thomas Fawcett, esq. Major in the Cambridge Militia, only son of Thos. F., esq. of Wisbech, solicitor.

Jan. 9. At Plaistow-green, Bromley, aged 75, Miss Boyd, late of Edinburgh.

Lately. At Ramsgate, Hester, relict of Daniel Robinson, esq. solicitor Gray's-inn.

LANCASHIRE.—Dec. 31. James Hargreaves, esq. of Bank-hall, Burnley.

Jan. 3. Mr. Thomas Ashton, son of a great master cotton-spinner at Hyde, near Manchester, was assassinated, on his way from the factory to his father's house. He was found lying on the road about eight o'clock, his body being perforated by two bullets. It is supposed that he was mistaken for an elder brother; but the causes which have led to this horrible atrocity are at present veiled in obscurity.

LINCOLN.—Jan. 4. At Blyborough, aged 70, Louisa, widow of Peter John Luard, esq. formerly of Northampton.

MIDDLESEX.—Dec. 26. At Tottenham, aged 59, Thomas Carpenter, esq. an eminent naturalist and cultivator of Science. His researches and discoveries in the economy and instinctive operations of insects and microscopic animalculæ were original, extensive, and curious; many of the latter were but the ten millionth part of an inch, yet all in life or animated motion. He improved the method of illuminating the minutest opaque objects by candle-light, under the compound microscope; and published many of his observations and discoveries in the latter volumes of Gill's Technological and Microscopical Monthly Repository.

Jan. 2. At Shepperton, aged 84, James Living, esq.

Jan. 10. At Hillingdon, aged 70, Charles Montague, esq. formerly of Camberwell.

NORFOLK.—Dec. 8. At Shropham Hall, her 50th year, Sarah, wife of Rev. S. R.

Leathes, and dau. of late Lieut.-Gen. Hethersett.

At Bracondale, aged 78, the widow of Wm. Carter, esq.

Lately. At Lynn, in the house of her uncle, Thos. Allen, esq. aged 16, Harriett, dau. of F. Hogge, esq.

Jan. 5. At Hillborough-hall, aged 58, Ralph Caldwell, esq.

Jan. 7. At Norwich, aged 34, Mr. Jos. Stannard, artist.

Jan. 12. Aged 8, Henry-Aug. son of Rev. Wm. Chester, Rector of Denton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Dec. 20. Aged 66, Kirby Freer, esq. of St. Martin's Stamford, formerly an eminent glass merchant at Manchester.

Jan. 8. At Deane, advanced in age, the widow of Rev. T. Reid, Rector of Corby, and of Stanton, Leic.

Lately. At Peterborough, aged 78, Eleanor, widow of Mary Levitt Ibbetson, and only child and heiress of John Lander, esq. the eminent mathematician, of whom memoirs will be found in our vol. LX. 191, LXXXV. i. 19.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Dec. 28. At Osberton, Harriet, wife of Geo. Saville Foljambe, esq. She was the 3d dau. of Sir Wm. Milner, Bart. of Nun-Appleton, in the county of York, by his second wife Harriet, dau. of Lord Edward Bentinck, and was married Dec. 9, 1828. Her remains were interred at Sturton, near East Retford.

Jan. 1. At Nottingham, aged 60, Mr. James Robertson, late one of the managers of the Nottingham, Derby, and Stamford Theatres.

MONMOUTH.—Aged 69, Mr. Chas. Heath, printer, Monmouth, where he twice served the office of Mayor. He was the author of a "Descriptive Account of Piercefield and Chepstow," 1793; a "History of Monmouth," 1804; and "Accounts of Tintern Abbey, and Ragland Castle," 1806.

OKON.—Jan. 7. Mary, 2d dau. of Jos. Parker, esq. St. Giles's, Oxford.

SALOP.—Lately. At Ellesmere, aged 81, Bulkeley Hatclett, esq.

At Oswestry, advanced in age, Mary, widow of late Rev. E. Hanier, Rector of Hiranant, Montg. mother of 21 children.

Jan. 14. At Market Drayton, aged 58, J. Wilson, esq.

SOMERSET.—Jan. 6. At Bath, aged 88, Philip Bize Entwisle, esq. of Liswongh-house, Glamorgan, 6th son of late John Entwisle, esq. of Foxholes, Lanc.

Jan. 4. At Bath, aged 40, Mrs. Nisbitt, wife of Col. Nisbitt.

STAFFORD.—Jan. 8. At Swinnerton hall, aged 59, Mary, dau. of the Hon. James Dormer, younger son of John 7th Lord Dormer.

SUFFOLK.—Jan. 3. At the Boys' Hospital, Ampton, aged 41, Maria, wife of Mr. Augustine Page, the Master, and eldest dau. of the late Mr. Lionel Gowing, of Ipswich,

by Anne, his first wife. In the first institution of the National Society in Suffolk, in 1812, she was elected Mistress of the Central School for girls in Ipswich, which she continued to conduct, on the removal of Mr. P. to his present situation, until 1821. In both capacities she was always regarded with filial affection by the children, respected and esteemed by their parents, and uniformly obtained the confidence and approbation of her superiors.

SURREY.—*Jan. 6.* At Richmond, aged 28, Amelia, wife of James Quilter, esq.

Jan. 12. At Hartley, near Croydon, aged 62, Simeon Smith, esq. of the Royal Exchange.

Jan. 14. Capt. Bridges, of Chessington, near Kingston. He joined the hunt at Riddlesdown, on a sudden pulled up his horse, and expired on his arrival at a public-house near at hand. He was a well-known sportsman in Surrey, and was exceedingly eccentric in his dress, generally wearing a great profusion of coloured silk handkerchiefs about his neck, and a hat with an enormous broad brim to it, turned up at the sides. He was the individual who performed a feat many years ago of riding full gallop down the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton, for a bet of 300*l.* and won it.

Jan. 15. John Bristow, esq. of Beddington. When following Mr. Jolliffe's hounds, he was observed to drop forward, and ultimately out of the saddle, on the ground. He was found to be quite dead; his death is attributed to apoplexy.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 1.* At St. Leonard's, near Hastings, by a fall from his horse, in returning from hunting, aged 17, George-James, only son of Thos. Wood, esq. of the Regent's Park, and grandson of James Burton, esq. of St. Leonard's.

Jan. 5. At Brighton, aged 86, Mr. Penfold, one of the oldest inhabitants, and father of Mr. Penfold, solicitor.

Jan. 6. At Goodwood, aged 8, Lady Sarah Lennox, 2d dau. of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G.

Jan. 11. At Little Hampton, Charlotte, wife of Capt. Edw. Burt, R. N.

WARWICK.—*Lately.* At Leamington, aged 42, Wm. Syne, esq. Comptroller-gen. of the Customs, Dublin.

Oct. 27. At Leamington, Lieut. Rogers, 90th foot.

Dec. 21. At Walton, the seat of her grandson Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. aged 75, Anne, widow of William Holbeck, esq. of Farnborough, and sister to the Very Rev. Dr. Woodhouse, Dean of Lichfield.

Jan. 17. At Foxcote, Francis Canning, esq. the head of the family from which sprung Lord Garvagh and the late Mr. Canning. He was a whig in politics, and a warm friend of Dr. Parr.

WILTS.—*Dec. 29.* Aged 72, Jane, widow

of Thomas Tackey, esq. of Winterbourne Bassett.

Jan. 6. At the Manor House, Fovant, aged 62, Samuel Bracher, esq.

Jan. 13. At Marlborough, John Halcombe, esq. the eminent coach proprietor.

Jan. 15. At Salisbury, aged 72, Thomas Rendall, esq. late of Milston.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Pull Court, Mary-Theodosia, eldest surviving dau. of late Right Hon. Wm. Dowdeswell.

YORK.—*Dec. 13.* At Laughton-en-le-Morthen, aged 83, John Auton, esq.

Dec. 22. Aged 28, Thomas, 3d son of late Thos. Fothergill, esq. of Aiskew House, near Bedale.

Dec. 28. At Hull, aged 42, Mr. William Wright, bookseller and stationer. He was a skilful mathematician, and contributed at different periods of his life to various mathematical periodicals.

Dec. 29. At Halifax, very suddenly, in his 105th year, John Logan, commonly called "Old Logan." He was born in Montrose, Sept. 16, 1726. Fifty years of his life were spent in the service of his country, in England, Ireland, and the West Indies; for 19 years he belonged to the 20th Cameronian regiment, for 23 to the 32d regiment of foot, for three to the 83d regiment, and five to the Bredalbane Fencibles.

Dec. 30. At Norman, near Tadcaster, aged 57, Ann, wife of John Robson, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct. 30.* At Greenock, Lieut. Reid, 57th foot.

Nov. 14. At Helensburgh, near Greenock, after a severe illness, Mr. Henry Bell, the practical introducer of Steam Navigation into Europe. It was on the 2nd of August 1812 that he launched the first steam-vessel, called the Comet, on the Clyde. The number of steam-vessels now plying on that river amounts to more than sixty. Mr. Bell was latterly reduced to dependance upon charity.

Nov. 20. At Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, aged 41, Sir David Moncrieffe, the sixth Baronet of that place; nephew to the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., and brother-in-law to the Earl of Bradford. He was the son and heir of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, the fifth Baronet, by Lady Elizabeth Ramsay, second daughter of George eighth Earl of Dalhousie. He succeeded his father March 26, 1818; and married Jan. 12, 1819, Helen, second daughter of Æneas Mackay, esq. by whom he had issue, 1. Helen; 2. Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, born in 1822, who has succeeded to the title; and 3. Wm.-Æneas.

Dec. 18. At Huntley, Captain John Gordon, late of 95th regiment.

At Huntley-bush, near Melrose, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late celebrated Dr. Adam Ferguson.

Dec. 24. At the Bridge of Earn, Perth, Ann, widow of Thomas Hunter, esq. of Limerick.

Dec. 26. At Caledon, Robert Crothers,

aged 108, having preserved his faculties unimpaired to the last. He married twice, the last time at 85, and had eight children by the last wife.

Dec. 28. At Edinburgh, Jane, widow of Sir George Dunbar, Bart. of Mochrum; and mother of sir William Rowe Dunbar, the present and 6th Bart. She was a dau. and coheir of Wm. Rowe, esq. of Liverpool, was married in 1775, and was left a widow, with a numerous family, in 1811.

Lately. At Glasgow, aged 68, John Reid, M.D. well known in the literary world for his philosophical pursuits, having taught at various times, students in no less than twenty-six languages.

At Edinburgh, John-Walter, youngest son of Geo. Wade, esq. of Dunmow, Essex.

IRELAND.—Lately. At the house of her brother-in-law, Henry Crosby, esq. Cloghan, Grace-Emma, eldest dau. of Wm. Currie, esq. of Itton Court, Monm.

In Dublin, Maria, wife of Thomas Fitzgerald, esq. barrister, and dau. of late Rt. Hon. Thos. Loftus, of Killyon, co. Meath.

In Dublin, the widow of John Preston, esq. of Ballinter, co Meath, (who died in 1781) and mother of the late Lord Tara.

In Dublin, Mary, dau. of the late Darby O'Grady, esq. of Mount Prospect, co. Limerick, and sister to the Lord Chief Baron (now Lord Rockbarton).

At Clontarf, aged 84, the Hon. Anne-Philippa Smyth, aunt to Lord Visc. Strangford. She was the younger dau. of Philip the 6th Viscount, by Mary, dau. of Ant. Jephson, esq. Her sister, the Hon. Mary-Anne Smyth, died when upwards of eighty in 1823.

At his seat, Brandum, co. Monaghan, Major Skeffington Hamilton.

At Dublin, Thos. Eves Green, esq. solicitor, for thirty years joint Law Agent to the Corporation.

Advanced in age, Edw. Hill, M.D. Regius Professor of Physic at Trinity-college, Dublin.

At Cork, in his 70th year, Francis Walsh, M.D. the oldest practising Physician in that city. He was Surgeon in Adm. Rodney's ship, during the battle with Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782.

At his son the Rev. Dr. Forster's, Lime-riek, aged 82, C. Forster, esq. late of Dublin.

John T. Ardien, esq. Member and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

At Bloomfield, near Dublin, aged 84, the widow of John Ruxton, esq. of Blackcastle, co. Meath, and sister to late Lovell Edgeworth, esq.

At Castleyons, co. Cork, T. Barry, M.D.

At Dublin, Bridget, wife of Allen Cameron, esq. late Major 20th light dragoons, widow of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Urquhart, 65th reg. and dau. of Beauchamp Colclough, of Bohermore, co. Carlow, esq.

At Rossborough, Lady Emily Leeson, infant dau. of the Earl of Miltown.

At Newcastle, co. Longford, aged 18, the Hon. Louisa King, youngest dau. of Visc. Lorton.

Jan. 9. Drowned in the Shannon, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Massey. She had embarked in a boat with her servant and two boatmen for the purpose of dining with her relative Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Bart. The current, unfortunately, caught the boat a little above the falls of Doonas, and, owing to the darkness of the evening, and a thick fog, it was hurried over the fall, and all perished.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 22, 1830, to Jan. 25, 1831.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 1038	Males - 950	} 1830	Between	2 and 5	224
Females - 1000	Females - 980			5 and 10	70	60 and 60	178
Whereof have died under two years old		572		10 and 20	45
				20 and 30	129
				30 and 40	138
				40 and 50	140

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
80 0	48 0	30 0	35 0	45 0	49 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 24.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 14s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb.....	Os. Od. to Os. Od.
Mutton.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market .	Jan. 24 :
Veal.....	6s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts.....	2,898
Pork.....	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Calves.....	110
		Sheep and Lambs	18,620
		Pigs	160

COAL MARKET, Jan. 24, 28s. Od. to 36s. 9d.

PRICES OF SHARES, January 17, 1891, ^

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	£80 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	£45 0	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham . . .	100 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	—	—
Barnsley	205 0	12 0	Stockton & Darlington	205 0	5 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	270 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav. . .	105 0	6 0	East London	120 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater . . .	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction	49	2 10
Coventry	850 0	47 0	Kent	43 0	2 0
Cromford	— 0	17 0	Manchester & Salford	43½	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London	—	4 p.ct.
Derby	120 0	6 0	West Middlesex	72 0	3 0
Dudley	60 0	2 15	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester . . .	73 0	3 15	Albion	75 0	3 10
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0	Alliance	8½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction	240½	13 0	British Commercial	5½	5½p.ct.
Grand Surrey	45 0	2 10	County Fire	40 0	2 10
Grand Union	23½	1 0	Eagle	5½	0 5
Grand Western	7 0	—	Globe	—	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	24½	1 0
Huddersfield	15½	0 10	Hope Life	5½	6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon	25½	1 5	Imperial Fire	97	5 5
Lancaster	19½	1 0	Ditto Life	9½	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool	400 0	20 0	Protector Fire	1 7	1s.6d.
Leicester	220 0	17 0	Provident Life	19½	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n	—	4 0	Rock Life	3½	0 3
Loughborough	—	175 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	190 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	—	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	239 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	29½	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—	Bolanos	170 0	—
Neath	330 0	18 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	61½	3 10
Oxford	—	30 0	British Iron	7 0	—
Peak Forest	75 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	37 dis.	—
Regent's	18½	0 12 6	Hibernian	5	—
Rochdale	72½	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	—	—
Severn and Wye	19½	1 0	Real Del Monte	—	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican	10½	—
Staff. and Wor.	710 0	38 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	52½	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon	—	1 10	Ditto, New	10½	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	191 0	10 0
Swansea	—	15 0	Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10	Phoenix	—	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6	British	1½ dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	600 0	37 10	Bath	31 0	8½ p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	280 0	12 0	Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Warwick and Napton	215 0	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	61 pm.	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5 0	0 4	Brighton	9½	—
Worc. and Birming.	88 0	3 0	Bristol	86 0	8½ p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's	82½	3 p.ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	—	3 do.	Liverpool	380 0	10 0
West India (Stock)	—	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	70 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	—	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	130 0	4 15 10	Sheffield	—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	28	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2½	—	Australian (Agricult ^l)	12 dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 15	Auction Mart	18 0	—
Vauxhall	19 0	1 0	Annuity, British	16 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	5	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	25	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	23 0	0 18 8	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	91 0	4 0
— Ann. of 7l.	—	0 16 4	Ditto, 2d class	81 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Dec. 26, 1830, to Jan. 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°			Dec.	°	°	°		
26	21	27	26	29, 20	cloudy	11	33	36	36	30, 06	fair
27	29	32	32	, 13	cloudy	12	38	40	37	, 06	fair
28	38	44	34	, 03	snow.	13	37	40	38	, 10	fair
29	35	37	38	, 60	fair	14	39	40	35	, 12	fair
30	37	39	48	, 34	cloudy	15	34	32	31	29, 90	fair
31	47	46	38	, 27	windy	16	30	32	36	, 77	fair
J. 1	34	39	37	, 70	fair	17	41	43	40	, 70	fair
2	39	42	35	, 60	fair	18	42	42	47	, 58	fair
3	39	42	38	, 85	cloudy	19	46	49	40	, 60	fair
4	38	39	37	, 80	cloudy	20	41	45	43	, 30	rain
5	38	39	37	, 80	cloudy	21	46	49	46	, 14	rain
6	35	40	34	30, 20	fair	22	47	50	48	, 19	rain
7	30	38	29	, 52	fair	23	43	45	35	, 34	rain & snow
8	28	32	32	, 50	fair	24	34	38	32	, 48	cly. & snow
9	34	42	39	, 12	cloudy	25	33	34	25	, 80	fair & snow
10	41	42	38	29, 87	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Dec. 29, 1830, to Jan. 27, 1831, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3¾ per Ct. Reduced.	New 2½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
29 197	81			90	90		98	17				18 19 pm.
30 196	81			90	90		98	17		8 9 pm.		19 18 pm.
31 197	82	1		90	90		98	17				19 17 pm.
1 197	81			90	90					8 pm.		17 18 pm.
3 197	81			90	90		99	17		9 8 pm.		18 19 pm.
4 198	81			90	90		98					20 25 pm.
5	81			90	90					12 13 pm.		26 29 pm.
6	81			90	90					15 16 pm.		29 31 pm.
7 199	81		80	90	90	90	98			16 18 pm.	90	30 34 pm.
8 199	81		81	90	90	90	99	17				35 37 pm.
10	81		80	90	90	90	99			17 18 pm.	90	32 35 pm.
11 200	81		81	90	90	90	93	17		19 18 pm.		34 36 pm.
12 201	81		81	90	90	90	99	17				35 37 pm.
13	82	1	81	90	90	90	99		215	17 18 pm.		34 35 pm.
14 201	81		81	91	90	90				16 pm.		33 30 pm.
15	82	1	81	90	90	90	99	17		16 pm.		33 35 pm.
17	81		81	90	90	90	99	17			91	36 34 pm.
18 202	81		81	91	90	90	99	17				33 35 pm.
19	81		81	91	90	90	99	17		12 pm.		34 31 pm.
20 202	81		81	90	90	90	99	17		12 pm.		32 28 pm.
21 203	81		81	90	90	90	99	17	217	13 15 pm.		31 32 pm.
22 204	81		81	90	90	90	99	17				32 35 pm.
24 203	81		81	90	90	90	99	17	218		90	34 35 pm.
26												
26 204	81		81	90	90	90	99	17		14 15 pm.		34 35 pm.
27 203	81		80	90	90	90	99	17				34 30 pm.

New South Sea Ann. Jan. 7, 80½; 27, 80½.—Old South Sea Ann. Dec. 30, 81½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED MARCH 1, 1831.]

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Morn. Chron.—Post—Herald
Morn. Advertiser—Courier
Globe—Standard—Sun. Star
Brit. Trav.—Record—Lit. Gaz
St. James's Chron.—Packet.
Even. Mail—English Chron.
8 Weekly P... 79 S... & Sun.
Dublin 13—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath, Bristol, S. ef-
field, York, &—Brighton,
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Lancaster, Nottingham, Plym.
Stamf. 3.—Birming. Bolton
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,
Covent., Derby, Durm., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2...
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.,
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.,
Carmar., Coleh., Chesterf.,
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Glouce., Halifax,
Hewley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark,
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp.,
Reading, Rochest., Salish,
Staff., Stockport, Taunton,
Swansea, Wakef., Warwick,
Whiteh., Winchester, Windsor,
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Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

FEBRUARY, 1831.

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ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Bethnal-green;
And the TOWN of HAM, in Picardy.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Since the articles on York Minster were printed, the Dean of York has published a letter, in which occurs this important passage: "I have decided to leave the Screen for the present where it is, and to rebuild the choir where it was. But in deference to the opinion of the many talented persons who have recommended that the bases of the great column should be uncovered, I beg to state publicly, that it is my intention (if the Chapter should not dissent) as soon as the work of restoration shall be finished, to set back the west front of the Screen a few feet, and to have worked in stone those parts which are now worked in plaster. The expense, however, attending this alteration, will be defrayed by the Dean and Chapter, and will not be charged to the Restoration Fund."—On this reprieve of the Screen we heartily congratulate our readers, and devoutly pray it may be converted into a full and unrestricted pardon.

Col. MACDONALD, of Exeter, observes, "In the whole history of Britain, there cannot be a more interesting period than that now revolving, when a radical error which has been increasing and deteriorating the finest Constitution otherwise on earth, is about to be removed, and to restore it to its pristine excellence, by a salutary Reform in the House of Commons. This just and moderate amelioration has been frequently stated in your Magazine, but without advertent to what is now made a principal feature at public meetings, i. e. the BALLOT. The advocates against it urge that it opens a door to bribery, deceit, and even perjury, while those in its favour say, that mankind are better than is supposed by the first case, and therefore may be left to vote conscientiously by the second case, or without what some term the *sheller*, and others, the *treachery* of the ballot. Seeing that opinions thus run in directions diametrically opposite; and that, in all human probability, no detrimental consequences will arise from either mode of voting at elections, let it be made optional with every person coming forward to give his suffrage, so to do either by *open vote* or by *ballot*. This procedure will prove satisfactory to all, without giving offence to any; and terminate a contest appearing endless without such a simple expedient, and unattended with the slightest inconvenience."

With reference to the Polignac pedigree (p. 101), W. H. L. remarks, that "*Dame d'Atours* is the office of tirewoman to the Queen of France, or perhaps similar to our *lady in waiting*; and as this communicates no information as to the name or title of the ex-minister's mother, he should be

see this blank filled up.—Vol. C. ii.

p. 382, Lady Horton became a widow Nov. 15, (not 22) 1811."

MELAS is desirous of noticing a remark in the review of the *Excerpta Historica*, part III. in our January number, p. 55; where it is suggested that *horribiliter* is a mistake for *honorabiliter*, arising from a contraction in the original. Having been the contributor of the article in that work, though he had compared the passage of William Wycette with the original MS. in the Herald's College, he has again purposely examined the word, and found it correct. In the MS. it is "mag' audact' et horribilit' se habuit." The word seems to mean *fiercely*.

MELAS would be gratified by the solution of this anagram, SOL LUCET ARDUIS; under which transposed form of the letters is hidden the name of the author of an abridgment of Vossius's Rhetoric, compiled for the Grammar Schools at Amsterdam (Gronovise, 1711, 8vo.)

An Old Subscriber says, "I was surprised to find it stated in Lodge's Portraits, that the present Viscount St. Vincent succeeded his elder brother in the Peerage. His Lordship succeeded his maternal uncle, the Earl of St. Vincent, and is the second Peer of the family.—In your memoir of the Earl of Bandon, it is incorrectly stated that the family of Bernard was established in Ireland by Judge Bernard. That learned and estimable lawyer was born in 1663, at Castle Mahon, co. Cork, the seat of his father Francis Bernard, esq. and of his grandfather Francis Bernard, of Castle Mahon, whose will, dated 21 Dec. 1657, proved 10 Oct. 1660, is on record in Dublin. The name of the family place was changed from Castle Mahon to Castle Bernard about a century ago.—The last edition of Debrett's Peerage states Helen le Scrope as the wife of John Smythe of Corsham. The pedigree in your last number varies from this account, and calls her Joan Brouncker. Debrett states the Smythes to have been seated in Wiltshire for seven centuries,—query, a misprint for some centuries?"

An Occasional Correspondent begs to suggest that "The Bells of Ouseley" (mentioned in Sept. Magazine, p. 194,) is a corruption for "Bells of Osney," which Abbey was formerly famous for its bells. The great bell of Christchurch, Oxford, came from Osney Abbey.

We are sorry we cannot oblige "An Occupier of his Glebe," but we must decline renewing the correspondence on "Clerical Farmers."

If T. E. will favour us with a reply to Mr. Woolmer's paper on "the Geology of Dartmoor," &c. we shall be glad to give it consideration.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF DR. BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

Mr. URBAN, *Ampton, near Bury
St. Edmund's, Feb. 1.*

YOUR interesting Miscellany having now for a century been the depository of literary and antiquarian information, I trust you will indulge an old admirer, although a new correspondent, with the insertion of the two inclosed original Letters, from an early contributor to your valuable pages,—that eminently learned and pious prelate the late George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland; a man well known in the literary world, as the contemporary and intimate friend of Pope, Swift, and Bp. Atterbury, the former of whom said, no less justly than beautifully, of him, "To Berkeley every virtue under heaven;" and the latter, when asked by Mr. Pope for his opinion of him, replied, "So much learning, so much knowledge, so much humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, until I saw Berkeley."

The first was written to Sir John James of Bury St. Edmund's, Bart. eldest son of Sir Cane James of that place, by Dame Ann his second wife, daughter and coheir of Francis Philipps, of the Inner Temple, London, and of Sunbury, in Middlesex, esq. Sir John was the last heir male of his family, who were formerly seated at Crishall, in Essex. The other is addressed to a Mr. John Smibert, an artist residing, in 1726, in the Little Piazza, Covent-garden, but at the time of writing this letter, at Boston, in New England. He, with Sir John, then Mr. James, accompanied the writer in 1728 in his voyage, on the Bermuda design.

LETTER I.

Dear Sir, *Cloyne, June 30, 1736.*
In this remote corner of Imokilly,
where I hear only the rumours and

echoes of things, I know not whether you are still sailing on the ocean, or already arrived to take possession of your new dignity and estate. In the former case I wish you a good voyage, in the latter I welcome you and wish you joy.

I have a letter written and lying by me these three years, which I knew not whither or how to send you. But now you are returned to our hemisphere, I promise myself the pleasure of being able to correspond with you.

You who live to be a spectator of odd scenes, are come into a world much madder and odder than that you left. We also in this island are growing an odd and mad people. We were odd before, but I was not sure of our having the genius necessary to become mad. But some late steps of a public nature give sufficient proof thereof.

Who knows but when you have settled your affairs, and looked about and laughed enough in England, you may have leisure and curiosity to visit this side of the water? You may land within two miles of my house, and find that from Bristol to Cloyne is a shorter and much easier journey than from London to Bristol.

I would go about with you, and show you some scenes perhaps as beautiful as you have seen in all your travels. My own garden is not without its curiosity, having a great number of myrtles, several of which are seven or eight feet high. They grow naturally, with no more trouble or art than gooseberry-bushes. This is literally true. Of this part of the world it may be truly said, that it is—

*Ver ubi longum lepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas.*

My wife most sincerely salutes you. We should without compliment be overjoyed to see you. I am in hopes

soon to hear of your welfare, and remain, dear Sir, your most obedient and affectionate servant,

G. CLOYNE.

LETTER II.

Dear Mr. Smibert, *Cloyne, May 31, 1735.*

A great variety and hurry of affairs, joined with ill state of health, hath deprived me of the pleasure of corresponding with you for this good while past, and indeed I am very sensible that the task of answering a letter is so disagreeable to you, that you can well dispense with receiving one of mere compliment, or which doth not bring something pertinent and useful. You are the proper judge whether the following suggestions may be so or no. I do not pretend to give advice, I only offer a few hints for your own reflection.

What if there be in my neighbourhood a great trading city? What if this city be four times as populous as Boston, and a hundred times as rich? What if there be more faces to paint, and better pay for painting, and yet nobody to paint them? Whether it would be disagreeable to you to receive gold instead of paper? Whether it might be worth your while to embark with your busts, your prints, and your drawings, and once more cross the Atlantic? Whether you might not find full business in Cork, and live there much cheaper than in London? Whether all these things put together might not be worth a serious thought? I have one more question to ask, and that is, whether myrtles grow in or near Boston without pots, stoves, or green-houses, in the open air? I assure you they do in my garden. So much for the climate. Think of what hath been said, and God direct you for the best. I am, good Mr. Smibert, your affectionate humble servant,

GEOR. CLOYNE.

P.S. My wife is exceedingly your humble servant, and joins in compliments both to you and yours. We should be glad to hear the state of your health and family. We have now three boys, doubtful which is the prettiest. My two eldest past well through the small pox last winter. I have my own health better in Cloyne than I had either in *old England or New.*

Of the children of Bp. Berkeley mentioned in the preceding postscript, George the second son received his education under his father, until about nineteen years of age, when he became student of Christ Church, Oxford. After obtaining divers preferments, he settled in that of St. Clement Danes in London, with which he held the rectory of Tyshurst, in Sussex, the Chancellorship of Brecknock, and the sixth prebendal stall in the church of Canterbury, the gifts of Archbishop Secker his sole patron.

He married Eliza, eldest daughter and coheirss of the Rev. Henry Frinsham, M.A. rector of White-Waltham, Berks. Their only surviving son, Geo. Monck Berkeley, esq. LL.B. in the University of Dublin, F.S.S.A.; a member of St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, London; published in 1789, "Literary Relics," containing original letters from King Charles II. King James II. &c. &c.; amongst them are eighty-six letters from the pen of his venerable grandsire Bp. Berkeley. Mr. Monck Berkeley died in 1793, the loss of whom so greatly affected Dr. Berkeley his father, that he survived him only two years.

In 1797 appeared "Poems by the late George Monck Berkeley, esq." edited by Mrs. Eliza Berkeley his mother, with a long preface written by that lady, consisting of some anecdotes of Mr. Monck Berkeley, and several of his friends.

Yours, &c. A.P.

CHURCH OF ST. ROCH, PARIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, Jan. 20.*
THE Church of St. Roch* being situated in the Rue St. Honoré, is an edifice which attracts the notice of every visitor to this capital. It is the parochial church of the second arron-

* In our Number for August last, p. 101, appeared an account of the ancient Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, which has just been the scene of popular tumult in Paris. We are now favoured, by the same Correspondent, with an account of the Church of St. Roch, where the funeral mass for the repose of the soul of the Duke de Berri, which has been made the pretext of so much lamentable destruction, both in the churches and without, was at first intended to have taken place; but the fatal honour is said to have been declined, by the prudence of the Curé.—EDIT.

dissement of Paris. The building is of Greek architecture, and was begun in 1653 by Lemercier: Louis XIV. and his mother, Anne of Austria, laid the first stone. The works were suspended immediately after the interior of the building was completed; and in 1720, the celebrated Law having given 100,000 livres towards finishing and beautifying the Church, Robert de Cotte was employed on the occasion: that architect died in 1736, at which period his work was not quite finished.

When Charles V. enlarged Paris, he left the neighbourhood of St. Roch, then called Gaillon, outside the city walls. The Porte St. Denis was placed at the spot now known by that name; the line of the walls from thence to the river passed along the Rues Bourbon-Villeneuve, and Fossés, Montmartre; across the sites of the Place des Victoires, and the garden of the Palais Royal; and then followed the Rues du Rempart and Nicaise to the quay. In the reign of Louis XIII. a further extension took place, by the line being drawn from the Porte St. Denis along the present Boulevards, to the Porte St. Honoré, at the end of the Rue Royale.

So late as 1670, there were wind-mills on the eminence known by the name of the *Butte des Moulins*: the Rue des Moulins now marks the situation, while the Rue Gaillon, close by, perpetuates the original name of the neighbourhood. It was on that spot that Joan d'Arc was wounded in 1429, in an attack upon Paris, then in possession of the English.

St. Roch is but modern in the calendar: he was born at Montpellier towards the close of the 13th century; and having made a pilgrimage to Rome, when only twenty years of age, he cured a considerable number of persons of the plague: he died Aug. 13, 1327, and since his canonization, he is invoked by those afflicted with contagious disorders.

There is no particular tradition current to explain the dedication of this church, or the chapel built in 1587 on the same spot. It is, however, probable, that it arose from a lazar house being established outside the city walls.

The church extends from north to south; it has a front ornamented with two rows of pillars; the lower row is of the Doric, the upper of the Corinthian order. A wide flight of steps

from the Rue St. Honoré affords a tolerable view from that street; but in every other direction the edifice is blocked up with buildings. The absence of a portico renders the external appearance of the church rather meagre. It has a respectable square tower, which, however, is scarcely visible; it is erected over an angle formed by the eastern transept, and the northern part of the body of the church. Although the tower consists of three stages, it can only be seen from the Pont Royal, or from the terrace of the garden of the Tuileries.*

The internal architecture is Doric. The aisles meet behind the principal altar, which is detached; and behind which three chapels are discerned from the body of the church. The first is of a circular form, and is dedicated to the Virgin: at the entrance are two paintings, the Raising of Jairus's daughter, by Delorme, and the Dealers driven out of the Temple, by Thomas. The second is the chapel for the Communion, and the third *du Calvaire*, in which is a marble group representing the body of Jesus being placed in the tomb. In the recesses formed by the transepts are altars, each ornamented with a large painting, and the statues of several saints.

The choir is surrounded by eight little chapels, each of which contains a bas-relief, representing an historical event from the New Testament. At the left of the nave, near the entrance, is the chapel of the font, adorned with a group in white marble, by Lemoine, representing the Baptism of Christ. The chapel beyond it, and the corresponding chapel in the opposite aisle, contain a few monuments, wrecks of the former splendour of this church, and others which have been totally destroyed in the Revolution. They consist of a medallion bust of Maupertius, supported by a pyramid, and surrounded by emblematical representations of science, &c. On the pedestal is a long Latin inscription to the memory of that philosopher and academician, who was born at St. Malo, 1698, and died at Bâle in 1759. The revolutionary chisel has defaced

* Agreeably to the dictations of the Parisian mob, the Curate of St. Roch has demolished the large stone cross which surmounted his church, and in its place he has raised a pole for a new tri-coloured flag. *Evng.*

not only the different allusions to royalty, but also the particle *de*, which was prefixed to his name.

On a pedestal is preserved the bust of Andrew Lenôtre, who planned the gardens of Versailles and the Tuilleries, ob. 1700, æt. 87.

Medallion busts of Marshal d'Asfeld, who died 1743, and of Madame Live de Jully, who died 1752.

Two monuments of the Crequi family, which I presume were originally in some other church, as they are not mentioned in a description published in 1787. One is a bust of Francis Boun de Crequi, Duke of Lesdiguières, Marshal of France, ob. 4 Feb. 1687. The other is a statue of the natural size, in a reclining posture, supported by a weeping figure; it represents Charles Duke de Crequi, ambassador at Rome, who died 13 Feb. 1687.

Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Cambrai, is represented in a kneeling posture. This monument was executed by William Coustou. The Cardinal died 19 Aug. 1723, and was interred in the church of St. Honoré, which no longer exists.

A monument to the memory of Peter Mignard, a painter of considerable celebrity. Louis XIV. employed him ten times to take his portrait. Mignard died 30 May, 1695, aged 85, and was interred in the church of the Jacobins, which formerly stood near the *Marché St. Honoré*, and opposite the residence of the late Earl of Bridgewater.

A figure supporting a bust of Henry of Lorraine, *grand écuyer de France*, nat. 20 March, 1601, ob. 15 July, 1660. This monument was originally placed over his tomb, in the church of the *Féculants*.

On the columns which support the organ-loft, are two tablets: one of them, erected at the expense of his present Majesty, is surmounted by a bust of Corneille, and bears the following inscription:

“Pierre Corneille, né à Rouen 6 Jan. 1606, mort à Paris, Rue d'Argenteuil, Oct. 1, 1686, est inhumé dans cette église. Erigé en 1821.”

The other tablet is of the same shape and size; but, instead of a bust, it is surmounted by a cross moliné Argent, in a circular shield Azure; it was erected in 1822, and is thus in-

memoire des bienfaiteurs et des

personnes de cette paroisse, dont les monumens n'ont pu être trouvés.”

Then follow fifteen names, among which the most remarkable are the President Henault, the Abbé Mably, and Marshal Louvois.

On the 13 Vendemiaire, An. 4 (5 Oct. 1796), some National Guards posted themselves in this church, when attacked by Barras and Buonaparte. The latter placed cannon at the end of the Rue du Dauphin (then called *Rue de la Convention*), and soon dislodged them. A military commission sat in the church a few days after, when some of the National Guards were condemned to death, others to banishment.

In 1799 this edifice was called the *Temple de Genie*, and a telegraph was placed on the tower. W.S.B.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 29.

THE reproach which Pope cast upon the Monument has ceased to exist; the Civic Column no longer

“Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies.”

The inscriptions on its pedestal reflecting on the Catholics, have in the course of the last three days been erased, in pursuance of the following resolution of the Court of Common Council:

“*Court of Common Council, Dec. 6, 1830.*—Motion, That the Committee of City Lands be instructed to cause to be removed from the inscription on the Monument the words, ‘*Sed furor Popisticus qui tam dira patravit nondum restinguitur,*’ and also the inscription, ‘This Pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the effecting their horrid plot for the extirpating the Protestant religion and English liberties, and to introduce Popery and Slavery?’”

“*Amendment*—That it be referred to the City Lands’ Committee to consider and report to this Court the propriety of removing from the inscription on the Monument all matters insinuating the Fire of London to be the work of Papists.—Negatived.

“*Original Motion put*—Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.”

The Latin words occupied the lowest line of the inscription on the north face of the dado; the English were inscribed in a continuous line on all the four sides of the plinth, and both had the appearance of having been inscribed on erasures. The words

furor papisticus, &c. were not an original part of the inscription, but were very awkwardly appended to it. Pennant,* noticing the completion of the Monument in 1677, adds, "A melancholy period of party rage! and the injurious inscription written by Dr. Thomas Gale, afterwards Dean of York, was permitted." Of this charge the Dean is innocent. The offensive line is not to be found in the transcript of the inscription given in De Laune's London, which was published in 1681; and if it had existed when he wrote his work, it is evident, from the temper he displays against the Papists, that he would not have failed to notice it. This author avails himself of every opportunity in his power to vilify and abuse the Papists, printing the substance of the infamous Bedloe's narrative of the burning, which could only be done to create a prejudice against a persecuted sect; at the same time that he urges with the true liberality and consistency of a Dissenter, the reasonableness of seceders of his own stamp, having liberty of conscience. My edition, which was printed in 1690, contains a continuation of the work to that year by S. W.†, an editor who possessed the same anti-papistical spirit as his author. He adds, that "underneath the pre-mentioned inscriptions hath been *since* written, by order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, the following words in English;" setting out the English inscription as above. He omits altogether the appendix to the Latin inscription, although there can be little doubt that it was added at the same time. He then gives the inscription on the house in Pudding-lane, which records not only the malice of "the barbarous Papists," but the hanging of a poor madman by enlightened Protestants; and this stone, it appears, was erected in 1681, in the Mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, fifteen years after the Fire. The latter date fixes the period of the additions to the first inscription, which additions manifestly had their origin with this sapient chief magistrate; and supposing them to have been set up in 1681, the year in which De Laune's work was printed, they naturally are not to be found in his book.

In 1685, in the first year of King

* London, 5th edit. p. 455.

† Qu. who was S. W.?

James the Second, the stone was taken down, and the other inscriptions erased; but on the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Pilkington, 1689-90, they were carefully restored, and the stone again set up. In this year, De Laune's editor published his additions, and dedicated his book to the Lord Mayor, for this sufficient reason, that as the former book was dedicated to that mirror of Protestantism, Sir Patience Ward, in whose time the inscriptions were first set up, he could not more properly address his republication to any other person than the restorer of them.

In Mr. Hone's pleasing miscellany, "The Every Day Book,"‡ are given translations of the inscriptions; and if further proof were wanting of the last line being appended, the inscription itself affords internal evidence of such being the fact. After recording the date, it goes on to say, a terrible fire *broke* out about midnight, and it then enumerates its ravages, and concludes thus: "When this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours in the opinion of all, it stopped, as it were, by a command from heaven, and was on every side extinguished." With this pious ascription of the stoppage of the conflagration to Divine interposition, the original inscription appropriately ended; the intolerant conclusion, "But papistical malice which perpetrated such mischiefs is not yet restrained," is an obvious addition, inasmuch as there is nothing before it to show that papistical malice caused the calamity.

After this ebullition of intolerance had existed for 150 years, at a period when its charges were neither believed by Protestants, nor regarded by Catholics, the Court of Common Council, in a fit of affected liberality, passed the resolution which is above extracted from its Minutes, and that too without any complaint from the injured party, and the decree has been since carried into execution. However we may regret the existence of the feelings which gave rise to the inscriptions, it is difficult to see the wisdom which led to their removal in a period when the sting was removed, and they were only regarded as a vestige of past intolerance and fanatical credulity; and if all monuments of a like description were to be destroyed with as little discrimination, alas for our antiquities! One inscription might

‡ Vol. i. p. 1150.

show a bad spirit, another might be an evidence of ignorance: the first proved that our forefathers in some cases were bigotted and persecuting; the second, that the march of intellect was at a stand still, destroy them therefore, without mercy! Perish all recollections of blindness and ignorance!

If this Assembly had the government of Rome, I greatly fear we should see them directing the demolition of the Arch of Titus, because it might give offence to the Jews. No more of such childish proceedings. The page of history records the charge, and the impartial voice of succeeding ages has acquitted the Catholics,—was there, then, any fear of the inscriptions reviving it, or did the Common Councilmen imagine that, with the inscription, the very remembrance of the charge would be effaced? The next exercise of their liberalism might consistently be to tear from their journal the leaf which contains the words they have ordered to exist no longer!

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's-inn, Feb. 4.*

YOUR Correspondent Mr. Barker, in your last Supplement, page 579, has misnamed Mr. M'Lean, whose Christian name was *Laughlin*, not *Lachlan*. According to my recollection of his hand-writing, it bore no resemblance to that of Junius, as given in the *fac-simile* copies published by Mr. Geo. Woodfall. M'Lean was a man of talent, but I have no conception of his having been able to write the Letters of Junius. That he was connected with Lord Shelburne, there is no doubt. It is not likely, therefore, that he should have written against his Lordship; but Junius in some of his Letters has spoken contemptuously of that nobleman, who was never held in much esteem as a political character, and was long known by the nick-name of *Malagrida*.

It is said, in the letter quoted by Mr. Barker, that whenever Junius mentions Lord Temple's brother-in-law, Lord Chatham, it is evidently with great caution and hesitancy. Now surely the writer could not have seen the early letters of Junius, written under other signatures, in which Lord Chatham is grossly abused for a support of the American Colonists (*ham Junius considered as rebels*), for his Lordship's opposition to

the Stamp Act. Junius even goes so far, as to treat Lord Chatham as a lunatic, nor is he much more civil to Lord Camden.

Junius beyond all question was a decided Grenvillite, and I am thoroughly persuaded he was known to the Grenville family. Indeed, I have heard, on very good authority, that the Law Citations, contained in one of Junius's Letters to Lord Mansfield, were furnished by Counsellor Darell, and were sent by him from Stowe to Mr. Woodfall, the printer of the Public Advertiser; and yet I have never heard that any such animosity existed between the Grenvilles and Lord Mansfield, as could warrant their giving countenance to the severe and inhuman attacks made by Junius on the latter great man.

I cannot agree with Mr. Barker's correspondent, that the French Revolution grew out of the principles of Junius; but I think it sprung in a great measure from the resistance of the Americans, to whom, as I have already signified, Junius was fiercely inimical.

In reference to the letter of MELAS, page 592, it may be remarked, that his derivation of the word *noon* is not new. Dr. Pettingal noticed it in his Inquiry respecting Juries, published in 1769. He observes, that among the Romans causes were not heard, nor business transacted in the afternoon, namely, after the ninth (the dinner) hour, *hora nona*, reckoning from six o'clock in the morning, our three o'clock. Hence, he says, that the term *noon*, though it now means 12 o'clock, which was formerly our dinner hour, as it still is that of the working classes, now designated *operatives*.

P. R.

CLUTTERSUCK, in Hist. of Herts, mentions Ethelreda, dau. of Edw. Harrison, Esq. of Balls, co. Herts, by Fra. dau. of Reginald Bray, Esq. of Barrington, county of Gloucester, as mother of the Viscount de Townshend. In the same page this lady is called Audrey; and so likewise in the British Compendium and other Peerages, and on her monument at Hertford. Presuming that Ethelreda and Audrey are therefore synonymous, I would yet ask, are Mr. C. and the editors of the Peerages correct in calling her the granddaughter of Bray? or had Edward Harrison two wives? because he is represented in Gent. Mag. for 1782, to have married, daughter of Thomas Whorwood, Esq. of Oxfordshire. J. L.

REPOSE



Architect, Langley.

Engraver, del.

ST PETERS. HAMMERSMITH.



Architect, Jones.

Engraver, del.

ST JOHN'S CHAPEL. BETHNAL GREEN.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXIX.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, HAMMERSMITH.

Architect, Lapidge.

IN continuation of our series of views of the new Churches in the metropolis and its vicinity, we this month lay before our readers as the first subject in the accompanying engraving (see *Plate I.*) a north-west view of this building. It will be seen that the architect has adopted the Grecian style in his design. The plan is a parallelogram, with a tower and lobbies at the western end. The superstructure is built of Suffolk brick, with Bath stone dressings. The tower is entirely of stone.

The west front consists of a tetrastyle portico of the Grecian Ionic order, surmounted with a pediment, the columns being fluted. The intercolumniations are solid, the central being wider than the lateral ones, and containing the principal entrance, which is surmounted by a pediment resting on trusses, over which is a sunk panel. In each of the flanks is a lintelled doorway, with a circular window over it. Above the portico the elevation is carried on, in an attic, supported at the flanks with trusses, and relieved by a break in the centre, and pilasters at the ends; above the centre of the attic rises the tower, which commences with an octagonal pedestal, having unequal faces; in the four larger ones, which correspond with the different fronts of the main erection, are circular apertures for dials. The succeeding portion of the design is cylindrical, being broken at equal intervals by four antæ, which rise from above the smaller faces of the octagon basement, between which are arched windows; the whole is crowned with an entablature and blocking course, the latter broken by circular headed blocks placed over the antæ. The finish of the structure is a graduated cupola, consisting of three steps, the highest sustaining a gilt cross. The portico being of less width than the body of the Church, the western wall forms a small wing at each side, to which the entablature and blocking-course, continued from the portico, constitute a crowning member.

The flanks are uniform. The face of the wall is made by breaks into a central and lateral division, and is

crowned with the entablature and blocking course as before. The architrave and frieze are brick; the mouldings and cornice only being of stone. Each flank has five semicircular arched windows enclosed in architraves of stone. The east end is plain, the face of the wall relieved with breaks; it has a segment arched window in the centre, and also two doors, used as subordinate entrances to the Church. The elevation is finished with the continued entablature, and above the centre is an attic flanked with trusses, corresponding with the principal front. The roof is slated.

THE INTERIOR

is approached by three lobbies in the portico; the central is the basement story of the tower, and forms a porch to the principal entrance; the others contain stairs to the galleries. The body of the Church is not divided into nave and aisles, but presents an unbroken area; it has consequently no striking architectural features. The walls are finished with an architrave; and the ceiling, which is horizontal, is panelled by flying cornices into compartments, in four ranges longitudinally, and three in breadth. Each of the central compartments are subdivided into a large square and two narrow oblong panels, the first containing expanded flowers. A gallery occupies the west end and the two sides of the Church; it is sustained on Doric columns unfluted; the front is composed of an entablature and attic. The altar-screen, situated against the eastern wall, is painted in imitation of veined marble. It has a large panel in the centre, inscribed with the decalogue; and in side panels are the creed and patenoster. The whole is surmounted by an entablature, the frieze charged with flowers, and an attic, the several mouldings being continued from the galleries: over the side divisions are pediments with acroteria. The pulpit and reading-desk, in obedience to the Commissioners' directions, but in direct opposition to authority and propriety, are alike; they are varnished in imitation of oak, octagonal in plan, and sustained on pillars of the same form. The organ is placed in the centre of the western portion of the gallery. The case is oak, and ornamented with two Ionic columns and two antæ, crowned with

an entablature, with a pediment and acroteria over the centre. The font, situated beneath the west gallery, is a shallow vase of a circular form, designed from the antique, and sustained on a cylindrical pedestal.

Taken as a whole, this Church presents a very fair specimen of modern Grecian architecture. The tower has considerable merit. The design is novel and pleasing, and the proportions are harmonious. The interior is however chaste and formal, displaying even a presbyterian nakedness, the dullness of which is increased by the purple furniture of the altar. The best Church which may be designed in this style, only proves the difficulty of appropriating Grecian architecture to such buildings; its coldness may suit the heartless school of the philosopher, but it chills the fervour of the devotion of the Christian.

This Church will accommodate 1001 persons in pews, and 690 in free seats, making a total of 1691. The amount of the contract was 12,223*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The site was given by George Scott, Esq. The first stone was laid on the 16th May, 1827, and the Church was consecrated on the 15th of October, 1829. The Bishop of London preached on the occasion.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, BETHNAL GREEN.
Architect, Soane.

The second subject in the same engraving is a view of this Chapel, taken from the south-west.

The plan is divided into nave and aisles, with vestries at the east end, and a tower and lobbies at the opposite extremity. The spaciousness of the building is its most distinguishing feature; there is little to admire either in its architecture or decorations, and it is moreover nearly a copy of the Walworth Church, built by the same architect (described in vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 201). It is lamentable to see a man of acknowledged talent and genius, eminent in his profession, and distinguished by his admiration of the fine arts, building church after church from one and the same design, as if he were unable to produce the least variety. It is true that the works of Mr. Soane are not the only ones to which this remark applies, but the frequency of the defect is no palliation of it. It might be fairly inferred, from the monotony so striking in the works of

our leading architects, that an utter dearth of talent and genius alone distinguished the professors of this branch of the fine arts. In the course of our criticisms on the new Churches, we have not hesitated to point out this glaringly tasteless practice; and our plates show that the charge is not unfounded; but from Mr. Soane we argued better things, and therefore it is with regret that we are compelled to record our disappointment.

The west front differs from Walworth in the absence of the portico, the place of which is supplied by four unsightly antæ, placed at unequal distances. In the central interval, which is the widest, is a door covered with a pediment, resting on consoles; and in the smaller intervals are subordinate entrances. Each of the wings or lateral subdivisions of the front, has a large arched window, divided into two heights, the lower being inclosed in a stone panel. The elevation is finished by a cornice, over which is a blocking course, and above the centre an attic, the cornice of which, as well as the main building, is ornamented at the angles, or rather defaced, by those non-descript blocks of stone, with handles, which are to be found in all the works of this architect. Above the attic rises the tower, and how shall we describe appropriately this monstrous excrescence? It assimilates with no Church tower we have ever seen, and more resembles the castles which figure on the backs of elephants in public-house signs. This tower is in two stories; the first is square in plan, and has in each face an arched window, with a circular aperture, surrounded with a wreath over it to contain a dial. At each of the angles are two heavy insulated square antæ, one placed behind the other, the front ones appearing a continuation of those attached to the main structure. These appendages are capped with the architect's favourite blocks, and appear to be designed to give an useless and inadequate breadth to the side view of the tower, and are peculiarly unsightly in this point of view, from whence our view is taken. The finish to this ponderous basement is so diminutive, in comparison with the substructure, and so devoid of elevation, as to form a "most lame and impotent conclusion" to the dwarfish structure. This portion consists of a small circular plinth,

ornamented with horizontal lines, or French rustics, crowned with a cornice, and surmounted by a bald conical cupola, much resembling a bee-hive, and terminated, as usual in Mr. Soane's designs, with a huge weathercock instead of a cross. The wall of the circular plinth is pierced with four arched windows, and the cupola with four others.

The flanks are divided by ante into eight compartments, each containing windows assimilating with those in the lateral divisions of the west front. All the ante, except those nearest to each extremity, are brick; the others are stone, and are terminated by the blocks. The east end is in three portions; the centre contains three arched windows, and is surmounted by an attic, over the centre of which is an acroterium, crowned with a pediment and acroteria; below the windows are stairs descending to the catacombs. The side divisions have attached vestries projecting from the main building; the elevation of which is finished with a pediment and acroteria.

THE INTERIOR

is still more nearly a copy of Walworth, and is in a better taste than the outside, in consequence of the orthodox arrangement of nave and aisles having been adhered to.

It may be described as divided in length into eight divisions; the first is occupied by a vestibule extending along the whole of the west front, and which is subdivided into three porches, communicating laterally with each other, and to the body of the Chapel, by an equal number of entrances. Over the central entrance the arms of his present Majesty have recently been erected, with the date 1830, and the names of the Churchwardens subscribed; the remaining seven divisions are within the body. The first at each extremity is parted from the rest by two parallel arches, crossing the body of the Church in a

transverse direction. The arches are formed of a segment of a circle, and the spandrels are pierced with circles, having beaded edges. The side aisles are covered by circular arches; the division towards the west is appropriated to galleries, and that at the east to a chancel; the remaining divisions are made by colonnades of unfluted Doric columns of the Greek variety, ranging longitudinally, and making a nave and side aisles; they are surmounted by an architrave and cornice, on which is an arcade of semicircular arches, equal in number to the intercolumniations below. The piers are slender and octangular; the arches spring immediately from them, without imposts. The ceiling is horizontal, and the nave is somewhat higher than the other parts, and is made by reeds into square panels. The chancel and aisles have sunken panels equal to their respective breadths. A gallery at the west end contains the organ in a mahogany case. The front of the gallery is panelled, and ornamented with consoles. In one of the panels is inscribed "This Chapel was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on the 16th October, 1828." Another records the erection of the organ in 1829. In addition to this gallery there are others in the side aisles.

The altar screen is composed of three divisions, a centre and projecting wings. The latter are covered with pediments, to which cherubs are applied by way of acroteria. The central division is also covered with a pediment, which embraces the other two; in the tympanum of the latter a dove. The altar table is mean and uncovered.

The pulpit and desk, placed at a short distance from the altar-rails, are alike in design and dimensions; they are hexagonal, and sustained on a single pillar, which expands to the size of the pulpit. Each angle is worked into a triple reeded column, with Doric caps.*

* A Correspondent, A. W. speaking of this Chapel, says, "the usual positions of the reading-desk and pulpit are reversed. Prayers are certainly not there read at the north side of the communion-table, but at the south; it is impossible to discover the reason of this anomaly. The pulpit and reading-desk are precisely similar in construction, and it is to be regretted that the present exemplary Bishop of London, who prevented the Church being dedicated to St. George, because his name was not to be found in the Scriptures, should not also have interfered to prevent the deviation from established practice, and I believe even from the Rubric, in this respect also."—In the numerous Churches in the metropolis, no certain rule seems to have been observed in the choice of the situation of the pulpit and desk. At St. Mary-le-Bow, a high authority as I should conceive, the whole are grouped on the south side. At St. Saviour's, Southwark, before the alterations, they were

The interior, as we remarked in the outset, is far superior to the outside of the building; and it is but just and fair to the architect to observe, that the same praise is due to the structure which we awarded to Walworth Church, for the essential qualities of light and distinctness of hearing, both of which it enjoys to a degree beyond many Churches of recent construction. A large proportion of the centre of the Church is appropriated to the poor, and it is pleasing to add that a numerous attendance of this class of the congregation forms the strongest evidence of the necessity, as well as the utility of the erection of additional Churches. No surer antidote to the depravity which is too apparent in this parish, can be afforded, than the celebration of divine worship, according to the doctrines and forms of our esteemed Establishment. Every new Church that is opened, affords an additional proof that a strong attachment to the Establishment exists among all classes, and that if Churches are provided they will be attended, notwithstanding the abuse of the numerous enemies of the Church, who, feeling conscious that their own elevation can only be built on the ruin of the Church, strain every nerve, and use every expedient to effect this, the ultimate and only object of dissent and schism.

This Chapel contains 800 in pews, and 1200 in free seats. The contract amounted to 17,638*l.* 18*s.* including incidental expenses and architect's commission. The first stone was laid on the 26th June, 1826; and the chapel was consecrated, as before observed, on the 16th Oct. 1828. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Feb. 1.*

IT has been for some time laid down by a far famed writer on political economy, that the human race in Britain doubles itself in every twenty-five years and as it were, by a geo-

metrical ratio. Judging from the census taken in the year 1801, 1811, and 1821, at intervals of ten years, this estimation does not appear to accord with the fact. In 1801 the population amounted to 10,942,646; in 1811, to 12,596,803; and in 1821, to 14,391,631. The difference between the two first is 1,654,157; and the difference between the census of 1821 and 1811, is 1,794,828; and by adding these, and taking the half, the average increase is 1,724,497.5, a result militating quite against the philosopher's hypothesis. It is also confidently asserted, that food increases only in an arithmetical ratio, while there can be no accurate data for arriving at such a conclusion, as the quantum of food must depend on agricultural exertion, animal produce, and importation of corn. The increase of numbers is still greater in Ireland, and must prove a serious source of distress, if not met, ere long, by some adequate remedy. On reflection, the cultivation of the waste lands, amounting to seventeen millions of acres, would by spade husbandry by paupers, occasion a great outlay of money, without being adequately productive, for a considerable period. It would be much more eligible to *sell these lands*, as the wealthy purchasers would necessarily employ a great part of the labourers out of employment in their cultivation. The capital procured by such sale would furnish a lasting fund for defraying the expense of sending to Canada, with their own free will and assent, at proper periods, certain portions of the excess of the population, who might be required to bind themselves and their heirs to repay to the native country, at least a part of the expenditure in locating them in a British colony. Voluntarily, or parochially, for obvious reasons, the requisite funds cannot be raised. As all are concerned, all must contribute, by means of the most equitable mode, a moderate property-tax; to compensate for which,

on the north side. The Rubric seems only to refer to the communion service. The Bishop of London would, I hope, have given a better reason for adopting St. John for the Chapel than A. W. assigns, for that would go to exclude St. Chrysostom and St. Athanasius from the Liturgy, and show that the installation service of the Order of the Garter was not only unscriptural, but that his brethren of Winchester and Salisbury were inconsistent in allowing this unscriptural Saint to be there styled "the blessed Martyr and Soldier in Christ." I should conceive that the Prelate's objection was rather against "the Church after the reigning monarch, than to its having for its patron the tutelar of the kingdom of England, "our champion thrice renowned, St. George."

assessed taxes frequently adverted to, and of an unequal description, would be taken off. The beer rendered cheap is found to demoralise more than it benefits. The half of the three millions relinquished, would, laid again on this article, yield an emigration-fund which must be raised by some means, to take off the dangerous pressure of an excess of population without sufficient employment, and stinted in food and former comforts.

The Americans hold a steady eye on Canada, of which they will in time attempt to deprive us. The present inhabitants are principally of French descent; and they might not be averse to become American subjects. This is a valid argument for increasing the strength of British population in Canada, convenient also by contiguity, and in a great measure by congeniality of climate. As these emigrations from all parts of the United Kingdom, must unavoidably in future be on a large scale, great embarrassment, if not distress, will arise in the beginning, if the locality is not in some degree previously prepared for the expected settlers. Even the subject Reform itself, frequently treated of judiciously in your really useful publication, is hardly paramount to making a permanent provision for the hundred and seventy-two thousand and odd of annual increase of the population, exclusive, I believe, of the Irish increase.

Our oldest records, the sacred Scriptures, inform us, that for the general welfare, gradations among mankind were ordained; and it appears that the land was intended to maintain all born on it, but not in idleness, as the same writings inform us that to eat people must work. We require, at this moment, the head of an Adam Smith to tell us what arrangements ought equitably to be in force between the landlord and tenant, for the due maintenance of the agricultural labourer; and this question the imperious force of circumstances, unhappily arising from the case, appears to be urging to an obvious and unavoidable conclusion. This mighty nation sees and bears evils, long before it applies a manifest remedy. The lives of many of our Clergy were endangered, in illegally exacting a reduction of tithes. This hostility arises from their being received in kind. The Clergyman and tenant ought not to come in contact,

not even by composition. The landlord should deliver his due tithe to the Clergyman, in accordance with a periodical arrangement between landlord and tenant, founded on alteration in the value or rent of land. The present procedure injures the attachment that ought to subsist between parishioners and their pastor. If a moderate property-tax be substituted for disadvantageous taxes taken off, the great bulk of tenants will be greatly benefitted, as they or most of them will be exempted in the scale. A small reduction of rent, in addition to this, and to the relief from certain of the Assessed Taxes, will fully enable the tenant at all times to grant adequate wages to his labourers. The Property Tax will be according to a scale of income. For want of this, this tax was formerly unequal and unjust. For instance, suppose two gentlemen with large families to educate, and that one of them has an income of 1000*l.* and the other 5000*l.* a year. Were there no scale, the former, at 5*l.* per cent. would pay 50*l.* and the latter 250*l.* Now, Mr. Urban, the man of minor income must part with necessaries, while the other dispenses with luxuries only, if even that.

We have pamphlet-writers now, who are constantly inculcating that landowners only pay the public burdens. I am an inhabitant of a town, and if these writers will favour me with a call, I shall convince them that we pay poor rates, church rates, county and city rates, way rates, house tax, and a multiplicity of other matters, from which the landowner is exempt. These writers are severely handled in the periodical prints, because they do much mischief with unblushing effrontery; and from ignorance of their subject, create discontent where harmony is always desirable.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Some brief Notices of the Family of COPINGER, of Bushall, co. Suffolk.

(Concluded from p. 15.)

THE following extract from "Lavenham Church," a poem from "the pen of a Child of Nature," thus characterises the Rev. Henry Copinger, whose goodly deeds we noticed in our last number.

"The great good Copinger, whose godly ways
Were well to imitate in modern days;

Maintain'd a character which grac'd our land,

And for its meed a laurel might demand.
Oxford's unlawful offers he refus'd,
Forbad the sacred rites to be abus'd.

Oh! let not sacrilege our conscience stain,
Wrong not the sacred place for earthly gain;
Success itself will prove the cause of pain."

Mr. Copinger had issue by Anne his wife six sons and four daughters, viz.: 1. William, of whom hereafter; 2. Ambrose, who was baptised on the 29th of Dec. 1583; and who, in 1619, was presented to the Rectory of Buxhall, and on the 23d of Dec. 1622 to that of Lavenham. He married Judith, the only daughter of Roger Kedington, of Acton, gent. by whom he had issue two sons, Ambrose and Henry, and three daughters, of whom Margaret, the third daughter, married Thos. Burly, gent. by whom she had issue.

3. Henry, who was seated at Kersey, and married Elizabeth, the second daughter of John Sampson, of Sampson's Hall, in that parish. 4. Ralphe, who was a merchant in London, and who, dying at Branford, in Suffolk, was interred in that church, with the following inscription on a flat stone:

Copinger arms and crest.

"Let the name and memorie of Ralphe Copinger, gent. Citize' and Mercer of London, bee as a sweet oyntment poured out; who lived & dyed a good citize', a loving Husband, a carefull Fathe', & a true sonne of the church of England. He married Katheryne (a most vertuous woman) the daughter of Valentyn Frankly', gent., & by her left 3 sonnes and 2 daughters.

"Who, coming hither, health for to repaire,
Changed earth for heaven, by changeng of
the ayer.

"Objit Julij An'.Dom'.1658, ætat. suæ 62."

5. Francis, who was seated at Branford, on a daughter of whom there is this inscription on a table monument in the nave of the Church of Akenham in Suffolk:

Arms of Copinger.

"Under this marble stone resteth the body of Elizabeth Fynn, late wife of Robt Fynn of this parish, and daughter of Francis Copinger of Bramford, gent', who departed this life September the 14th, 1688.

"For nineteen yeares, I liv'd a virgin life,
For seventeen more, being married, liv'd
a wife;

At thirty-six, pale death my life assail'd,
And as I liv'd, I dy'd, belov'd, bewail'd."

"Here resteth the body of Robt. Fynn, who
died this life the 6th of July, 1686."

6. Thomas, who was presented by his brother William to the Rectory of Buxhall in 1662, and who died in 1685. Of the daughters, Anne married Joseph Tye, of Clopton, gent., who died on the 5th of August, 1685, and was interred in the nave of that church, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to his memory:

"Here resteth the body of Joseph Tye, gentleman, late of Clopton, who departed this life August 5th, Anno Domini 1685."

From this Mr. Henry Copinger, the Rector of Lavenham, was descended the wife of John Moore, of Kentwell Hall, esq.

V. I now return to William Copinger, his eldest son. He married Mary, the daughter of Richard Goodday, of Kettlebaston, gent. and dying on the 13th of Jan. 1648, was interred in the chancel of the church of Buxhall, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to his memory, in small capitals:

"Here lyeth the body of William Copinger, esq., expecting the joyfull resurrection, who married Mary y^e daughter of Richard Goodday, of Kettlebarston, esq., by whom hee had issue 2 sonnes and 6 daughters; and after he had lived peaceably, charitably, and piously, departed this life comfortably, the 18th of January, 1648, in the 67th yeares of his age.

"Maria illius relicta, charissimo conjugi, pietatis ergo, merens posuit."

His wife deceased on the 4th of March, 1663, and was interred in the same place, with this inscription on a flat stone to her memory:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Copinger, the relicct of William Copinger, esq. who died the 4th day of March 1663."

They had issue two sons and six daughters; viz. Henry, of whom hereafter; and William, who in 1662 was presented by his mother to the rectory of Buxhall, and who, dying in 1684-5, was buried in the chancel of that church, where, on a flat stone, is an inscription to his memory, now illegible, with these arms, Copinger, impaling a lion rampant. One of the daughters, Ann, married — Reeve, and dying on the 30th of April, 1692, was interred in the chancel of the same church, where, on a flat stone, is the following memorial:

"Here under lyeth the body of Dame Ann Reeve, who departed this life the last day of April, 1692."

VI. Henry Copinger, the eldest son

of William and Mary his wife, succeeded his father as Lord of the Manor of Buxhall. He married Mary the daughter of Henry Hennis, of Shenfield, in Essex, gent., and of Mary his wife, the daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., and dying on the 4th of October, 1675, was buried in the chancel of the church of Buxhall, where, on a black marble slab, is this inscription to his memory, in capitals:

Arms: Copinger, impaling, on a bend wavy, three estoilletes.

"Henrici Copinger, Arm^{ti}, hic habes totum q^d cœlum n^o habet. Qui uxorem duxit Mariam, filiam X^{ri} Hennis de villâ Shenfield, in agro Essexiensi, Arm^{ti}, ex quâ sustulit quinque quaterq. puerperâ; superstites filium filiasq. tres. Hos omnes, licet charissimos, lubens reliquit X^{risti} die iv. An^o D^{omi}ni MDCLXXV^o. Properavit scilicet quo sanctius celebraret maximum cum superis natale. Ætat^e An^o LIV^o. Hoc monumentum dicta Maria pietatis ergo posuit."

He left issue a son and three daughters, viz.:

VII. William, who received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1677, and to that of A.M. in 1681. In 1685 he was presented by his father to the Rectory of Buxhall, and deceased in 1708. Anne, who was born in 1661, and, dying on the 21st of Sept. 1693, was interred in the chancel of that church, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to her memory:

Arms of Copinger in a lozenge.

"Here lyeth the body of Anne Copinger, one of the daughters of Henry Copinger of Buxhall in the county of Suffolk, esq., who departed this life the 21st of September 1693, and in the year of her age 32."

VIII. And Sarah, who married Thomas Hill, clerk. He was born in 1678; and received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1700; to that of A.M. in 1704; and to that of S. T. P. in 1719. In 1709, he was presented by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Copinger, widow, to the Rectory of Buxhall; and, dying on the 4th of Sept. 1743, was interred in the chancel of that church, where, on a mural tablet, is this inscription to his memory:

"In memory of Thomas Hill, Doctor of Divinity, many years Rector of this Parish, and in commission of the peace for this county. He married Sarah, daughter and

sole heiress of Henry Copinger, esq., Lord of this Manor, by whom he had several children. He died Sept. 4th, 1743, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and rests in hopes of a blessed immortality. Disce quid es, quid eris, memor esto quod morieris.

"Near him lyes his eldest son, Thomas Hill, esq., Lord of this Manor, and Patron of this Church; he died Sept. 5, 1746, aged 35 years.

"By the side of his grave are deposited the remains of his wife, who departed her life May 4th, 1748, aged 23. And near this marble lye two sons and a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Henry Hill.

"Thomas died Feb. 11, 1747, aged 2 years and 9 months.—Susan died April 22, 1755, aged 8 months; and Thomas died June 15, 1756, aged 5 weeks and 4 days.—Lydia, daughter of Thomas Hill, esq. died May 8th, 1759, aged 13 years.—Martin, son of H. Hill, D.D. died Feb. 26, 1761, aged 12 years.—Sarah Hill, relict of Thos. Hill, D.D. died Jan. 17, 1762, aged 76 years.—Copinger, son of H. Hill, D.D. died Sept. 3, 1765, aged 6 years."

Dr. Hill left issue several children, of whom, Thomas, the eldest, deceased on the 5th of September, 1746, leaving issue by his wife, who died on the 4th of May, 1748, an only daughter, Lydia, who departed this life on the 8th of May 1759, in the 13th year of her age.

IX. Henry, the second son, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1737, to that of A.M. in 1751, and to that of S. T. P. in 1763. In 1741, he was presented to the Rectory of Tostock, and in 1743 to that of Buxhall. He deceased on the 8th of Nov. 1775, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Buxhall, where, on a mural tablet, is this inscription to his memory:

"Henry Hill, D.D. obiit 8th Nov^{br}, 1775, anno ætatis 60."

He married Susan —, who dying on the 8th of Sept. 1794, was interred in the same place, where, on another mural tablet, is this inscription to her memory:

"Susan Hill, relict of Henry Hill, D.D., obiit Sept. 8, 1794, aged 77."

They left issue — son and — daughters, viz.:

X. Henry, who was born in 1747, a brief memoir of whom is given at pp. 282 and 648 of vol. xcvi. pt. 2. He was interred in the chancel of the church of Buxhall, with this inscription to his memory:

"Henry Hill, A.M. obiit 31st July 1826, anno setatis 79."

He married — the daughter of — Tweed, of Stoke by Clare, gent. by whom he left no issue.

The Arms borne by the Copingers of Buck'shall were—Bendy of six, Or and Gul. on a fess Az. three plates. Crest: a Chamois-deer's head Sable.

In the chancel of the church of Weting St. Mary, in Norfolk, is this inscription: Copinger, impaling, on a bend, three cinquefoils, Kirkham.

"Gregory Copinger, of Bromehill-house, who dy'd the 10th Feb. 1724, aged 65 years. Elizabeth his wife, bury'd the 19 of July, 1709, aged 40 years."

Yours, &c.

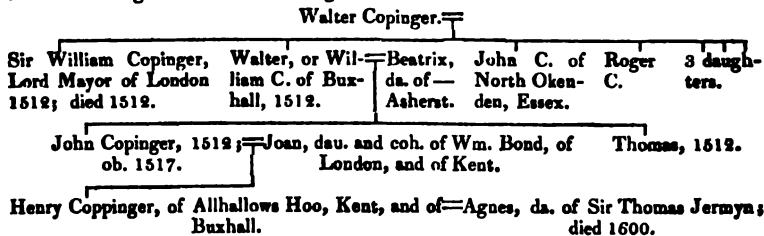
J. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

THE numerous readers of the Gentleman's Magazine are under great

obligations to your Correspondent, who now dates from the Glebe House, Navestock, for his communications on the subjects of genealogy and biography; and his known accuracy is such, that it is with considerable hesitation that I now address you upon the notices of the family of Copinger, which appear in your last Number, p. 12. There is great confusion in the several pedigrees of this family, concerning the early descents. I very much doubt whether Henry Copinger, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook, was the brother of Sir William C. the Lord Mayor of London, and the son of Walter Copinger, who died in 1532; indeed in two or three pedigrees of the family in my possession, no less than two generations are interposed between the said Walter, and the said Henry. The pedigrees I allude to, give the descents as under:



Another pedigree in my possession makes William Copinger, who married Asherst, the son and not the brother of Sir William C. the Lord Mayor.

I have in my possession a small pamphlet of three leaves, not paged, in 4to, printed at London, for T. Bates, by B. A. in 1641, entitled "A Seasonable Speech by Sir Nathaniell Copinger, spoken in the High Court of Parliament, Oct. 14, 1641, for the bringing of the Archbishop of Canterbury to his long expected Tryall. And concerning the Expulsion of Papists, in respect of their late dangerous Plots; and the correcting of Separatists, in regard of their Errors."

Perhaps your Correspondent above-mentioned, or some other, may be able to give some information about the above Sir Nathaniel C. I cannot find his name in the list of Members, in the Parliamentary History, nor in any account of the family which I have met with. I should be very glad to have something about him. Also to ascertain how Edmund Copinger, who

was one of the followers of William Hacket, the pretended Prophet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was connected with the Suffolk family. See Biog. Dict. art. Hacket. Also the connection of Gregory Copinger of Bromehill House (in Weting St. Mary) Norfolk, who died in 1724; his daughter and heir Sarah married Thomas Moyle, Esq. D. A. Y.

In p. 14, col. 1, line 33, for *faxit* we should read *pavit*; in col. 2, line 7, for *Burly*, *Burliz*; in the inscriptions *Copinger* should have only one *p*; col. 2, l. 28, for *Clopton* read *Copinger*. The arms on the large shield over the monument of Henry Copinger are:—1 and 6. Copinger.—2. Sturmyrn. Gy. Or and Gules; on a bend Sable three escallops Argent.—3. Bond. Argent, two bends Sable, in sinister chief a cross crolet of the Last.—4. Alphafe. Argent, a fesse between three boars' heads couped, fesse ways, Sable.—5. Petytt. Argent, a chevron engrailed between three bugle-horns Sable, stringed Gules.—The arms of Fisher are: Argent, on a chevron between three demi-lions rampant Gules, as many Plates.

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See Map of the City of New York



J. B. P. Delin.

TOWN OF HAM IN PICARDY

MR. URBAN, Feb. 15.

IN your last number you gave some interesting notices of the family of Prince Polignac, with whose name, whatever may have been his political errors, we now cannot avoid associating that interest which ever attends the "greatly fallen."

I herewith send you (*Plate II.*) a view of the fortress in which the ex-Ministers of Charles the Tenth are now confined. Some modern views of Ham may, probably, have been published, although I have not met with them; but the present gives a general idea of the size and aspect of the place, and shows its wretchedly damp and marshy situation. It has been copied from the *Topographia Gallie* of Caspar Merian, published at Frankfort in 1686.

Ham is in the ancient province of Picardy and comté of Vermandois, at about an equal distance from Peronne and St. Quentin. It stands, like those towns, on the banks of the Somme; and the affluence of a small river, called the Baine, combining with its flat situation, surrounds it entirely with marshes. It is thus rendered one of the strongest places in the country.

Before the year 876, Ham is said to have been the capital of a country called le Hamois. It long had lords of its name, of whom the last died before the year 1374. The lordship subsequently passed through the houses of Couci, d'Enghien, Luxembourg, Rohan, Vendôme, and Navarre, and was rejoined to the Crown when Henri IV. became King of France. In 1645 it came into the hands of the house of la Porte Mazarin.

Ham has three parishes—St. Pierre, St. Martin, and St. Sulpice. A Mayor was established before the year 1188.

The Castle was built and fortified by Louis de Luxembourg, known by the name of the Constable de St. Pol, about the year 1470. The principal tower, which is round, has walls thirty-six feet thick, a hundred in diameter, and the same in height.

There is a plan of the town in Merian's work; and among the drawings belonging to the King's collection in the British Museum (*LXIX. 47*) will be found two others. On one of them is a rough view of the town; and an elevation, section, and three plans of the tower of the Constable de St. Pol.

GENL. MAG. February, 1831.

In the year 1557, after the capture of St. Quentin's (the pillage of which, it will be remembered, Philip gave to his English allies*), the town of Ham was burnt by the French themselves, but the citadel fell into the power of the Spaniards.

In 1615 there happened another fire, occasioned by lightning; in which a hundred and twenty houses, and a church, were burnt, and many lives were lost.

Towards the close of the last century, after Paris had fallen entirely under the dominion of the Republicans, the Royalist party had for some time their head-quarters at Ham; and in the Memoirs of the Prince of Conde, are several letters of members of the Royal Family, written during that period, and particularly some in which the King's murder is alluded to, which are dated from Ham.

The late Ministers of France, Messrs. de Polignac,† Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and Guernon Ranville, were removed from Vincennes at ten o'clock on the evening of the 29th of December. In the carriages were Lieut.-Colonel Delpic, who is appointed Governor of the fort of Ham; Lieut.-Colonel Lavocat, of the national guard of Paris; Captain Guibout, an officer attached to the department of the Minister of War; and another officer of the national guard. General Daumesnil delivered up the prisoners to Lieut.-Colonel Delpic. Messrs. de Polignac and Chantelauze were in the first carriage, and with them Lieut.-Colonel Delpic and Colonel Lavocat. In the second were Messrs. de Peyronnet and Guernon Ranville, and with them the two other officers. The escort was composed of two squadrons of Hussars, who were relieved between La Villette and Le Bourget by two squadrons of Chasseurs. Detachments were also stationed on the road to the fort of Ham, where the prisoners arrived on the 30th, at noon.

* Who shortly after paid the penalty of losing Calais. There was a castle named Hammes near Calais, which, with Guisnes, frequently occurs in the later records of the English dominion in France.

† It was at first stated that M. de Polignac was to suffer separate confinement at Mont St. Michael. It does not appear how far this was actually intended; nor, if intended, for what reason the purpose was changed.

In a letter from Ham, dated the 6th of January, and inserted in a Paris paper, is an account of the expenses incurred for the ex-Ministers, and of the mode in which they are treated. Their breakfast costs a franc and a half each, their dinner five francs, and the service of their chambers a franc and quarter. Their washing is nine francs a month, and the whole monthly charge for the four prisoners amounts to about 966 francs, or somewhat less than 40*l.*; that is, about 470*l.* a-year. They are described as being well lodged, and well treated in every respect. They occupy four officers' rooms in the castle, the doors of which open into the same corridor or passage; and they are allowed to communicate when they please in a fifth room, which they make their dining-room.

The following is an extract from another letter, dated Jan. 20 :

"The garrison of this city and fortress, which before the removal of the ex-Ministers was composed of but one company of veterans, is now augmented to 700 men. The fort is furnished with eight pieces of cannon, three of which are 8-pounders, three 12-pounders, and two of a large calibre. The corps of *gens-d'armes* has been tripled. A house has been taken for their barracks. The town of Ham has now the appearance of a fortified place. The families of the accused are arriving in succession, and taking up their residence in the town. Madame Guernon Ranville, her son, and a nurse, arrived a few days since, and has taken apartments with the intention of remaining here. Mesdames de Perpignan have also taken a house from the Mayor of Ham, and are to pay a rent of 800 francs a-year. The furniture arrived here yesterday from Paris. It is said that Madame de Polignac would have been here ere this, only she was detained in making a proper selection of furniture. Madame de Chantelauze persists in occupying her humble cell. The prisoners are all in pretty good health, with the exception of M. de Chantelauze, who is constantly troubled with rheumatism. The ex-Ministers seem to live on the best terms."

THE SECT AND NATION OF THE SIKHS.

THE following outline of the history of the Sikhs, as a sect and nation, is derived from a document written by Major George Birch, political assistant to Sir David Ochterlony; and, on his removal in 1817, nominated his successor in the affairs of the Sikhs, till the year 1822.

The founder of this extensive sect

was a Kutree, residing near Jellinder, between the Sutlug and Beeah rivers, who, either through conviction of the fallacy of the religion in the profession of which he was born,—or from the vanity of wishing to attract attention,—or from the anticipation of attaching to himself numbers, equivalent generally to power and dominion in the times in which he lived,—or from whatever motive, produced this result,—that his followers, after feeling their power, tried how they could apply it to the improvement of their temporal condition.

For many years they wandered about the country, and were very troublesome to the Mogul government, by their depredations and assumptions: and it was frequently necessary to repress them by force. Nanuk, the founder, wisely ordained in the infancy of the establishment that arms should not be used. This ordinance was observed, until his tenth descendant, Gooroo Govin, finding they could not rise in their ambitious views without the sword, proclaimed the use of it meritorious and noble. Whoever applied it to their general cause was to be dignified by the name of Singh (or Lion); and their salutation to each other became "Wah Gooroo gee-ke-futteh," or, "Applause to the victorious Gooroo;" which is generally used to this day.

The Fakeers, religious mendicants and priests of the Singhs, are called Eckallees. They are very insolent, turbulent, and licentious; delighting and exulting in bloodshed, in which their sacred character of Eckallee often saves them, in an astonishing manner, from punishment.

Nanuk was born in summat 1556; and this being 1872, makes it 322 years ago. He had two sons; but one of his disciples, named Ungat, succeeded to his spiritual office, after the age of seventy; and it is said that he commenced preaching his new doctrine at the age of sixteen. The third in succession was a disciple named Ummer Dhas; the fourth Ram Dhas; the fifth Urgun; the sixth Hurgovin; the seventh Hurroy; the eighth Hurkissun; the ninth Taig Bahadar; the tenth, Gooroo Govin.

The fourth priest, Ram Dhas, had two daughters, from whom are descended the present holy race, called Sodies. Nanuk's descendants are

called Baidees. Those called Shiheeds are so denominated from having exhibited particular acts of bravery and devotion in establishing Gooroo Govin's doctrine, relative to the use of the sword. The Nehungs are so called, merely from going naked.

The Sikhs admit converts from all religions. They are directed by the code, written by Nanuk, called the Grunth, to respect the Shaster, and to consider it the Divine law; to reverence and pay adoration to the Ganges, and to other places regarded holy by the Hindoos; also to revere the Cow: but to renounce idolatry. They are directed not to shave their beards or heads, to dress after a particular fashion,* and to burn the dead.

The attempts of the Singhs to gain dominion were constantly frustrated, until about A.D. 1760, when the Subadar of Sirhind, named Zien Khan, who was a kind of Viceroy of the Mogul Sovereigns in the tract between the Jumna and Beeah rivers, having caused two of the sons of Gooroo Govin to be destroyed, the Sikhs were immediately roused to vengeance; and having assembled in great numbers, succeeded in killing Zien Khan, and routing his forces.† After this, the declining power of the Mussulman Government was unable to cope with them, and they established themselves so firmly, that they have continued to the present day increasing their resources.

According to the abilities and enterprise of individuals, chiefships, and independent as well as dependent states and communities, were established; and between the Jumna and Sutlug rivers there are at present four Rajahs; and a fifth chief, the Kythul, not inferior to them. But one of his ancestors having been honoured by their holy Gooroo with the appellation of Bhye (or Brother) the family have adopted that, as a distinction, rather than the name of Rajah. The first in rank and wealth is the Patialah Rajah; the second, Jeendh; the third, Ky-

thul; the fourth, Naba; the fifth, Munny Majra.

There are also many chiefs, styled Surdars; who have from two lakhs to twenty thousand rupees of annual revenue. These are the Chiefs of Ladwer, Rooper, Thanessur, Maloud, Umballah, Booreah, Ridhor, and others. Many are in a state of subserviency to the superior Chiefs, in the following degrees. Missildaris are landholders, who obtained possession of some villages, but wanting the aid of a powerful neighbour, attached himself to some chief; and it became their mutual interest to remain combined. But no tribute or stipulation was entered into, nor had the superior anything to do with the internal arrangements of his ally.

Putteedars originated where several relations or friends united to make conquests, with from two hundred to two thousand horsemen, who engaged in the service, under the stipulation of all sharing the spoil, according to their ranks. Thus, when they gained possession of a tract, they first divided it into portions, according to the number of head-officers, or Surdars, whom they intended to establish. Under each of these were placed the horsemen, according to the revenue; some making conquests that yielded to each horseman about two hundred and fifty rupees annually; and others, not more than a hundred and thirty. The chief of the whole had a Surdarree share; and the others were subservient to him.

Jageerdars are those to whom the chief gave lands out of his own share or possession; consequently resumable at pleasure.

The Sikh customs (for they have no law but the Shaster as to inheritance) are either Bradur-bund, or Choondabund (that is, Brother-bound, or Female-bound) in the division of possessions among sons. If the former has been the rule in the family, an equal division of territory and property between the sons takes place; and their mother or mothers are provided for out of their respective portions,

* Blue cloth, about forty yards, with holes to admit the legs, is fastened round the loins.

† Being on the spot, "Sirkind," where the overthrow took place, I constantly heard Zien Khan mentioned, as I have related; and the Sikhs so abhor the Mussulmans for the destruction of their Gooroo's (or Priest's) sons, that it was a long time actively in practice, and is in a great degree to this day, that, to efface the site of the city and palace (which were very splendid, belonging to the Mogul Viceroy) they ordered every Sikh traveller to take a brick away, at least two miles, as he passed.

which devolve to them again on the decease of the mother.

When Choonda-bund is adopted, equal divisions are first made according to the number of wives, and then each division is portioned out to the number of sons which each may have. So that one son may obtain as much as half a dozen born of another wife. All the sons establish distinct chiefships, and are entirely independent of each other; for the Sikhs consider it "wrong, and out of the question," that one brother should have authority over another. Therefore most of the chiefships would ere this have dwindled into mere Zimeendaries, had not their incessant wars, added to their debaucheries, generally reduced the heirs to one or two. And, if more existed, contentions destroyed some of them, or intrigues prevented the enjoyment of their rights.

The same divisions take place in the shares of horsemen; so that one share is often divided into five or six portions. If there are no sons or grandsons, the widow or widows succeed. The chiefs have generally from three to even five or six wives. But, if the husband regularly adopted an heir, who is held in all respects equal to a son, in this case the widows obtain provisions only. As widows are not allowed to adopt, and succession is not admitted in the female line, the chiefship would, in former times, have been a matter of contention among the neighbouring powers, or would have fallen to the principal chief, if it had been one of the subordinate states. In like manner the component shares of the inferior estates fall to the head, in failure of acknowledged heirs. Indeed a great part of the country between the Jumna and the Sutlug may ere long pass into other hands, from failure of heirs; such is the debauchery of the present chiefs, several of whom have only one son, and others none. The number of widows now in possession shews the fatal effects of the licentious lives of the men, who drink to excess. Some take an ardent spirit prepared by themselves with rose-water, spices, and other ingredients, according to their tastes. Others take bung, and opium: and their soldiers are said to be plentifully supplied with these stimulants, when on any service. By these they are wound up to a pitch *wild blind fury*, looking solely to

the attainment of some prize or spoil; beyond which their comprehension seems unable to extend itself.

With respect to the military spirit and bravery of the Sikhs, we must not judge from their conduct during the Goorkah campaign. It required all the moral courage of British soldiers to overcome the chilling influence of the dreary mountain chain, and to sustain vigorous warfare in a scene so disheartening. Among themselves they are certainly not deficient in courage, and often throw away their lives in wanton contentions, though they know that the matter might immediately be settled by reference. The principal occasions of disputes among themselves are, respecting the boundaries of villages, acts of violence, thefts committed by the subjects of one on those of another, claims of inheritance, also respecting provisions for the females of the deceased. There is not yet so much moral and civil knowledge among them, as mutually to respect rights and property. They have all risen and supported themselves by the sword; and, before they came under the protection of the British Government, power constituted right. The introduction of order, and of attention to property and equity, required all the ability of the agent selected for that duty, Sir David Ochterlony; whose accurate and prompt judgment, combined with conciliatory conduct, brought them to a better sense and estimation of observances necessary to the maintenance of internal tranquillity.

The Sikh women, in consequence of their husbands' dissipation and inattention to business, obtain considerable sway, and assume great authority in the management of affairs. They are said to be often faithless to their husbands, and certainly require restraint when widows. This occasions every chief to demand, as a point of honour, authority over his female relatives, and even over his mother, as a check upon their conduct. Hence arises great animosity; and the mother and the son are generally at enmity after the decease of the father, either on account of the transfer of her power to the son's wife, or because he does not allow her sufficient provision, or because he restrains her in her pleasures. The women very rarely drink any kind of spirits, but

are generally addicted to opium; the effect of which, combined with a milk diet, they consider salutary after the age of forty. So much do they suppose that milk counteracts the baneful effects of opium, that a woman has been reported as intending to destroy herself, who took the latter only. And that the use of both together is not injurious, seems to be proved by the many instances of longevity among the women.

The women's upper deputtah (or dress) is of muslin, or of coarser materials, according to their condition. Their petticoat is of chintz or satin; and both of all colours. The upper wrapper of the men is much like the Scotch plaids. They seldom wear any clothing under it; they tie it round their waists and across their bodies, rolled in all ways, to be out of the way, as occasion may require, for action or for warmth.

It should be stated that, as the Sikhs possess the country as conquerors, they all live as soldiers; and none of the nation act as artizans or labourers in any way: they make those whom they subdue work for them. Add to this brief account of the protected Sikh States between the Jumna and the Sutlug rivers, over which the British Government assumed authority in 1809-10, that all beyond or to the north-west of the Sutlug is independent, and now governed by Maha Rajah Rungeet Sing, a Sikh chieftain, whose enterprising and warlike spirit gained him the ascendancy to the Indus. He has also taken Cashmere and other States on the mountain frontier, greatly extending his dominions also to the south. Indeed he is now the greatest potentate in Hindostan; and has shown himself wise enough not to oppose the British Government, or to interfere where he had not a good chance of success, or where it might otherwise have been impolitic. His army consists of from sixty to eighty thousand men; more than two-thirds of which are horsemen. He has five regiments of infantry, armed, dressed, and trained in the European Sepoy style. A considerable body of his cavalry is also dressed in British cloth, about three thousand, who act as his body-guard; and their horses are caparisoned with the same, as also all his elephants and camels carrying

swivel-guns, or mounted to convey dispatches. He has a great force of artillery of all descriptions: this army consists principally of those whom he has subdued; whose chief, if able and worthy to lead them, he generally employs, or else requires him to furnish an effective officer. On such conditions he allows most of those whom he has conquered to continue on their possessions, calling them to his standard as occasion may require.

MR. URBAN, *Mere, Jan. 30.*

THE last number of the Gentleman's Magazine contains a letter, dated at Paris, from your correspondent "W. S. B." on the subject of Celtic Civilization. I find much information about the Celts and Celtiberians of Spain, in the "Histoire Générale de l'Espagne," by Depping, Paris, 1814.

It will be recollected that there were anciently two distinct races of men in Spain—the Celts and Iberians; and that the Celtiberians were a mixture of these two. But whether the Celts of Gaul were descended from those of Spain, or the reverse, is a problem which has never been decidedly solved. The Celtic Academy of Paris argue strongly for the former hypothesis, and Masden, a Spaniard, with others, as forcibly for the latter.

That the Basque, or Vascence, was the language of the ancient Celts of Spain, and that it was widely spread in the Peninsula, cannot be doubted, since we do not find the traces of any other distinct language there; and it is that which has given names to many cities, rivers, &c. all over the land; as may be seen in the "Alfabeto de la lengua primitiva," by Erro y Aspiroz, and in Depping's "Histoire de l'Espagne," &c.

With regard to the civilization of the Spanish Celts, I think it would be found, by a cool and unbiassed investigation, that it was much above that of the "Indians of America" which "W. S. B." alludes to, and considerably below that of the Romans.

Strabo says (lib. 3.) that the Turdetains of Andalusia passed for the most learned among the Spaniards; that they knew grammar, had annals of six thousand years, and poems and laws in verse. Now, putting aside

the annals of six thousand years with those of Egypt and China, if knowing grammar, and having poems and laws in verse, put the Turdetains above the other Spaniards, it put them above the Celts of Navarre; who, we may conclude, either had not the knowledge of grammar and poetry at all, or had it only in a lower degree.

Phylarcus (Athen. 2.) calls the Iberians “*πλουσιωτάτους τῶν ἀνθρώπων*”—the richest of men—alluding to their mines of the precious metals; from which it seems that they (and we may conclude their neighbours, the Celts) knew how to work those mines and metals, a knowledge that implies a rather high degree of civilization.

But the ancient authors put the knowledge of metallurgy among the Spaniards beyond a doubt. In Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xxx., lib. xxxiii., and lib. xxxiv. Diodorus v., and Strabo iii., their manner of working their mines and metals is partly described. They had a method of giving different colours to silver. Their steel was most excellent, and consequently their arms were exceedingly good. (See Martial, lib. x. Epigr. 103). The Romans borrowed the Spanish sword from them, (Tit. Liv. lib. viii. and Polyb. lib. vi.), and it would be no bad weapon to be taken as a pattern by a people of such a warlike genius as the Romans. They struck medals and money, of which as much as two thousand pieces has been found at once. But they might or might not have learnt the art of working metals from the Phœnicians.

The men occupied themselves in the exercises of war, and left tillage to the women; which seems to prove that they were in a rather low state of civilization, and that they did not work their mines very extensively till after the incoming of the Phœnicians: for, if warlike exercises kept them from following agriculture, it most likely kept them from other arts. However, the custom of leaving field labour to the women is found in some parts of Spain even now. Larruga, a Spanish writer, blames it very strongly; observing that, while the women are in the field, many of the men are spending their time in idleness, “*en las plazas y otras diversiones.*” Many of the medals represent their agricultural tools.

They wore woollen and linen clothes,

Their food was simple, consisting partly of nuts and other fruit; and the wine which they drank was bought of trading outcomers: facts which seem to favour the opinion of their rather low civilization.

Their houses were simple but durable. They had a manner of building them which in some parts of Spain is still common. They built the walls with a mixture of earth and brick, or little stones, and then covered them with planks of hard wood. These houses they called *hormazos* (from the basque *horma*, a wall), that is, walled houses; perhaps to distinguish them from some dwellings of a meaner kind. Pliny calls them *formacei*, and thought, erroneously, that the word was derived from the Latin *forma*. These bricks, and planks of wood, however, involve a knowledge of brick burning, and timber-cutting tools.

They had a code of laws. For capital crimes the culprit was stoned, or thrown from a rock. (Strabo, lib. iii.)

Their amusements were chiefly warlike exercises; one of the chief of which (as appears by their medals and the like) was the *bullfight*; so that the supposition of its originating from the Roman sports of the amphitheatre is wrong.

Their religion must have been much like that of the Gauls and Britons; rocking stones, cromlechs, and the like, being found in Spain as well as in France and England.

Depping draws some conclusions about the civilization of the Celts of Spain, from the Basque language; which, he observes, is regular, forcible, and harmonious, founded on logic and sound reason; is not a jargon, but a language of which the principles will undergo the most rigorous analysis; and that we may conclude that the Spanish nation attained, at an early time, to a certain degree of civilization. This inference, however, may be false; for the construction of a language does not depend on civilization; the Spaniards were civilized very early indeed, if they were so before they had formed a language.

The basque word for 1000 is *milla*, from the Latin *mille*, which seems to indicate that before the incoming of the Romans they had not frequent need to express that number, and that, consequently, they had not much cultivated the mathematical sciences.

There are, it seems, in the Basque, compositions on poetical prose,—probably bard-songs, like Ossian's poems,—and others in metre and rhyme; which seems to confirm the opinion of the existence of Celtic literature.

The state of Roman refinement, as compared with the habits of the Celtiberians, is given by Martial, lib. x. Epigr. 65. An eagle and a dove, a lion and a deer, he says, are not so unlike as were the hardy Spaniard and the soft Roman.

Among the curious monuments of Spain, was once a rocking-stone in the port of Mongia; it was of enormous size, cut in the form of a ship, with masts and sails; and placed on a rock that rose out of the water. A great number of oxen (says Molina, a Spanish writer that has described it) could not derange this heavy mass; and yet a push of the hand would make it rock as easily as a bit of wood swimming on the water. If this could be proved to be of Celtic origin, it would show that they had considerable knowledge of navigation; but in examining subjects connected with the civilization of the ancient Spaniards, it is difficult to decide what is originally Spanish, and what was borrowed from the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans.

It may be questioned whether the ancient inhabitants of Celtic Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland, were families of the same nation. The Highlanders and Irish are we know; and so were the Gauls and Britons. But the Basque language is very unlike the Welch, and that very different from the Gaëlic. The patronymics of those languages are examples of it; the patronymic of the Gaelic is *mac*; as *Adam, mac Adam*; of the Welch *ap* as *Howel, ap Howel*; and of the Basque, *ez* (adopted in Spanish), as *Sancho, Sanchez*.

I cannot conclude, without observing, that I think *M. de Fortia* (quoted by your correspondent), a little too loud a praiser of old times, when he lays down his hypothesis of universal falling off from civilization, and states that the ancient languages were superior to one another according to their early or late origin; and that they are all superior to our modern jargons. If by jargons he means French, English, and a few other corrupted dialects, the observation may have some truth in it; but High Dutch

is not a jargon, and Russian is not a jargon; because these languages are self-enriched and consistent, and their derivative words can be analysed into simple etymons of their own.

Yours, &c.

W. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN,

I KNOW you will not be displeased to insert the following verses, written in a truly national spirit, at the time of the universally tyrannising domination under Bonaparte, Great Britain alone excepted from it. They were composed by the late Rev. WALTER BIRCH, Rector of Stanway, Essex; and spoken at The Encœnia at Oxford, by Mr. Smith, Demy of Magdalen College, on Friday, July 6, 1810. H. B.

Genius, or Muse! or, if thy sacred claim
Be some yet loftier, some diviner name;
Felt in the solemn, soul-ennobling hour,
When Plato reason'd in th' Athenian bower;
Felt in the Pythian and Olympian fane,
The vaulted roof re-echoing Pindar's strain;
Thou, in all climes, where Freedom stands
enshrin'd,

And wakes to mightiest energies the mind,
In the calm classic shade art wont to dwell;
And hallowest oft the Student's nightly cell
With hovering gleam of orient splendour,
shed

Full on the Poet's, on the Sage's head;
As in these twilight groves, and cloisters hoar,
Thy pure empyreal radiance dawn'd of yore,
On Hooker's brows in lambent glory shone,
Or beam'd angelic grace on Addison.

Sure, now, as in her best and brightest
hours,

Thou sit'st exulting on Oxonia's towers;
Sure, o'er the much-lov'd scene thy guardian
eye

Glow, as of old, with sacred ecstasy;
And hails the rising years, whilst all around
Peals of applause to Grenville's name re-
sound,

And many a voice, and many a votive lay,
With happiest presage greet this festal day.

Fly hence, Despondence! fly, ye Fears,
away, [day!]

That darkly whisper, "Clos'd is England's
Still to these fanes, devote to virtuous truth,
Lo! croud, in mingling tribes, the British
youth; [lore]

Drink the deep draught of ancient Freedom's
Her living form, Britannia's boast, adore;
Muse on high thoughts, and give the flame
to roll

That fir'd a Falkland's or a Windham's soul;
Pale Panic, and his boding cry, disdain;
Sweep the loud strings, and pour a nobler
strain.

What, tho' yon wide-o'erwhelming cloud
of war

With Stygian gloom comes rolling from afar,

Tho' dire Despair and Slavery's lurid form
Triumphant ride the desolating storm;
And, as the lightning's vollied vengeance
flies,

Groans of an agonizing world arise;
Still, on her firm foundations towering high
Of pure Religion, Reason, Liberty,
In majesty serene shall Britain stand,
Her banner waving to each injur'd land:
Still, on the frowning cliff her trident wield,
Or elevate her broad impassive shield,
And shine, amidst this awful night of fate,
Guardian august of all that's fair and great.
Hers is the noble ardour in the chase
Of Honour's meed, and Glory's generous
race;

Hers modest worth with matchless courage
The high, heroic, independent mind,
That just, nor studious of itself alone,
Reveres all others' claims, but knows her own.
Lo! on the glorious Form attendant seen
Two kindred graces of celestial mien!
Bounty, like Morn, as in the vernal sky
She dawns, and wakes the woodland melody;
And Charity, upon whose balmy breast
An infant Negro, smiling, sinks to rest.

Hail! Britain, hail! ordain'd of Heaven
to prove

Hope of the world, her wonder, and her love:
Thou refuge of the virtuous, brave, and free,
Beats there a generous heart, it beats for
thee.

O'er many a famous clime though Freedom
roam, [home;

Thine she proclaims her country, thine her
happier hour,

Thine the dread source, from whence, in
The fervid life-blood shall resistless pour
In reflux tide through Europe's palsied
frame;

Shall raise her head from misery and shame,
And give her life and health, and liberty,
and fame.*

SCRAPS FROM A NOTE-BOOK.—No. II.

NEWSPAPERS have been pronounced, by a distinguished political character, the “best possible public instructors.” The correctness of this assertion, however, may well be doubted, when it is recollected that the capital of the best instructed (generally) country in Europe, Scotland, does not maintain a single daily journal,—while, on the contrary, the Metropolis of Ireland, the land unhappily so deeply sunk in ignorance and superstition, has to boast of several. We are told too, that the inhabitants of Iceland are a remarkably well-informed people,

* The writer of these verses was indebted to his friend the Rev. Wm. Digby, Prebendary of Worcester, for the five concluding lines.

yet I believe it does not support even one journal of any description,—whilst in America, a country which has been appropriately said to be “rotten before it is ripe,” they abound in such numbers as to outstrip calculation.

By the Gentleman's Magazine for 1731, it appears the number of newspapers then printed in England was 40; in America 2: in England, by the same authority, the number has now increased to 100, and, according to the tables of M. Balbi, the periodical works of all descriptions now published in the United States only, exceed six hundred!

The word “female” has become a vast favourite with the persons who write in newspapers, who generally use it as a noun. An affectation of delicacy seems to have produced this, although in reality the expression is extremely indelicate. The word is in fact an adjective, and the wise men of Gotham who use it in the now common method, might as well talk of a *young*, or a *great*, without the accompanying noun, as of “an interesting *female*,” without adding “of the human species,” to let us know that they are not talking of an ape or a bonassus.

The following anagram on the name “William the Fourth,” is not a strictly legitimate one, inasmuch as some of the letters are made use of more than once. But the declaration they are the means of making, is so cheering, that I have thought it worthy of a place in my scraps: it is as follows:—“William the Fourth”—“*I will reform the Law forthwith, without Hurt.*”

The present system of naming the towns in our colonies and new settlements, is a very bad one. Generally the pithy epithet “New” is tacked to the name of some well-known town in the mother-country, and the thing is done. Sometimes even this ceremony is not observed, but the aspiring young city in embryo, figures under the appellation of Liverpool, York, &c. without the slightest addition or distinction. This is a very miserable mode of proceeding, and likely to be productive of much confusion, especially to the future historian. Yet all this is easily obviated. The history and literature of Britain can certainly furnish a sufficient number of names for a century or two to come. It is true, the names of eminent statesmen and war-

rions have occasionally been used for this purpose; but why not press into the service those of celebrated authors and poets, and thus do honour to the peaceful spirit of the present age? Why, for instance, should we not have the county of Shakspeare, with perhaps Waverley for its capital, in honour of his living successor? Surely it would be better than calling a hilly district the county of Lincoln, and having for its chief town the city of London, consisting of a mud hut, on the bank of a ditch. Much improvement might also be effected by adopting the Saxon terminations *stead, bury, ham, hurst, &c.* instead of the disgustingly Frenchified one "*ville,*" which the Americans are so unaccountably fond of using. How is it that we have no city in New Holland dedicated to the perpetuation of the glorious name of Nelson? It is to be hoped the authorities of Swan River will take care to remedy this.

The Kentish watering-place, which is now almost universally known by the name of Broadstairs, ought really to be called Bradstow, which latter name, although so evidently superior in the eyes of every person of the slightest pretensions to taste, to its corrupted rival, is now only used by

the poor fishermen of the neighbourhood; while the coarse, vulgar "*Broadstairs*" is in universal use among the polished visitors of the place! We would advise them, in the words of Hamlet, to "*reform it altogether!*"

I was very sorry to observe, on inspecting the map of the Netherlands recently published by the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, that they give the *French* names of the various towns, Bruxelles, Anvers, &c. instead of those by which the English have been accustomed to know them, Brussels, Antwerp, &c. This is ridiculous affectation, a quality from which we had hoped so learned a body as the Society would have been free. Why, in the name of wonder, should the French names be thus honoured, since the genuine Flemish ones, Brussel and Antwerpen, are so much nearer the English, and in fact have been disfigured merely to suit Gallic pronunciation? But why not give them their English appellations at once, in a series of English maps, published in England, by an English society, and for the use, we presume, of Englishmen? It would be only one step farther in extravagance to publish a map of England with the names of places Italianized!

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN, 14th Feb.

I HAVE not seen for a long time a more elegant and pleasing addition to the list of higher school-books than Mr. William Turner's Extracts from Pliny.

Excerpta ex Cæii Plinii Secundi Historiâ Naturali, in usum Scholarum. Notas [in English] adjecit Gulielmus Turner, in novâ institutione Novocastrensi Prælector. Londini, 1829; with a very sensible Preface, full of intelligence and literature.

It is to be wished, however, that Mr. Turner had given us a more satisfactory Index: for only the other day, with these lines of the *Medea* before me,—vv. 516-7.

Ω Ζεῦ, τί δὴ χρυσοῦ μὲν, ὅς κίβδηλος ἦ,
Τεκμήρι' ἀνθρώποισι νόσασας σαφῆ, κ.τ.λ.

I was perplexed to find whether the *test* or *touchstone* of gold, here alluded to, had been noticed by Pliny or not.

GENT. MAG. February, 1831.

After all, here is the passage, L. xxxiii. c. 43, p. 163.—*Auri argentique mentionem comitatur lapis, quem coticulam appellant, quondam non solitus inveniri, nisi in flumine Tmolo, ut auctor est Theophrastus: nunc vero passim: quem alii Heraclium, alii Lydium vocant.* * * * His coticulis, periti, cum e venâ ut limâ rapuerint experimentum, protinus dicunt, quantum auri sit in eâ, quantum argenti vel æris, scripulari differentiâ, mirabili ratione, non fallente.

The whole work of Pliny, speaking of it in an historical point of view, is invaluable: it exhibits for the age in which he lived, the encyclopædia of the arts and sciences then known; and without the aid of Pliny, we should have been quite in the dark, on a thousand occasions, as to matters of great curiosity in the correct knowledge or superstitious belief of the ancients.

Of the peculiar style of Pliny, and

of the difficulty with which, after old Philemon Holland's labours, any new attempt would now be made to translate the Natural History, Lord Woodhouselee, in his *Principles of Translation*, ch. XIII. has with great taste and acuteness given a most amusing at once and critical demonstration.

Yours, &c.

Q. V.

Κάμηλος. Κάμιλος.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

THE texts Matthew, xix. 24, Mark x. 25, Luke xviii. 25, have occasioned some difficulty to commentators, in consequence of the apparent incongruity and want of resemblance between the two objects compared together. Εὐκολώτερόν ἐστι κάμηλον διὰ τροπήματος ραβίδος διελθεῖν, ἢ πλούσιον εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰσελθεῖν. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

The comparison here introduced appears, at first, so strange and unnatural, that it has been doubted whether the original text is not corrupt; or, if uncorrupt, whether the sense given to it in our translation is not incorrect. The substitution of *one* letter, it is contended, both in the original and our version, would make the sense consistent and the similitude apt. Connexion between a camel and the eye of a needle there appears to be none; while there is some analogy between the passing a thread and a rope through the eye of a needle.

It has, therefore, been imagined,

1. Either that we should read κάμιλος, which signifies, as we are told, a thick rope or cable; or,
2. That, if κάμηλος be allowed the genuine reading, it is here to signify a cable.

To the first it is answered, that only two codices in Mill and Wetstein, in loc. read κάμιλος: consequently against these two appears the authority of all other MSS.

The second opinion has been held by many commentators, ancient as well as modern. Theophylact thus comments on Matth. xix. 24: Τινὲς δὲ κάμηλον, οὐ τὸ ζῶον φασιν, ἀλλὰ τὸ παχὺ σχοινίον, ὃ χρώνται οἱ αὐτοὶ πρὸς τὸ ρίπτω τὰς ἀγκυρας. Edit. 1631, p. 113. On the parallel passage in Mark x. 25, he says, Κάμηλον δὲ νόμι, ἢ αὐτὸ

τὸ ζῶον, ἢ σχοινίον τινα παχέϊον, ἢ τὰ μέγιστα τῶν πλοίων χρώνται—p. 246. On Luke xviii. 25—εἴτε τὸ ζῶον αὐτὸ νοήσεις, εἴτε σχοινίον τινα παχέϊον—p. 481. A passage also is adduced from Origen by Alberti, Gloss. Gr. N. T. p. 205; and by Wetstein, on Matth. xix. from the Codex Coislinianus 24—Κάμηλον οἱ μὲν τὸ σχοινίον τῆς μηχανῆς, οἱ δὲ τὸ ζῶον. τὸ ἄ δὲ τοῦ β' βεβαύτερον κατ' αἰσθησιν, κατὰ δὲ κοινὴ νόμι.

Bochart asserts that the Syriac and Arabic versions understand and translate this text as relating to a cable,* and he adduces, to confirm this sense, a passage from the Koran, ch. 7, Al Aras, which he thus translates, "Quoniam qui mandata nostra inficiantur, et in ea se efferunt, non aperientur ipsis portæ colorum, neque in Paradisum ingredientur, donec ingrediatur rudens in foramen acus;" and he accuses the old translation, made under the patronage of Peter of Cluny, and that by Du Ryer, of having falsely rendered the original by "a camel" instead of "a cable." Wetstein, however, in vv. 11. on Matth. xix. 24, adduces this very passage of the Koran to illustrate the expression of "a camel passing through the eye of a needle," and Sale, Koran, vol. 1, p. 192, thus translates it: "Verily they who shall charge our signs with falsehood, and shall proudly reject them, the gates of heaven shall not be opened unto them, neither shall they enter into paradise, until a camel pass through the eye of a needle;" judiciously observing, at the same time, that "this expression was probably taken from these words of our Saviour in the Gospel, though it be proverbial in the east;" without saying a syllable of the passage being capable of another translation. The modern commentators, who contend for the interpretation, cable, support themselves on the authority of the Scholiast on Aristophanes, Suidas, and Phavorinus. But to me it appears that the very authority on which they rely is against them. The Scholiast on

* Hiero. p. i. lib. ii. c. 5. It is strange that in the Latin translation, annexed to each of these versions in Walton's Polyglott, it should be rendered camel, whilst Castell, in his Lexicon, under the Syriac and Arabic words which signify cable, refers to Matth. xix. 24, as an instance of their occurrence.

Vesp. 1030 [not 1130, as cited by Wetstein] is express: *κάμιλος δὲ τὸ παχὺ σχοινίον διὰ τοῦ ι*. Suidas also, under the word *κάμηλος*, says—*κάμιλος δὲ, τὸ παχὺ σχοινίον*. Vol. 2, p. 236, Kuster. Phavorinus in voc. *κάμηλος*, certainly says, *κάμηλος, καὶ τὸ παχὺ σχοινίον ἐν ᾧ δεσμεύονται τὰς ἀγκύρας οἱ ναῦται*, but confirms his definition only by this passage of the Gospel; and, which is most extraordinary, he almost immediately after quotes the above passage from the Scholiast on Aristophanes, p. 984. Basil, 1538. So that it appears that his sole authority for *κάμηλος* signifying a rope was this text of Scripture, interpreted after his own preconceived opinion.

I am perfectly satisfied as to the correctness of the translation given in our authorised version. But I should be very glad to see adduced, by any of the learned correspondents of Sylvanus Urban, passages from the *ancient classics*, if any such passages there be, in which *κάμηλος* or *κάμιλος* are decidedly used in the sense of a *cable* or *rope*.

Yours, &c.

T. E.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

AN article in the last number of your Magazine takes notice of a game played amongst boys in England, similar to the *Micatio Digitorum* mentioned in the Greek and Roman writers, and common also in Italy under the name of *Morra*. Your correspondent's account of this game (which I have often myself played) is not quite correct, nor can the derivation he proposes of the terms used in playing it be acquiesced in. The mode in which I have always seen it played is as follows: One boy stoops down, as at leap-frog, and for greater relief to himself, generally rests his head and arms against a desk if in the school-room, or against a wall if playing in the open air. Another boy then jumps on his back, and holding up whatever number of fingers he pleases, (suppose *seven*), cries out "*Buck, Buck, how many fingers do I hold up?*" If the former guesses wrong (suppose *three*) he rejoins "*Three you say, and seven*

there are; *Buck, Buck, how many fingers do I hold up?*" at the same time altering the number of digits displayed. This continues till the "*Buck*" guesses right, when the "*rider*" says "*Three you say, and three there are; Buck, Buck, rise up;*" when the two boys change places, and the game recommences.—I have troubled you with this detail, for the sake of illustrating a very curious passage in Petronius Arbiter, which neither your correspondent, nor Adams, nor even Mr. Barker, seem to have recollected. It occurs in the 75th chapter of the *Satyricon*, p. 332 of Burman's edition; where, at the feast of Trimalchio, after the introduction of the house-dog Scylax, and the consequent demolition of the plates and glasses on the table, the writer proceeds: "*Trimalchio, ne videretur jactura motus, bosiavit puerum [Cræsum], ac jussit supra dorsum ascendere suum. Non moratus ille, vectus equo, manque pleno scapulas ejus subinde verberavit, inter quam risum proclamavit: Bucca, Bucca, quot sunt hic?**" The note of Schaffer on the above passage runs thus: "I think a kind of game is alluded to, common at the present day amongst boys. One of them closes his eyes, and the rest strike him on the shoulders with the palms of their hands, and holding up a finger or thumb, ask him to guess which it is."

There can be little doubt that the English game of *Buck* is legitimately derived from that mentioned by Petronius, and that the term itself is a corruption of *Bucca*. With regard to the derivation of the latter, whether we regard it in the sense used by Juvenal, Sat. xi., or with others read *Bucco*, i. e. *stultus*, as used by Plautus and Apuleius, or lastly, suppose it borrowed from the Celtic *bûch*, or Teutonic *bock*, is of little moment. I cannot conclude, however, without noticing, that in the *Literary Gazette* for Sept. 1822, some doubts were thrown on the genuineness of the *Satyricon*, from the introduction of this and other terms, which are supposed to refer to as late a period as the se-

* The English translation printed in 1714 (4th ed.) reads thus, p. 90:—"Trimalchio, not to seem concerned at the loss, kissed the boy, and commanded him to get on his back; nor was it long ere he was a cock-horse, and slapping his master's shoulders, and laughing, cried out, '*Fool, fool, and how many of them have we here?*'" It is evident the translator did not understand the allusion.

venth or eighth century, but in that case how would the writer dispose of the passages in Terentianus Maurus, Macrobius, Jerome, Fulgentius, Servius, Priscian, and others, who all quote Petronius, and who all lived considerably anterior to the period assigned by the above hypothesis?

Yours, &c.

Bucca.

Mr. URBAN, *Colchester, Jan. 16.*

THE suggestions of your Correspondent Mr. Mainwaring (vol. c. ii. p. 391), respecting a compilation from the Latin poetry of English writers, as well as in regard to a general History of modern Latin Poetry, appear very reasonable and well timed, and will, I should hope, have their due effect in the proper quarter; both works being doubtless desiderata in the literature of our country. To the names your Correspondent mentions, of Milton, Cowley, Gray, &c. as those from whom selections ought chiefly to be made, we should not forget to add, I think, those in particular of Addison, Sir W. Jones, Bourne, Tweddell, and several others. "Addison grew first eminent," says Johnson, "by his Latin compositions, which are indeed entitled to particular praise. He has not confined himself to the imitation of any ancient author, but has formed his style from the general language, such as a diligent perusal of the productions of different ages happened to supply." As many of Addison's best Latin poems are, however, neither lyrical nor elegiac,—to which I observe Mr. M. would wish the selections to be confined,—his name may be in so far objected to. The merits of the others I have mentioned are so well known and appreciated, that I need offer no comment upon them.

But one suggestion often brings forth another of a kindred nature; and it is principally for the sake of introducing this latter, that I now write. It strikes me that I have somewhere heard or read (though I cannot call to mind when or where,)* that a work was about to be written, comprehending the lives of the most eminent classical scholars and critics that have flourished in this country

* There were some remarks on this subject in the review of Dr. Bentley's Life, in our July Mag. p. 28.

and on the continent. This state of uncertainty, I apprehend, needs no other apology for my venturing to suggest such a work. I would submit, like your Correspondent Mr. W. in regard to the Latin selections, that the lives in question should, in the first instance, be confined to Englishmen;—and afterwards, provided it were called for, another volume or so might be added, embracing the continental critics. In the first part, of course, we should expect to find the lives of such men as Bentley, Porson, Burney, Gaisford, Parr, Elmsley, &c. &c.—and in the latter such "magnanimi heroes" (to use Dr. Burney's phrase), as Valcknæer, Hemsterhuis, Heyne, Casaubon, the Scaligers, Muretus, Rhunken, &c.;—whose names, inasmuch as they have been long "joined in fame," are consequently entitled to a "union" in the same well-arranged and adequately written biographical "monument." The plan to be adopted should be, I think, somewhat similar to that of Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," or Melchior Adam's "Lives of the German Divines," and "Illustrious Men." The author should be a scholar of considerable talent, of first-rate classical acquirements, taste, and judgment, in order to give an accurate analytical view of each writer's works and criticisms, and to discriminate with correctness and tact his particular style, taste, learning, and bias, especially where these happen to be marked by any peculiar or prominent features. It might, perhaps, on a first view, be thought advisable that such a work as I contemplate, ought, particularly if foreign scholars are introduced, to be written in the Latin language;—but considering the present advanced state of learning and society, and that the cultivation of our tongue has of late become more fashionable on the continent, I should by all means prefer its being composed in English. As your Correspondent Mr. M. has mentioned a name that would doubtless fulfil his wish very ably—I mean Archdeacon Wrangham—may I not also venture to suggest one that I apprehend could do the same to mine with equal ability—your learned Correspondent Mr. Barker of Thetford?

Yours, &c.

THO. GRIMES.

ITALY.

AM I in Italy? Is this the Mincius?
 Are those the distant turrets of Verona?
 And shall I sup where Juliet at the masque
 First saw and loved, and now by him who came
 That night a stranger, sleeps from age to age?
 Such questions hourly do I ask myself;
 And not a stone, in a cross-way, inscribed
 "To Mantua"—"To Ferrara"—but excites
 Surprise, and doubt, and self-congratulation.

O Italy, how beautiful thou art!
 Yet I could weep—for thou art lying, alas!
 Low in the dust; and we admire thee now,
 As we admire the beautiful in death.
 Thine was a dangerous gift when thou wast
 born,
 The gift of Beauty. Would thou hadst it not;
 Or wert as once, awing the catiffs vile
 That now beset thee, making thee their slave!
 Would they had loved thee less, or fear'd thee
 more! [already;
 —But why despair! Twice hast thou liv'd
 Twice shone among the nations of the world,
 As the sun shines among the lesser lights
 Of Heaven; and shalt again! The hour
 shall come, [spirit,
 When they who think to bind the ethereal
 Who like the eagle cowering o'er his prey
 Watch with quick eye, and strike and strike
 If but a sinew vibrate, shall confess [again
 Their wisdom folly.

Even now the flame
 Bursts forth where once it burnt so gloriously,
 And dying left a splendour like the day,
 That like the day diffused itself, and still
 Blesses the earth—the light of genius, virtue,
 Greatness in thought and act, contempt of
 death,
 God-like example! Echoes, that have slept
 Since Athens, Lacedæmon were themselves—
 Since me invoked—"By those in Marathon!"
 Awake along the Ægean; and the dead,
 They of that sacred shore, have heard the call,
 And through the ranks from wing to wing are
 seen
 Moving as once they were—instead of rage,
 Breathing deliberate valour.

S. ROGERS.

THE DELUGE.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 21.

IT is a frequent remark that the tradition of the universal Deluge may be met with in all countries, and although the vanity of some nations has induced them to disguise the truth, by the addition of fictitious stories, the consequences of that great event are referred to by almost every author on ancient history.

We are told by Wood, in his Essay on Homer, that there was an old tradition in Greece, which is preserved to this day, that Ossa and Olympus were originally different parts of the same mountain, of which the first formed the

ITALIA.

Teneone ego Lavina tandem littora?
 Hæc Mincius it? Illæc remota longiâs
 Verona cernitur; meumque erit hodie
 Cœnare, flammâ Julietta infaustâ ubi
 Subitò arsit, advenæque (nocte primùm eâ
 Viso) sepulta perpetim claudit latus?

Me sæpè sic inter vagaudum interrogo—
Ad Mantuam hæc, at ista Ferraram via
Ducit, lapis si fortè quis dubium moeet;
 Et stupeo, et hæsito, et mihi congratulor.

"Italia quàm venusta," vix a lacrymis,
 Dum clamo, tempero: heu! jaces in pulvere—
 Tali attamen miranda pulchritudine,
 Quali recens extincta pallescit Chlœe.

Tibi, ah! periculosa nascenti fuit
 Ea pulchritudo. Quàm careres pervelim,
 Vel plus timoris effers victoribus
 Incutere posses; ut catenis qui premit
 Metuisset aut magis te, amasset aut minus!

Nec occidit spes omnis: est bis jam tibi
 Concessa vita; inter minores sol uti
 Ignes nitet, micuisse bis tibi datum est—
 Micabis et rursum—citatis axibus
 Mox aderit hora, spiritum quando levem
 Duris ligare vinculis qui cogitat,
 Cadaverique sicut aquila desuper
 Impendet, acri questione examinat
 An palpitet quâ fibra nondum emortua,
 Repetito ut ictu conficiat, amantiam
 Sapientiam suam esse confitebitur.

Ardescit, ea! quæ flamma quondam ceu
 Nitore terras cùm repleverat suo, [dies,
 Rutilum cadens per sæcla diffudit jubar;
 Relucet unde quidquid aut virtutis est,
 Aut divitis venæ, alia quæque et sentiat
 Agatque, contemptrix necis daturaque
 Exempla Divis digna, mens. Audin? fremunt
 Quæ siluerant voces per Ægæum mare,
 Ex quo sui que oblita Lacedæmon fuit
 Sui que Athene, ultra nec invocant viros
 Marathone qui steterè contra barbaros.
 Exceptus est a mortuis statim sonus,
 Sacra ista qui dudum incolebant littora;
 Jamque instruunt se ritè turmatim ordines,
 Jam more prisco temperata vis viget,
 Vicemque brutæ sustinet ferocitæ.

Cestrie.

F. WRANGHAM.

summit, and the latter the base, till they were separated by an earthquake. It was the opinion of Herodotus that the face of Thessaly had undergone great changes in a former age from physical causes, which event, according to other writers, happened in the time of Deucalion or Noah. Virgil refers to the same, when he states in the third book of the Æneid that Pelorum in Sicily had probably once been united to the shores of Italy.

Pausanias informs us, in the 18th chapter of his Attics, that "near the temple of the Olympian Jupiter at Athens, there is an opening of the earth about a cubit in magnitude, into

wholly or partially seen, he afterwards considered them of so little value, that, if he was himself the designer of the screen, he hid them with something far surpassing them in beauty. Here, then, the question is narrowed to a simple issue; it is bases against screen, a few formal mouldings opposed to a splendid piece of sculpture, which has never been rivalled, and never will; and which, if destroyed, (as it is very likely to be if its removal is attempted) a matchless piece of workmanship will be lost; and a few bases, which any stone-cutter can equal, will be obtained in lieu of it. Let us hope, then, that this useless act of innovation will not be carried into effect; if it is, and the screen is mutilated, who will prove the greatest enemy to the Cathedral, the miserable fanatic who endeavoured to destroy it, or the Dean and Chapter, which completed the work that the incendiary had left unfinished?

I have already trespassed so long on your pages, that I have not space for a few words I intended to have added on the works, as they are reported to be finishing, the American wood, the bosses nailed in, and the other expedients which cheapness or improvement have dictated. From the first, I entertained a suspicion of the literal performance of the pledge that the Cathedral should be restored; and when we see inferior wood substituted for oak, it may be received as a sample of what the party who direct these repairs are likely to propose, if entirely left to their own guidance.

In conclusion, then, Mr. Urban, allow me to suggest that if public opinion is disregarded, and the removal of the screen should be persisted in, a WRITTEN PROTEST should be drawn up, and signed by all the men of genius and talent opposed to the measure, that posterity may learn how far ignorance and vanity, backed by numbers, triumphed over truth.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

P. S. Mr. Etty's exertions in the cause are deserving of great praise. Let his example stimulate others, and I still hope for success.

◆
ON THE REMOVAL OF THE SCREEN AT
YORK MINSTER.

IN our former remarks on this interesting subject, which still engrosses a very considerable portion of attention, not merely in the county and city of York, but in almost

every quarter of the kingdom, we expressed an opinion that the promoters of the innovation in the Minster had undervalued the veneration which that noble building universally inspires, and which is felt in the very highest degree in the city which possesses that estimable and perfect specimen of our ecclesiastical architecture. We continue in this opinion; because otherwise we do not believe that the agitators, bold as they are, would have proposed or defended a scheme so injurious to the grandest Cathedral in the kingdom, to their own fame as lovers of the Church (Church walls as well as Churchmen), as persons setting a just value on the works of their forefathers, and as the authors of reports and pledges diametrically opposed to all that they have lately said or done, or persist in trying to do. These attempts, we venture to affirm, would not have been made, if an almost universal opposition to the scheme had been anticipated by its abettors. It should be remembered that when the despoiler, for such he was, entered Ely Minster—notwithstanding the commendations he has received from the unthinking or uninformed—there was not a Morriss or a Marham, a Wellbeloved or a Strickland, to avert his purpose; and when still later, the sacrilegious hand of Wyatt was laid upon Salisbury, Lichfield, and Durham Cathedrals, the public took very little or no interest in the preservation of those buildings from spoliation; and Englefield and Milner, Gough and Carter, wrote in vain—at least it was not till two of the three Cathedrals just named, were irretrievably mutilated, and that of the third was commenced, that the warning voice of Carter, conveyed to the public through the pages of our Magazine, was listened to, and the work of destruction was at length terminated before the destructive plans of the architect were more than half accomplished. It is our wish to prevent the commencement of barbarities of equal magnitude in York Minster. If it be an argument against the Screen that it is less ancient than the walls of the choir—what, we ask, is to become of the lantern tower, which is of subsequent date to the arches it stands upon; of the tops of the western towers, which also are less ancient than the gorgeous façade to whose beauty they contribute? The style of the nave differs from that of the transepts, and the choir from both. The chapter-house is less ancient than the north transept, and more ancient than the choir. All these, and many more minute varieties, embellish the architecture which constitutes the design of York Minster. In these compounded styles we observe the consequence of the progressive advancement of a great Church from its Norman original, through several ages, in a system of architecture which admitted of many varieties, varieties not produced at stated intervals, or uniformly in particular features; and these

circumstances have generally been considered as augmenting the interest of the building in which the diversity appears. But even the beauty and splendour of the screen at York has been assailed [Smirke, Report i. p. 7]—a hint doubtless that we shall not only see it removed, but brought to the perfection which the original architect intended.

It is worth while to offer a few more remarks on the internal arrangement of our great Churches, for on this depended the situation of the choir, and consequently the position of its entrance screen. Mr. Wilkins says, "these varieties are fatal to any hypothesis which seeks to establish a principle of construction with regard to the position of the choir screen, and furnish examples of departure from constant rule or general practice. The charge of innovation therefore falls to the ground, and there can be no impropriety in choosing any situation for a choir screen, when we find it, in so many instances, determined by convenience or caprice, and not by principle."* These remarks are fatal to Mr. Wilkins's pretension to knowledge on the subject of our ancient architecture. There is, we assert, a principle of construction with regard to the position of the choir screen, and no examples of departure from it, except of modern date. These principles we have before explained. The charge of innovation therefore against the mnemoclasts of York, is fully established, and there is a glaring impropriety in choosing any other situation for a choir screen, than that in which we find the original. "Caprice" applies to meddling modern architects, "principle" to the architects of antiquity. Mr. Smirke, on the same subject, p. 5, says, "The only conclusion which an examination of the plans of all the Cathedrals can really suggest to an unbiassed mind, seems to be, that neither the position of the screen, nor the limits of the choir, are fixed by any general rule or custom whatever." These remarks are fully as valuable and correct as the preceding; they, like those, are the result of observations on prints, and not on the buildings themselves, (for what Architect would tour a thousand miles to become acquainted with the merits of the architectural monuments of his own country?) and it is easily discoverable that they are intended to justify the proposed innovation, since no true or candid argument can by any ingenuity be advanced to justify a position altogether new for the Minster screen. But to correct all the mistakes and misstatements which have been made on this subject, and those in the pamphlet before us are many and great, would require more space than we can afford. We will now only correct the error respecting Ely, namely, that the alteration of the choir of that cathedral was an improvement.

The manifest want of knowledge of the history of our ancient architecture, betrayed by the innovators,—for who that possessed any correct knowledge of the subject would become an innovator or his advocate?—would have secured them from our censure on that account, had not a powerful writer, one of the ablest defenders of antiquity, evidently unacquainted with the modern part of the history of Ely Cathedral, granted to Mr. Vernon almost all he had said respecting Ely;† it therefore becomes worth while to point out the innovation which has been unwarily praised by Mr. Gough. Ely, as a Norman Cathedral, had its choir under the lantern tower, and its screen in the nave—an arrangement which, so far from being disturbed on the rebuilding and enlargement of the eastern member of the cross, was retained, and the splendour of the choir increased beyond that of any other in the kingdom, by the magnificent octagonal lantern, which shed a refulgence of light on the high altar placed towards the east of it. Beyond the altar-screen was the feretory, and from thence the space to the east end constituted the Lady Chapel. The subdivisions here named were by low screens, and often by a distinction in the side pillars, which the commonest observer would not overlook, so as to let into the view of the choir the whole height, breadth, and beauty of the entire space between the lantern and the east end, exactly similar to York, whose extent and grandeur Mr. Vernon is so desirous to curtail.

These ancient boundaries, so interesting in the history of Ely Minster, and so essential to its beauty, were demolished by Mr. Essex about 60 years ago, and the blaze of light which had been prepared for the altar, has been made to shed its brightness on a vacant space. The present altar lacks lustre and distinction under the eastern wall, which is rich in elegant architecture; and the side monuments and chapels have lost their propriety of situation. The modern Improver of the ancient Cathedral found the space too long for the new choir, and he did what the innovators at York wish to do, he left in the space between the lantern and the porch of the choir, the "folly," which has been commended and set up as an example for imitation.

Wyatt displayed equal folly at Salisbury, but it was of a different kind; he kept the position of the screen under the eastern arch of the tower, but removed the screen itself, which was coeval with the Church, namely, the thirteenth century, and built up one composed of ornaments of the fifteenth century! He threw down all the monuments which surrounded and dignified the altar, removed

† A Subscriber's Letter to Mr. Vernon, p. 17.

* Report, p. 29.

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its screen, and by numberless other acts of sacrilege and impiety, cleared the way to the utmost eastern limit of the Cathedral; so that the choir of Salisbury Cathedral now consists of two buildings, namely, the ancient choir, a broad and lofty space, and the Lady Chapel, scarcely half its height or half its length, and of a totally different character, thus forming so great an extent of room, that the strongest voice is scarcely audible from one extremity to the other. These are the boasted improvements of modern architects!—these the models for York,—for the removal, the dilapidation, the destruction of the choir screen!

Mr. Canon Vernon still flounders in the difficulties he has brought upon himself; every effort he makes to get clear of his toil, sinks him deeper into the vortex. He attempts to combat Mr. Morrill, and what he uses for argument is quite worthy of the sacrilege he advocates in York Minster.

Mr. Morrill observes:

“The date and construction of the present screen is not the only question, but the plan of Mr. Smirke is to remove it into a situation where *no screen has ever yet been placed in any similar building*; his only reason yet assigned is, that in his opinion, and yours, and in that of many professional and influential persons, it will *look better*.

“Mr. Smirke’s choir will be behind a *nameless and irregular recess*, divided by a partition *not corresponding with the roof*, from that recess; and secluded behind pillars from the building in which the nave and transepts will form the principal objects, and a public *architectural promenade* will seem the *chief design of a Cathedral*.

“I wish, dear Sir, to call your attention to these conclusive and *inherent objections* to your plan, and to solicit from your architectural advisers, some instances of a choir superior to that of Archbishop Thoresby’s, or some reason for the alteration of its original and architectural proportions, beyond what they or you have been pleased to assign; which is as yet *reducible to the single allegation*, that in your opinion and theirs, the *two great pillars and the church will look better*.

“You have, however, again recourse to the argument *ad verecundiam*, and assail our modesty, when you fail to convince our reason. In common with the *eminent architect* from whose decision we appeal, you produce *Sir Jeff. Wyatville, my friend Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Chantrey!!!* as advocates for your plan, in addition, I suppose, to the *dignified and influential* approvers of whom we have heard so much. *To all these gentlemen* I oppose the single authority of *Archbishop Thoresby*, and the *architects*, who, under his direction, designed and divided the choir of York Minster from the body of the church.

“The whole truth connected with the

concoction and prosecution of this plan has never yet been told.

“It was assigned, as Lord Harewood told us, to Mr. Smirke’s report, which my own conversation with the late Archdeacon Eyre proved to be *impossible*; with whom then did it originate?

“Was that ‘eminent architect’s’ plan suggested to the guardians of the Minster *by him*, or did *one of the Chapter* or more, suggest its execution *to the Architect*?

“Was the discovery of an *old cross wall*, which was, I believe, alleged to Lord Harewood as the ground of alteration, *prior* to the determination of proposing such an alteration?

“While doubts rest on these points, material to those who argue as you do on the deference due to an ‘eminent architect’s’ judgment, it was still more *unfortunate* for the peace and good-humour of the subscribers, that you, and my friend the Dean, understood and explained the pledge given to the subscribers in a sense very different from theirs, and in one which has been disavowed by Lord Harewood, and other influential supporters of your plan, as distinctly as by all those who oppose it. It was *unfortunate* that the objections to the decision in July did not occur till after its decision was apparent. It was *unfortunate* that after repeated professions of a desire to ascertain the opinion, and *be guided by the direction* of the subscribers, an active canvass should take place, not to ascertain their opinion, but to solicit their votes on the ground of personal favour, and that clergymen, personally obliged to the promoters of the scheme, should, perhaps, *without your authority*, have scoured the country to procure them. Such, however, are the facts, and surely those who adopt the *principle of electioneering* cannot wonder, or even justly complain, of the irritation which it most naturally excites. As I have never admired that principle when thus applied, I certainly took the liberty to laugh, both at the zeal which adopted such a test of *good taste*, and at the violence with which it was repelled. It proved to me, however, that in your eagerness for *conversion* you were impenetrable to *conviction*, and I grieved for the probable fate of the Minster.”

Mr. Browne has published a very interesting “Letter,” with two engravings, to prove, which he does most satisfactorily against the opinions of Mr. Vernon and Mr. Savage, that the whole screen and its enrichments are of coeval date, and has not, as the former wishes us to believe, been wrought up to its present bulk at different periods; or as the latter imagines, for want of personal inspection, that the niches and canopies in the front were subsequently added to the originally plain wall.

We will now direct our readers’ attention to the “Second Letter of a Subscriber,” a

masterly production, written with gentlemanly feeling, and polished with the finest taste. The inaccuracies, the contradictions, the omissions, and all the various blunderings of the ardent Innovator, are enforced with peculiar felicity. We give the following specimens. We are told that "the pillars of the tower were immured about one hundred years after they were built in a cross wall 15 feet in thickness" (including, therefore, the porch,) "which forms the western screen of the choir;" and next, "that the porch and staircases were of later erection than the western wall" (the part now remaining), "which is only about three feet thick." Again (p. 9 and 49), it is said, by way of apology for the artist who erected the screen, that he placed it where he did, to enlarge the capacity of the organ loft; which clearly implies that the western wall, the staircases, and the internal masonry, are coeval. But in p. 13, we are told that "one hundred years after the choir was built, a new screen is put up on the west, and some time afterwards swells to a thickness of 15 feet!" "Davius sum, non Ædipus." I believe no workman who examines the screen, will find any difficulty in accounting for the *ashlar tooling* or the *square holes*; or hesitate to pronounce the porch, which is *bonded into the front wall*, and all the internal masonry, to have been built at the same time with the ornamental façade.

"That the consent of the subscribers to the proposed removal of the organ-screen may be the more readily obtained, they are told that the original screen belonging to the choir, said to have been built by Archbishop Thoresby, did not stand where the present screen is placed; that the present screen, the work of 'no other artist than a statuary and a mason,' was set up a hundred years after the choir was furnished, 'to enlarge the capacity of the organ loft, by some Dean and Chapter, more solicitous for the accommodation of the choir than the architectural appearance of the church;' that it was thus 'foisted in between two of the finest pillars in the world, burying their bases, and one-third of their height,' and covering what was 'originally designed to remain clear.*' The original screen is said to have been a wall, somewhat more than two feet in thickness, supporting a wooden screen; or a frame of enriched wood-work, covering the back of the western line of stalls, and about fifteen feet eastward of the front of the screen now standing.† You will naturally ask what evidence there is of all this? and you may be surprised to learn that none has been produced. There is, indeed, a part of a wall still remaining, thirteen feet from

the front of the present screen, originally covering the backs of the western line of the stalls; and which I have fully described in my former letter; ‡ but not a single moulding appears on its surface, to indicate that it ever was an interior wall; not a vestige of its having been intended to support any carved wood-work. That this may have been designed, not only to support the stalls, but to serve as a temporary separation of the choir, I have already allowed; but, until documentary testimony be given, I cannot allow that this separation was meant to be permanent, or that any other line of separation than that formed by the present ill-treated screen, was in the view of the original architects of the choir. And of this I can produce something like proof. Among the very interesting discoveries which have been made by the removal of the inner work of the screen, and by the excavations of the choir, a wall more than five feet wide has been brought to light, extending east and west within the pillars on each side of the choir, composed of grit-stone, and indicating a structure probably anterior to the conquest. This wall reaches westward, on each side of the porch, to the back, at least, of that portion of the screen which is still remaining, and rises seven inches above the level of the present floor of the nave, or eleven inches above the level of the old pavement of the church. To make room for the moulded bases of the interior shafts of the eastern pillars of the tower, above eight inches of this ancient grit wall on both sides of the choir, have been cut away, and the spaces left between the wall, and the bases of the shafts of both pillars, as far as to the present screen, have been filled up, or as the workmen term it, *grouted*; so that not only have the moulded bases of a large portion of the pillars been buried, from the very period of their being erected, to the depth of about fifteen inches; but there never could have been a time when the space between the eastern pillars of the tower, in front of the supposed original screen, was on a level with the pavement of the tower. This space, therefore, must have been throughout elevated into steps, as within the present porch; (of which, however, not the slightest traces appeared under 'the rubbish' that has been removed;) or a temporary rood-loft was erected, occupying the whole area lately covered by the screen, so as to conceal the rude remains of this ancient wall.

"It requires only an inspection of the great pillars as they now stand, 'delivered from the rubbish in which they were buried,' in order to be fully satisfied that the burial of these fine bases was coeval with their formation; 'the barbarous act' of the original architect, and not of any tasteless Dean and Chapter, or any mere statuary or

* Letter to Lord Milton, p. 7; 2d letter, pp. 8, 9, 59.

† Letter to Lord Milton, p. 10.

‡ Letter to the Subscribers, p. 25.

mason of a subsequent age: and they cannot be exhumed by modern innovators, without destroying the uniform level of the floor of the church. We contemplate such bases with admiration and delight; but the choir of York Minster exhibits at this moment sufficient proof that the ancient architects did not scruple, when it served their purpose, to conceal those results of ingenuity and labour; since there is not a pillar, from the entrance to the choir to the eastern end of the crypt, the moulded bases of which have not been buried either by the walls of the prebendal stalls, or in the work of the more ancient church, on the remains of which the present church has been erected.

"The advocates for the removal of the organ-screen appear to fix their attention, and to direct the attention of the subscribers, exclusively upon one point, the effect to be produced upon the noble pillars of the tower. The effect on the choir does not seem to be considered as worthy of notice or inquiry. I cannot but suspect that the advocates for the removal have not themselves yet ventured to look attentively beyond this first step; and if so, no wonder that they do not invite or encourage the subscribers to look further. The Innovator tells Lord Milton he does not know 'whether the whole of the screen can be retained, or whether it must be *retrenched*;' and that 'he believes he may safely assure him that the ancient crypt need not be disturbed;' in his second letter he barely promises the 'Subscriber' 'a still more admirable improvement' than the removal of the wooden altar by Kent. And Mr. Smirke, in his last report, declares 'he cannot, after the most attentive investigation, perceive what other changes in the fabric could be occasioned by such a removal, to justify the strong objections made by those who are opposed to the proposition.' How much more satisfactory, how much more likely to disarm opposition, would it have been, if, instead of such vague and unmeaning assertions or opinions, the future plan of operations respecting the disposition of the choir had been distinctly and plainly stated."

Our knowledge of ancient architecture would enable us to give some information on the subject of the original Lady Chapel, which is supposed to have stood at one period on the north side of the nave; but we shall not now enter with the "Subscriber" on this question. It is sufficient to know that the existing Lady Chapel was fixed by Thoresby in the eastern part of his building, and it is to preserve this arrangement entire, and the position of the screen, that we and all the advocates for antiquity have both written and spoken.

Could Thoresby behold the struggle now
ward for tearing away and destroy-

ing the veil of his sanctuary, would he not call it an innovation, an heresy in ecclesiastical architecture? Let the removers of the screen plead that it has been "foisted" in between the pillars of the lantern; that it formed no part of the Archbishop's plan; let them say that it wants just proportion, that its beauties are too florid and gorgeous, and that it was produced by the skill of a mere mason; let them insinuate even more; the prelate would reply that he could pardon all this, but to remove the Screen for the purpose of infringing upon the choir of his Church—this indeed would be a violation of principle he never could forgive. We should be glad to see the altar in its original position, and who would not rejoice to view in the space behind it, a noble cenotaph inscribed with the honoured names of MORRITT, MARKHAM, WELLBELOVED, STRICKLAND—and a still loftier cenotaph enriched with the names of those who, questioning their own judgment, nobly relinquished their object in deference to the general appeal to the integrity of antiquity?

We have heard that the zeal of the Innovator for the accomplishment of his fell purpose, for which he has laboured with industry (which, in a worthy cause, would have secured him fame and admiration), at length begins to abate; or rather that it has been checked by those *influential* persons who have hitherto seconded his destructive plans, solely in deference to the formidable host which their own pernicious schemes for the *improvement of perfection* has raised against them. We hope for the truth of this report, as an earnest that the admirable Screen will be suffered to remain where it is, and where it was posited by those who were far better judges than ourselves of the situation proper for it. We despise Mr. Rickman's *half measure* no less than Mr. Vernon's bold innovation: he is "*willing to wound, but yet afraid to fight.*" Let Mr. Rickman do what he pleases in a church of his own creation, but he must learn to respect those great and grand works of antiquity, of which York Minster is the chief, from which he has acquired all that he knows of what he deems "Gothic" architecture. If we may sometimes question (which we may not do with respect to the arrangement of the choir screen at York) the taste of the ancient architects, we can claim no right to destroy any part of the plans of their churches, on the bare pretence of giving to the building the *full effect*, as it is modestly termed, which the original architect *intended*, but failed, to produce. Mr. Vernon will merit the thanks of the public if he henceforth direct his attention to the "perfect restoration" of the choir, and be satisfied with the internal beauty of the Minster, which he may injure, but which he cannot improve.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Antiquarian Investigations in the Forest of Dartmoor, Devon. By Samuel Rowe, B.A. Member of the Plymouth Institution. 8vo. pp. 36.

DARTMOOR exhibits a very copious collection of British remains. These are here placed under one view by Mr. Rowe; and amidst very much to commend, we have only to regret that explanation has in one or two respects been sought by Major Smith from Helio-arkite and Welch works. All the antiquities in question occur both in Asia and America. If the *Welch* was the language of either of these quarters of the globe; if the Celts had been a *Welch* colony; if the cromlechs of Malabar, and the stone circles all over the earth, had been borrowed from *Welch* exemplars; if Bryant and his coadjutors could reconcile his Noachian theory with the worship of a cow's tail in Africa, indeed of any thing whatever, in the South Sea Islands and other savage countries, there might be some foundation for the mass of fable and silliness by which the Helio-arkites and Cambrians have spoiled British history. Druids still exist at Ceylon, Druidesses at Mount Caucasus, stone circles, rocking stones, avenues, &c. in North America,—the tolmen, as a cure for disease, is still resorted to upon the shores of the Red Sea. The Galla, who inhabit the interior of Abyssinia, treat a tree [the Wansey tree] as a god; venerate particular stones, and worship the Moon and some of the stars; the Hindoos have numerous Druidical customs. Other conformities might be adduced; and it is only from ignorance of ancient oriental superstitions and customs, that the *Welch* nursery trash has met with a different fate from that which it deserves. The truth is, that Druidism, if analysed, is nothing more than *Sabaeanism* intermixed, in substantial, with other superstitions of different periods; it is the Baalism of Scripture; and the Phenicians not only communicated their customs, but also their very local appellations to the British language, e. g. *crag* or *careg*, a hill, is from the Phenician *carac* or *crac*; *corn* or *kern*, a horn, from *koran*;

caer, a city, from whence *Carthago*; *Penn*, the cliff of a hill, from *Pinnah*; and many others: of which see Sammes, p. 60. This author says (p. 59), that there are many places in these two counties, Cornwall and Devonshire, which retain exact footsteps of the Phenicians, that cannot be found any where else; and the number of places (to say nothing of the tin trade) beginning with the prefixes of *Pen* or *Tre* (from the Phenician *tira*, by contraction *tra*, a fort, to secure the tin trade,) sufficiently attests his hypothesis. As to the application of this passage to Dartmoor, we shall copy from Sammes, for the information of Mr. Rowe, preceding paragraphs in p. 59, because the local situation of Dartmoor is favourable to Phenician intercourse, and because the remains are only such as occur in other parts of the kingdom, and teach us from the locality to look for the primary introduction to that peninsula, to which spot, and not to *Wales*, the Greek and Roman geographers, from Herodotus to Ptolemy (through the tin trade), lead us:

“I will only (says Sammes) mention one thing in this peninsula, (Cornwall, &c.) which seems to me exactly to preserve its Phenician name, and this is a fortification of stones only, without any cement or mortar, lying as upon the Lake Leopole, a fortification after the manner of the Britains, as Tacitus describes them, ‘Rudes et informes Saxorum compages,’ which was the way of the eastern nations, as the Scriptures themselves inform us.

“This rude heap of stones the inhabitants call to this day *Erth*, without giving any reason for so ancient a rampier, and of so great a compass as it is, so that none can induce me to believe but that it took its name from the lake on which it lies, for the Phenicians called all lakes *Arith*, so that this military fence, called, as I have said, *Erth*, I believe from thence received its name.”

The stone circles, logan-stones, cromlechs, cairns, and other common antiquities at Dartmoor, we shall not notice, because it would lead us into too wide a field of discussion. We shall confine ourselves to the remains of British houses and track ways, which are rare subjects.

be for the procession of the consecrated boat; but when remote from waters, for gymnastic performances.—p. 18.

The former hypothesis we hold to be fanciful. The second we think fair, on account of the following circumstances. In the *Archæologia Americana*, and Hodgson's *Letters from North America*, vol. ii. p. 430, is an account of several similar avenues (among the other Druidical relics), which are presumed to have been made for the celebration of games, as were the Grecian Stadium and Roman Circus, to which they have a resemblance. The education of the Celts chiefly consisted of gymnastics, composed of various games, enumerated in Mr. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, (i. p. 383.) Stukeley formed a similar idea of the *Cursus* near Stonehenge.

We shall end our remarks with observing, that in Mr. Logan's "Scottish Gaël, or Celtic Manners," ii. p. 6, is an account of similar huts in many parts of Scotland.

All antiquaries and students of our ancient history owe an obligation to Mr. Rowe for this valuable pamphlet. We recommend him to compare the ground-plan of the British village at Steeple Langford Down, engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Moderu Wiltshire*, Sect. Branch and Dole, pl. xi. p. 171, because we think that these remains may, in certain respects, illustrate each other.

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The History of Modern Greece, from its Conquest by the Romans B. C. 146 to the present Time. By James Emerson, Esq. of Trinity College, Dublin. 2 vols. 8vo.

IN History few men have possessed the taste of Gibbon. Livy might have been the archetype studied; but the merit of the Roman is limited to the narration. Gibbon is a philosopher as well as historian, and while he judges concerning incidents with the fine reason of the former, he moulds details as the latter ought to do, into picturesque exhibition. He throws the earth out of the mine, and displays the ore; and the difficulty of writing history consists in avoiding tiresomeness of detail. It is very true that he is turgid and foppish; but that is a manner, and it most certainly contributes to order and method, however finically displayed. Fops and slovens are rarely united characters.

But there may be histories modelled from his higher merits, and which carefully exclude the pompous struts of his ostentatious style. In this improved form we may see that the standard and superior work before us is executed. It has all Gibbon's admirable management of details (which is his pre-eminent merit), and in the narration, that philosophical spirit appears which confers upon it the character alone fitted to accurate elucidation of action; and which, if united with contemporary ideas, is the only complete mode of historical composition. For there must be shown both the motives arising from the common properties of the species, and those of a particular kind which proceed from locality and contemporary ideas and circumstances.

What we admire in ancient Greece is the intellectual perfection exhibited in its works of literature and art. In a general view, heroism may be generated by danger, intellectual acuteness by business and intercourse with mankind, and excellence in the arts by successive improvements, in order that pre-eminence and, in consequence, patronage may be acquired. As to heroism, the Greeks were always pirates, soldiers, and sailors; and situations of constant peril necessitate union and beget fellow feeling. The Greeks had numerous sea-ports, which occasioned traffic and business, from which ensue perpetual intercourse and worldly knowledge. Their excellence in the arts did not only grow out of the circumstances hereafter quoted from Mr. Emerson, but from more ignoble sources, viz. the wealth thus brought into the country. One eminent statue of a deity attracted thousands of foreign visitors. Many sailed to Cnidos for the mere purpose of viewing the Venus of Praxiteles; and the Cnidians refused the statue to King Nicomedes, who would have forgiven them an immense debt in return;* for well did they know that Cnidos without that *lion* would have sunk into obscurity and poverty. Greece is not naturally a rich country, and it required artificial embellishments to ennoble it. Hostility to the theism of Socrates was founded upon the same alarm as that of the silversmith to the oratory of St. Paul. The profit of the craft was in danger.

* Flaxman on Sculpture, 89.—Rev.

For the poetry and literature it is more difficult to account, unless we ascribe it to the successive improvements of society and practice. Herodotus was a regular narrator of long stories, full of mythology and wonders. This manner would excite the contempt of well-informed men of business and the world, and ruin the succeeding professors. The necessity of gratifying an educated mind (for the Greeks never neglected education) would therefore stimulate authors to soar higher and improve in taste; for it is noticeable that in proportion as education is diffused and becomes more fastidious, composition is progressive also. Beautiful poetry and classical history is, in this country and every other, written only for the educated; vulgar ballads and dying speeches only for the ignorant. In short, we ascribe the pre-eminence of Greece to the necessity imposed upon the inhabitants of benefiting their country, and in so doing themselves, by the utmost practicable means. Holland, "a mere bog turned up to dry," will illustrate the existence of such a necessity, and in a more sordid way show the manner of its operation upon the natives. Its Celtic and German origin may explain the barbarism of its taste and manners, compared with those of Greece, whose inhabitants had archetypes of mechanical excellence and the arts in their oriental neighbours, from whom they borrowed nearly all their originals. If Grecian taste cannot be surpassed (and it is almost only in sculpture that it cannot be so), it is because that grew out of the study of the human form in nudity, and had time to acquire perfection. In architecture there is a style, viz. the Gothic, fully as fine and perfect as their orders; and their painting, as seen on their vases, was, in a modern view, merely elementary. Their divine language owes its sweetness to the predominance of vowels and liquids, and its admirable construction to that endless study to improve it, so repeatedly exhibited by Plutarch and others in their notices of eminent grammarians and tutors. Providence produces great events by humble means, and so far from wishing to degrade the Greeks, we know that among them (setting aside the superior morals of Revelation) they elevated in every other respect the human charac-

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ter to a perfection which cannot be surpassed, and, taking it on the whole, not even approached. Our French neighbours are very fond of the word *glory*, but the Greeks really exemplified it, for even poverty could not sink beneath reputation those who *merited* rank. The sordidness of European habits has converted this Temple of Glory into a mere counting-house, but, disgusting as is the profanation, Mr. Emerson convinces us that Homer and Pindar never drew more heroic characters than those which still exist among the Klephts or Mountaineers* (the Highlanders of this still in some respects fine nation), nor is there an Achilleau hero, or a knight of chivalry, who has exceeded the inimitable heroism of George and his brother in the recent warfare. Being mountaineers, inhabiting a country which they could not turn to commercial advantage, they did not become sordid, were fixed to the spot for a bare support, and retained that bravery which philosophers know to have been always attendant upon the pastoral state of society, because property in flocks and herds requires perpetual defence, and that of agriculture cannot exist without laws, and protected appropriations of the soil. These, however, are extraneous considerations with regard to the Greeks. Their intellectual superiority was the Sun of a system; and we regard it with the same homage as we do that glorious orb of material nature. As to what St. Paul says about them, Montesquieu† very justly observes, that they were great talkers, great disputants, and sophists by nature, who never ceased to create controversies about religion, indeed about every thing.

What, however, exclusively distinguishes Greece is, we say again, its almost divine *beau ideal*, its wonderful taste. The following extract will show, that to consider works of the kind as efforts of intellect, not mere productions of mechanical skill, is the grand method of creating the distinction in question. Mr. Emerson says,

"It has been a favourite though now almost an exploded theory, to attribute the excellence of the Greeks in works of literature or taste, to the influence of their cli-

* See vol. i. c. xi. p. 416 seq.

† Quoted by our author, i. 337.

mate and their soil; that of Italy was equally salubrious and pure, and yet the one has proved the grave, whilst the other was the cradle of Genius. It is true that art is indebted for its second birth to Italy, but it was under a different constitution that it revived; when its professors were rendered honourable, instead of being branded as infamous, and their works were looked upon as efforts of intellect, and not regarded as mere productions of mechanical skill.

"The inventive excellence of the Greeks in works of taste has been attributed to various and united causes, but principally to the scope afforded to imagination by the sublimities of their mythology, and the splendour attendant upon the celebration of their national games. But let their origin be as it may, their ultimate perfection is solely attributable to the honours heaped on those who practised them, and the high rewards conferred by their countrymen on distinguished artists. Whilst the mercenary spirit of the Athenians and the other states was involving them in continual wars, their slaves and menials were occupied in the exercise of the mechanical and domestic arts at home. But during their intervals of peace, when the haughty soldier returned flushed with triumph, he disdained to share with his servants and dependants the practice of these humbler professions. It was then, that to find encouragement for these turbulent warriors or restless citizens, the decree was passed which forbade the exercise of sculpture or design to slaves, rendered the liberal arts the province of freemen alone, and dignified them for ever in the eyes of the Athenians.

"Thus confined exclusively to the exalted portion of the state, riches or aggrandisement became in a short time a secondary object with the sculptor or the painter; and a laurel crown or a public decree was considered a higher gratification than the gold of individuals, or the most costly gains of the artist. The crowd, dazzled with magnificence, bestowed a species of worship on those whose talents had adorned their cities; and they in turn became intoxicated with the glorious pride arising from their elevation. The most distinguished individuals did not disdain to use the chisel or the pallet; the labour as well as the design equally embodied genius; and the boldest conception was expressed in the most graceful execution. Honours and rewards rapidly swelled the number of candidates for national distinction, and on every public occasion the productions of numerous artists were exhibited for the selection of the state. Nor was patronage corrupted by an abandonment to the rich and the powerful, but entrusted to the assembled nation, whose united voices directed its conferment. With the increasing passion of the people for the adornment of their na-

tional edifices, arose the ambition of individuals to contribute to their support, and public ostentation was not unfrequently gratified by private munificence. At the same time, this universal appreciation, this fine and polished taste in works of design, ensured to those of its professors, to whom it was essential, an adequate compensation for their labours, as often as they were offered for disposal. Hence the artist, conscious that his productions were to be duly esteemed and worthily remunerated, sought only to render them excellent, be the pains or the time devoted to them ever so arduous or protracted; and the united lives of several individuals were in some instances devoted to the completion of one masterpiece of genius. The groupe of the Laocoon is said to have occupied the entire life-time of the individuals whose name it bears."—ii. 186—190.

The Romans had a *Gothic* feeling towards the arts. In the greatest chef-d'œuvres, they could

"Trace no unwonted development of thought, and perceive no superior effort of creative mind; they looked upon them as mere matters of convenience, not as objects of respectful admiration. Even Virgil himself does not hesitate to stigmatize as beneath the dignity of a Roman the elegant accomplishments of the Greek."—pp. 198—197.

We have indeed works of the Roman school unrivalled in execution, such as are some imperial busts; but Mr. Emerson justly says, this has only proceeded from consummate skill growing out of continued practice, and was purely mechanical.

"But at the same time this perfection was attained only by the sacrifice of more exalted branches of the art; and it has been well observed, that although Lysippus himself could not have produced a bust superior to that of Caracalla, still the artist who designed it would have been equally incapable of rivalling a work of Lysippus."—p. 227.

We have elsewhere noted that the Cyclopean construction of the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ is similar to that of our old church-spires, and we have no doubt but that the primitive and simple method below described was that of the ancient architects. Le Roy in 1753, saw the plan executed by a Greek builder, and Mr. Eton says,

"In some parts of Asia, I have seen cupolas of a considerable size built without any kind of timber support. They fix firmly in the middle a post about the height of the perpendicular wall, more or less as the cupola is to be a larger or a smaller portion of

a sphere; to the top of this is fastened a strong pole, so as to move in all directions, and the end of it describes the outer part of the cupola; lower down is fixed to the post another pole, which reaches to the top of the inner part of the perpendicular wall, and describes the inside of the cupola, giving the thickness of the masonry at top and bottom, and every intermediate part, with the greatest possible exactness. As they build their cupolas with bricks, and instead of lime use gypsum, finishing one layer all round before they begin another, only scaffolding for the workmen is required to close the cupola at top."—ii. 220.

Le Roy's description shows that the pole was elevated upwards to point out the successive decreasing circles of the dome, till it arrived at the perpendicular, when the arch was closed by a key-stone. See p. 219.

Mr. Emerson (ii. 279) observes, that though the modern Greeks have lost the excellence of their ancestors, they still preserve their modes of working, and practice painting frescoes and encaustic with wax, the colours being fixed by heat, as formerly. The latter has, with regard to facility, very considerable advantages over the oil painting now in use.

Isaiah describes our Saviour as "having no form nor comeliness;" but David makes him "fairer than the children of men." This discrepancy produced two opposite opinions concerning the person of Christ. A French proverb compares a lean or meagre person to "*un crucifix des Grecs*;" and it seems that the Greeks so degraded the subject, because "their talents were unequal to the expression of agony and passion, united to majesty and grace; and their only resource was by increasing the deformity of the subject to add to its disagreeable effect on the nerves of its spectators."—ii. p. 266.

The Roman painters, however, had almost from the earliest periods coincided with the majority of the fathers in asserting the beauty and grace of our Saviour's form. Mr. Emerson thus explains the origin of our present portraits:

"The letter of Lentulus, whose promulgation dates between the ninth and fourteenth centuries, serves to show that the ideas of Hadrian I. and St. Bernard, relative to the beauty of Jesus, had then become prevalent in the West, and the description of Nicephorus Xanthopoulos, which agrees with it, seems to indicate that the same

opinion was not altogether without supporters at Constantinople. The features, figures, and expression, attributed by both to the Saviour, are precisely those which on the restoration of painting served as models to the works of Guido of Sienna, Cimabue, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo. So that to the Italian followers of Gregory, Ambrose, and Augustine, we are indebted for the portraits of Jesus at present in use; nor is it necessary to add, that their forms are imaginary, and that their authenticity is supported neither by sacred authority, nor attested by models."—ii. 268.

Portraits of God the Father were first devised by the Latins; but those which were common in our old churches, and are still to be seen in illuminations and the woodcuts of the Golden Legend, are a Greek improvement. Mr. Emerson says,

"It was with extreme awe and hesitation, that the Greeks seem to have ventured on a delineation of the Almighty. Down to the eleventh century they continued to represent his presence by the symbol of a hand extended from a cloud, an idea borrowed most probably from the figurative words of Jeremiah (c. i. v. 9, c. xxvii. v. 5), and Ezekiel (c. ii. v. 9.) It was only when an example had been set to them by the artists of the west, that they presumed to paint him in a human form. Some miniatures of the ninth century executed in France, as decorations for a Bible, still preserved at Paris, afford the first specimens of this kind with which we are acquainted, and depict the Creator under the figure of a beardless youth, a golden cloud encompassing his head, clad in an azure robe, and bearing a sceptre in his hand. The Greeks, improving upon this conception, adopted for their model the 'ancient of days' in Daniel (vii. 9, 10,) and painted him as an old man of venerable aspect, full of majesty and goodness, seated amidst rolling clouds, dividing chaos by his look, and calling forth light from the midst of darkness. These splendid imaginings, though rudely expressed, seemed to have been never either abandoned or surpassed; and in the lofty designs of Michael Angelo and Raphael, the spectator will recognize the first bold conceptions of the Greeks."—p. 269.

Mr. Emerson throws much light upon the bad drawing of the human figure during the middle ages, in the following passages:

"The use of undraped figures had perpetuated in some degree the knowledge of anatomy and figure; the severity of historical design now demanded the introduction of costume, and anatomical correctness was for ever lost to the Greeks."—ii. 267.

The other cause was the introduction of armour :

"The Greeks and Romans, accustomed to contend chiefly on foot, and with such defensive arms alone, as protected the body and left the limbs at liberty, afforded the purest models of manly strength and graceful action. Charlemagne, in increasing the use of cavalry, first adopted the practice of encasing the person of the rider in iron ; and though the custom was slow in gaining ground, it eventually prevailed throughout almost every country of Europe. In the delineations of these shapeless warriors, the artist required no anatomical skill ; and grace and attitude were effectually excluded from the persons of his inanimate portraits."—ii. 273.

This work will place Mr. Emerson among the first of our authors.

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Refutation of Mr. Palgrave's "Remarks in Reply to 'Observations on the State of Historical Literature.'" Additional Facts relative to the Record Commission, and Record Offices. Addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. 8vo. pp. 228. Pickering.

IN the article on this subject in our last number we willingly acceded to Mr. Nicolas's principal arguments, and which can alone lead to any useful result, that the management of the offices of Records might be remodelled with advantage, and that the new Record Commission ought to be sufficiently furnished with practical men ; nor could we either dispute or defend the undeniably enormous expenses of the late Record Commission. But the author of the "Observations" had introduced other topics, which have been made of undue importance, and which we much lament should ever have obstructed the course of this gentleman's useful and public-spirited exertions. At the period of their discussion such matters are apt to be magnified in the view of the parties concerned ; and, because we deprecated what we considered as more likely to promote private animosities than public benefits, our pages were no sooner before the author, than he hastily wrote three pages of complaint against us, which are appended as a Postscript to the present Pamphlet. On this Postscript we shall have a very few words to say hereafter.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Nicolas & have thought it necessary to in-

clude in his "Observations" on the Record Commission the subject of the Society of Antiquaries. He had already repeated his strictures upon that body too often to make any further impression. His advice when a member had been rejected, and his subsequent censures disregarded ; and if so, why trouble himself again ? In the case of that society those circumstances do not exist, which so often afford, to self-devoting patriotism, a plea for its interference with the economy of public institutions. It is neither endowed by the munificence of deceased benefactors, nor supported at the public expense. Nor even is a man obliged to join it, in order to take a degree or to obtain a certificate. The profession of historian, or any other, may be practised without its license. In short, it is purely a matter of voluntary choice to come or go, to join the Society or to leave it : and the members themselves provide its means. In such a case, if the members are themselves satisfied with the management, they may be justified in judging for themselves, and in disregarding objections from without.

When the Society publishes its works, they are undoubtedly as amenable to criticism as the productions of individual authors. Mr. Nicolas has frequently had such opportunities for giving his opinions, and it is clear they have not escaped him ; nor has he been too strictly confined by that well-known law, which enjoins the literary critic that, however a book may be abused, the author must be spared. We are convinced that, on this occasion, to repeat his objections was useless, because, from the irritation he had previously excited, they were sure to make but little impression ; and injudicious, because he thus afforded to his Record Commission antagonists a neutral position, in which to fight their battle in advance of their own territories.

With regard to Mr. Nicolas's reclamation against us, we can in most respects bear his discontent with equanimity. He blames, as might be expected, the multifariousness of our antiquarian taste ; forgetting that we have more readers to please than even the Society of Antiquaries.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
Omnia nos.

We therefore pass by his reflections, knowing they were written in haste. To his complaint that we "had not the candour or justice to say that a reply was preparing" by him, we can point out that we conspicuously did so in our usual place for announcing new publications. To his objection at our quoting "an ex-parte statement," we can only (as soon as the means are in our power) show those points on which he has put forth a counter-statement to that we extracted.

The passage of Mr. Palgrave, describing Mr. Nicolas's conduct at the only Council of the Antiquarian Society which he had the opportunity to attend, was undoubtedly strongly expressed, and we extracted it. Mr. Nicolas says:

"With the hope of establishing the injustice of the remark that my behaviour at the Council was improper, by better evidence than my own negation, I wrote to Mr. Hallam, who presided. It appears from his answer, that he has no distinct recollection of my having taken any part at the meetings of the Council of the Society, but that he had on no occasion witnessed any impropriety of behaviour in the members of that body: a general certificate of good conduct upon which I felicitate them. If then my deportment were so offensive, or remarkable, as to justify an unprecedented measure, will it be believed that the chairman, at a meeting of eight persons would not have noticed and remembered it?"—p. 110.

The imputation of aspiring to dictatorship Mr. Nicolas denies. He alone can know his motives, and others can only surmise them. But he does not appear to wish to conceal that, if in power, he should have given a partial preference to one branch of archæology; and, if such were his inclination, we retain our opinion that such contraction of the Society's objects would not be fair towards members of other tastes, because they contribute their share to its support, and have a claim to a share of attention.

This then is all we have to say regarding the remarks on ourselves; for we did not quote the mis-statement, that Mr. Nicolas's motion of April 17, 1827, was "lost." As recorded in our magazine at that time, it was withdrawn, "Mr. Nicolas declaring that the object of his motion had been fully attained."

To the long exposition of the intercourse and correspondence between

the parties at issue, we have not space to pay great attention. As is usual in controversial writings, the discussion runs to great extent. Mr. Palgrave deemed himself invidiously "attacked" by Mr. Nicolas's criticisms, and besides defending himself, impugned his opponent's motives, and various parts of his previous conduct. Mr. Nicolas has classed these imputations under thirteen counts or charges; and of these we can of course take but a very cursory view.

Notwithstanding Mr. Nicolas's praise of the general execution of the "Parliamentary Writs," Mr. Palgrave thought so seriously of his remarks on the expensiveness of that work, as to deem them a charge of fraud. In reply, Mr. Nicolas contends

"that I have not exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism; that I have not used one word of a personal nature; and that it is absurd to draw any such inference from them [pp. 99 to 109, and pp. 123 to 137], as that they accuse Mr. Palgrave of being a 'fraudulent contractor.' Is the author who receives a large sum from a bookseller authorized to accuse a writer in a Review of charging him with 'fraud,' because in a criticism upon his labours the public are told that they are imperfectly executed? Are the various government servants charged with 'fraud,' when, as daily happens, they are said to be overpaid for their services?"—p. 18.

We pass on to the fourth count, because it is one by which the reputation of Mr. Nicolas has much suffered among those imperfectly acquainted with him, and yet admits of an easy explanation. It is, that he has turned round to treat most severely those whom he had before so highly praised, that they esteemed him at once an admirer and a friend.

"That a *prima facie* act of inconsistency is shewn by this circumstance may be true, and it is naturally enough brought against me by those who prefer my opinions in 1824 to my opinions in 1830. I answer, that my praise then was as sincere and conscientious as is my censure now. My praise then arose from an imperfect acquaintance with the subject. * * * My censure was called forth by a careful investigation of the volumes, after unremitting attention to the subject to which they relate for six years."—p. 26.

Of these facts we have positive knowledge. At the first-named period Mr. Nicolas was a perfect tyro in records;

how conversant he has since been with them (if, as Mr. Palgrave insinuates, not with the originals, yet undeniably with their contents), is testified by a list of works, the rapid production of which has been a matter of astonishment with the literary world. The sum of Mr. Nicolas's offence on this point, therefore, was an unguarded indulgence in passing compliments, where his information was derived only from the parties' own accounts in their Prefaces.

Under the fifth head are noticed the articles on the Parliamentary Writs and Rolls of Parliament in the Westminster Review, the statements in which Mr. Palgrave declared to be "wholly untrue." Mr. Nicolas says,

"The facts were taken from the Parliamentary Return, and if the statements are 'wholly untrue,' it is very extraordinary that Mr. Palgrave has not shewn where they are false. I maintain, however, that every line of those statements, with one exception, is correct, and I invite him to disprove them. The exception is, when it is said, 'the far greater part' of the first volume has been before printed."—p. 89.

That passage, it is added, should have run "great part;" and, in connection with this point, we find the pamphleteers strangely at variance for a matter of fact. Mr. Palgrave stated that "Prynne's Calendar does not contain one document printed in the Parliamentary Writs." Mr. Nicolas gives in p. 49 a table, showing the pages at which twelve writs, all of the reign of Edward the First, occur at length in both works.

Mr. Nicolas proceeds to say, that

"But for the vanity which obscures Mr. Palgrave's judgment, he might have discovered that my charges are directed, not against him,—the mere employée of the Commission,—but against the Commission itself. I have said, and I repeat it, that a more inefficient board was never constituted; that a more flagrant waste of the public money never occurred. If I ventured to say this in the 'Observations,' when I considered that ONLY a quarter of a million had been spent under its authority, what must be my opinion when access to additional evidence has shewn me, that the sum spent by the Commission between 1801 and 1831 amounts to about THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS?"—p. 96.

Again, p. 166:

"Instead of the Commission having, as I assumed, spent about 250,000*l.* the total

amount expended under its directions exceeds three hundred and forty thousand pounds, which, added to the sums paid by the Government in salaries to Record Keepers, and in other ways connected with the Public Muniments in England and Ireland between 1801 and 1831, forms the enormous total of about five hundred and fifty thousand pounds; but, notwithstanding this immense outlay upon Records, not a document can be inspected or transcribed without heavy fees being demanded; and the Records are in many offices not at all better arranged, or more accessible to the public, than they were before a shilling of that money was expended!"

Calculations of the separate expenses of each of the publications of the Record Commission are then given, compiled from the several Parliamentary Returns in which that information has been from time to time elicited.

A new Commission is now in the progress of formation; in the constitution of which no one is more sincerely desirous than ourselves to see a body of truly efficient and practical directors of the Record publications. Some distinguished names have been mentioned to us as having been already selected; but we were sorry not to find among them that gentleman, whom one of our best judges and best employers of antient MSS.* has characterized as actuated "with the spirit of a Bodley, a Cotton, or a Harley; and to deserve, like these illustrious men, the respect and gratitude of his country." An opportunity of showing that respect to Sir Thomas Phillipps is now offered, and we trust it will not be neglected. May the new Commission profit by the errors of its predecessor; and though, from the necessities of the times, its means may be more contracted, supply the deficiency by economy, judgment, and perseverance.

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Observations on the Duties on Sea-borne Coals, and on the peculiar Duties and Charges on Coal, in the Port of London; founded on the Reports of Parliamentary Committees, and other official Documents. 8vo. pp. 51.

FINANCIERS may be assimilated to spaniels and pointers, who hunt well both in cover and stubble, but not to sportsmen, who are infallible shots; for Swift says that their two and two, instead of making four, often make

* The Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his "Monastic Libraries."

only one. If however we cannot elevate them to the class of those who shoot flying, we cannot dispute their skill, when aiming at a target which cannot move off; and if they do so only with small shot, they may not do the said target much harm; but it sometimes happens, that they fire with ball, and then it is deeply injured. Something like this seems to have ensued in regard to the tax before us, that laid upon sea-borne coals. To show the absurdity of this tax, it is to be recollected, that persons, who live in coal countries, where the fossil is cheap, pay no duty whatever, while residents at a great distance from those countries—and in consequence expense of carriage, *in se*, creates dearness—pay a heavy duty into the bargain. Now, if a tax upon teeth was proposed, there is certainly less reason for limiting the impost to persons who are obliged to use artificial ones, than for extending it to those whose masticating organs are natural. In short, this tax seems to be one of very extraordinary construction.

Our author in this good business-pamphlet has established a clear case; and as our readers may have a very imperfect knowledge of the subject, we shall, as to main points, hold it up to the light.

First, it appears that the tax by pressing upon sea-borne coals, injures the shipping interest; and, *secondly*, the manufacturing also, where steam machinery is requisite.

“Mr. William Stark, a manufacturer of Norwich, informed the Lords' Committee, that so long as yarn was spun by the hand, all that was used in that city was spun there; but that since yarn had been spun by machinery, Norwich had entirely lost this branch of industry, inasmuch as the high price of coal, caused by the duty, had disabled them from erecting machines! At the time that Mr. Stark gave this evidence, there were from 4,600 to 5,000 persons unemployed in Norwich; and it is not, probably, going too far to say, that not one-third of them would have been in that situation, but for the coal duty.”—p. 9.

But the public is not only injured in this and similar ways, but by substitution of *measure* for *weight*. Every body knows the smallness of the coal used in London; yet,

“Singular as it may seem, none but large coals are shipped from the Tyne and the

Wear for London. The cause of the metamorphosis which the coal undergoes in its passage to the consumer, is not, however, difficult to discover. Coals are nominally sold by the owners to the shippers by weight, or by the chaldron waggon, which is supposed to contain, when full, 53 cwt. and is stamped as such by the officer of the customs. But the weight of the waggon depends in a great degree on the size of the pieces with which it is filled, so that, in point of fact, coal is sold by measure. It is stated by the celebrated mathematician, Dr. Hutton, who, being a native of Newcastle, was well acquainted with the coal-trade, that ‘if one coal, measuring exactly a cubic yard (nearly equal to five bolls), be broken into pieces of a moderate size, it will measure seven bolls and a half; if broken very small it will measure nine bolls; which shows that the proportion of the weight to the measure depends upon the size of the coals; therefore accounting by weight is the most rational method.’”—p. 19.

“Besides screening, i. e. passing the coal over gratings, to separate the small from the great pieces, the benefit of further breakage is perfectly understood by successive retailers. Taking the cost of a chaldron of coals at 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* the amount of duties levied upon it is 1*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*—(see p. 27.) Is not this a *mirabile*?”

[Since this article was written, it is a satisfaction to add, the duty on sea-borne coals has been taken off by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; forming almost the only subject in his whole budget that gave general satisfaction.]

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Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus. By Washington Irving. 16mo.

EVERY one knows that the conquests of the Spaniards in the New World, were attended with the most diabolical criminalities; but it is not also known, that superstition caused the invaders to deem that they were destined by Holy Writ to make their conquest;* and by Pagan morals to treat the unfortunate natives as mere vermin. In retribution, Superstition and the presumed felicity of acquiring a pecuniary Pays de Cockayne, have destroyed the politic character and well-being of Spain, the invaders' own

* Solorzan, L. i. c. 15, who quotes Isaiah, the Psalms, &c.—Rzv.

country. The following extract also shows us how baneful to the invaded was at first the same principle of superstition; and what a recoil it produced when detected.

"The poor Indians soon found the difference between the Spaniards as guests, and the Spaniards as masters. They were driven to despair by the heavy tasks imposed upon them; for to their free spirits and indolent habits, restraint and labour were worse than death. Many of the most hardy and daring proposed a general insurrection, and a massacre of their oppressors; the great mass, however, were deterred by the belief that the Spaniards were supernatural beings and could not be killed.

"A shrewd and sceptical cacique, named Brayoan, determined to put their immortality to the test. Hearing that a young Spaniard named Salzedo, was passing through his lands, he sent a party of his subjects to escort him, giving them secret instructions how they were to act. On coming to a river they took Salzedo on their shoulders to carry him across, but, when in the midst of the stream, they let him fall, and throwing themselves upon him, pressed him under water until he was drowned. Then dragging his body to the shore, and still doubting his being dead, they wept and howled over him, making a thousand apologies for having fallen upon him, and kept him so long beneath the surface.

"The cacique Brayoan came to examine the body, and pronounced it lifeless; but the Indians still fearing it might possess lurking immortality, and ultimately revive, kept watch over it for three days, until it showed incontestible signs of putrefaction.

"Being now convinced that the strangers were mortal men like themselves, they readily entered into a general conspiracy to destroy them."

This transaction is alluded to by Solorzanus, L. ii. c. vii. sect. 49, p. 175. Superstition gave birth to this Indian idea, for the Peruvians being worshippers of the Sun, they esteemed the Spaniards to be his sons, and therefore immortal. *Ibid*.

Having thus shown the consequences of superstition, we inform the public that no better direction of Christianity has been given by the Missionaries to the Otaheiteans; for it is stated by Captain Kotzebue, that they have nearly depopulated the island by instigating wars, and maintained their ascendancy by inculcating mere *superstition*; and no arts, sciences, or knowledge justly, according to European refinement.

Every body execrates the memory of

Pizarro and his associates; but history is not to be understood, except by reference to contemporary ideas. Now those ideas were, that if a barbarous people would not submit to slavery, it was justifiable to hunt them down *more ferarum*. Solorzanus (L. ii. c. vii. sect. 52, 53) shows us that the Spaniards acted upon this principle, and vindicated their conduct from Plato (in Dial. 3 de legib. Ciceron. parad. 5) and Aristotle (Polit. L. i. c. 3, 4; and L. vii. c. 14). Cælius Callagninus, in his Paraphrase (ad Polit. Arist. c. 32), explaining and illustrating the passages quoted, says (literally translated), "It is the *hunting* part of the art of war, that we should fight not only against wild beasts, but that we should turn our arms also against those men, who having been born to obey, yet refuse to obey, and by contumacy do not endure civilization (*per contumaciam mores non patiuntur*). A war of this kind is just, as being that which is waged under the auspices of nature."

Now in the present day mob-principles are dominant. It is however utterly impossible that a civilized people can make a beneficial settlement in a barbarous country, or the latter be elevated in social happiness, unless the recruit submit to the drill of the serjeant, the schoolboy to that of the pedagogue. The liberty of civilized countries can no more be allowed to a savage, than fire-arms to an idiot. It is not that the mode of subjection may be correct, but subordination there must be; or no good can be done to the people themselves. Could South America, or North America, ever have been what they now are, if the Indians of either country had been suffered to be triumphant. We speak only *en philosophe* in vindication of Providence, which extracts good out of evil; and openly manifests, that power cannot be entrusted to barbarians, without injury to the species.

We have thus made a moral use of the work before us, because we thought it a good thesis, one that invited a commentary by way of lamp or candle, to exhibit its social character in certain main points. Mr. Washington Irving is a man who has many thousands in the consols of public approbation, and therefore we need not say a word about his reputation in the stock-exchange of literature.

Memoirs of the Life and Times of Daniel De Foe. By Walter Wilson.

(Continued from p. 53.)

DURING the following reign of Queen Anne, De Foe found ample scope for the exercise of his pen in political controversies. It was in the year 1702, when party violence between Churchmen and Dissenters was carried to a great height, that De Foe took occasion to play off one of the most dexterous pieces of irony levelled against the Church party which can be conceived. He collected the sentiments and arguments of the latter, which he thought were most at variance with reason, and with every semblance of downright earnestness and sincerity in the cause of the Church, he published them in a pamphlet entitled "The shortest way with the Dissenters, or Proposals for the establishment of the Church," London, 1702." This mode of writing does more honour to De Foe's political dexterity than to his sincerity and plain dealing; it was a weapon therefore appropriately wielded in secret to forward the object of a party who have not generally been nice as to the means by which they might promote their ulterior objects, ascendancy and power. He succeeded so well in the trick, that he deceived all parties at first. He begins with most bitter reflections on the principles of the sectaries, and he goes on thence to justify the severest measures for suppressing them altogether. The strain of the publication may be judged of by the following extract:

"If the gallows instead of the Compter, and the galleys instead of the fines, were the reward of going to a conventicle, there would not be so many sufferers. The spirit of martyrdom is over. They that will go to the Church to be chosen Sheriffs and Mayors, would go to forty Churches rather than be hanged. If one severe law was made, and punctually executed, that whoever was found at a Conventicle should be banished the nation, and the preacher be hanged, we should soon see an end of the tale, they would all come to Church, and one age would make us all one again."

The more moderate Churchmen received such advice with just reprobation, while the Dissenters taking it in its literal view felt indignant at its author, who was at length discovered to be a member of their own community.

GENT. MAG. February, 1831.

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The Government now took it up as a scandalous libel on the Church, and in the London Gazette for January 10, 1703, advertised a reward of fifty pounds for the apprehension of the author. By this circumstance we have become possessed of a minute descriptive sketch of De Foe's person. He is depicted "as a middle-sized spare man, about forty years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown coloured hair, but wears a wig, a hooked nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, was for many years a hose factor in Freeman's-yard, Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury Fort in Essex."—Vol. II. p. 62.

The issue of the matter was his prosecution at the Old Bailey Sessions, Feb. 1703, for a libel; the Grand Jury having found the bill, the trial came on in the following July. He had a promise secretly made to him by the Ministry of pardon and protection, if he would relinquish any defence, and throw himself on the mercy of the Queen. He too credulously listened to these overtures, and on his conviction the promise was not performed. He himself, in reference to this matter, says, he ventured on

"the fidelity

Of those whose trade and custom 'tis to lie!"

His sentence was certainly severe,—he was to pay a fine of 200 marks to the Queen, stand three times in the pillory, and be imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure. This was carried rigorously into execution, although it is said that the popular regard for liberty of sentiment, and for De Foe's wit and talents, procured for him the distinction of the ignominious machine being on this occasion crowned with garlands; a party of his friends protected him from the missiles of his enemies, and the mob who looked on drank his health.

It certainly appears an undue stretch of power, to make a sharp ironical satire the subject of legal prosecution and punishment, especially as the proceeding involved in itself the supposition of the party being rightly described in the publication. The prosecution in this view, not the book, was the libel on the Church. De Foe possessed a spirit not to be broken by the persecu-

tion of political power. He wrote immediately after his sentence a keen satirical poem, called a "Hymn to the Pillory," which passed rapidly through several editions. He thus apostrophizes the wooden apparatus of the law:

"Hail hieroglyphic State machine,
Contrived to punish fancy in!
Men that are men, in thee can feel no pain,
And all thy insignificance disdain.

Thou bugbear of the law, stand up and speak,

Thy long misconstrued silence break:
Tell us who 'tis upon thy ridge stands there
So full of fault, and yet so void of fear?
And from that paper in his hat
Let all mankind be told for what!
Tell them it is because he was too bold,
And told those truths which should not have been told;

Extol the justice of the land,
Who punish what they will not understand."

De Foe cheered the hours of his confinement in Newgate by the unremitted prosecution of his literary pursuits; he produced many tracts on various topics of the day, edited a genuine collection of his former productions, and commenced a weekly paper called the *Review*, in which politics, public morals, and other matters of existing interest and importance, formed the subjects. This publication has afforded incidentally many valuable facts for his biography. The *Tatler* and *Spectator* were afterwards produced much on the plan of De Foe's *Review*. On the night of November 27, 1703, while De Foe was expiating his party delinquency in Newgate, the great storm occurred. This afforded an excellent and popular subject for his versatile and productive pen, and having procured various authentic documents from the clergy and other intelligent eye-witnesses as materials, in July 1704, he produced "The Storm, or a Collection of the most remarkable casualties and disorders which happened in the late dreadful Tempest both by sea and land. 'The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of his feet.' Neh. i. 3." This is a valuable historical narrative, consisting of 272 pages; the main facts are supported by the evidence of the original papers, from which they were derived, but the genius of De Foe could not forego the opportunity afforded of representing

the author of the book as an eye-wit-

ness of several minute occurrences detailed, though he was at the time a close prisoner in Newgate.

On the accession of Mr. Harley to office in 1704, a favourable turn presented itself in De Foe's affairs. At his intercession the Queen sent some relief to his wife and family, through her treasurer Mr. Godolphin, and transmitted to himself a sufficient sum to pay his fine and the fees on his enlargement from prison.

De Foe was henceforth taken into the confidence of Harley and Godolphin as a political agent; on one occasion he was employed by the former in a secret mission on the Continent; and on his return home he received an appointment for his services.

About this time a circumstance took place, which afforded De Foe an opportunity for the exercise of the artillery of his wit, which it must be confessed he always played off *con amore* against the Established Church. On the 18th June, 1706, a benefit was given at Drury-lane Theatre towards defraying the expense of fitting up as an episcopal Chapel a Meeting-house in Russel-court, lately occupied by a Dissenting minister. There appears to us no harm in this, no reason why players should not contribute towards building a place for the worship of God, or attend in it when so built. On the other hand, we are not disposed to deny that a certain stigma of licentiousness has always attached to the stage, derived rather from the character of the times in which the actors lived, than from any necessary defect of the profession. Under proper regulations, the Drama is a source of high intellectual enjoyment, and the public spirit, the taste, and the morals of the community at large, may be influenced by it in a most important manner. Will any one be so senseless as to say that the consequences of ambition and crime are not brought home to every one's bosom in Macbeth, or that the horrors of a bad conscience are not depicted with all their awful consequences in the death of Beaufort? It is arrant stupidity or miserable cant to see nothing in the playhouse but a hot-bed of dissipation and vice. To return to the affair which we were noticing. There certainly were circumstances readily susceptible of ridicule in this benefit for pious purposes, because worldly and religious matters were so

easily brought in point of contrast. De Foe's keen eye did not overlook this, and he therefore published in his Review for 20 June, 1706, an exquisitely humorous satirical account of the matter. This was soon pirated and hawked about the streets, under the title of "A Sermon preached by Mr. Daniel De Foe, at the fitting up of Mr. Daniel Burgess's late Meeting-house." He takes the play-bill as his text, the performance was Hamlet, with other amusements. In one passage De Foe asks how can the Church be in danger?

"The Parliament addresses, the Queen consults, the Ministry execute, the army fights, and all for the Church! But at home we have other heroes that act for the Church. Peggy Hughes sings, Monsieur Ramadon plays, Miss Santlow dances, Monsieur Cherrier teaches, and all for the Church. Here's heavenly doings,—here's harmony,—your singing psalms is hurdygurdy to this music, and all your preaching actors are fools to these. Besides, there's another sort of music here, the case is altered, the Clergy preach and read there, &c. and get money for it of the Church. But these sing and act, and talk bawdy, and the Church gets money by the bargain; there's the music of it!"

He concludes by recommending the following inscription to be placed over the door of the Chapel:

"This Church was re-edified anno 1706, at the expence and by the charitable contributions of the enemies of the Reformation of Morals, and to the eternal scandal and most just reproach of the Church of England and the Protestant Religion.—Witness our hands, Lucifer Prince of Darkness, and Hamlet Prince of Denmark, Churchwardens."—vol. iii. p. 457.

Previously to the Union with Scotland, De Foe was charged with two secret missions by the ministry to that country, of which he acquitted himself with such approbation, that he was rewarded, through the intervention of Harley, with a pension: on the retirement of that minister, it fell into arrears, and was ultimately discontinued. On the death of the Queen and the accession of George the First, Harley's party lost their power, and De Foe had to experience all the wretchedness of "that poor man," who has lived on the favour of a faction in the State. "No sooner was the Queen dead (says he), and the King, as right required, proclaimed, but the rage of men increased upon me

to that degree, that the threats and insults I received were such as I am not able to express." (vol. iii. p. 379.) His editor pertinently remarks,

"De Foe's political life was now drawing to a close. During a period of more than forty years, he had taken an active part in public affairs, either as a warm partizan of liberal politics, or in opposing the factions of the times. In the course of the contest he had been involved in personal quarrels, and had met with some severe rebukes, but the fortitude of his mind at all times rose superior to his difficulties, and enabled him to triumph in the rectitude of his principles. He had now arrived at a period of life when the mind seeks repose from the turbulence of faction, and the course of political events having thrown him in the back ground, he was destined to beat out a new path to fame, which will render his name respected when temporary politics are forgotten."

In the 17th chapter of his third volume, De Foe's merits as a writer of fiction are analysed by Mr. Wilson, and among the rest his ever-popular publication Robinson Crusoe is of course particularly noticed. It is a singular fact, that the MS. of this celebrated work went nearly through the whole of the trade, before a purchaser could be found in William Taylor of the Ship in Paternoster-row, who published the first part in April 1719. It need not be added that his purchase proved a very valuable speculation to him, although, as in many other similar instances, the author was but slenderly remunerated. How many literary men of worth know the force of that sentence—

"Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes!"

The second part soon followed by the same publisher in August of the same year.

The vulgar imputation which has passed current to every schoolboy, that he purloined the contents of Alexander Selkirk's MSS. who had passed four years on the solitary island of Juan Fernandez, is shown to be entirely destitute of truth. All that De Foe owed to Selkirk's adventure was the fact of a human being having been so situated, which, with a description of his mode of life, had appeared in a periodical paper called the *Englishman*, by Sir Richard Steele, No. 28. Sir Richard says, that he had seen and frequently conversed with Selkirk on his arrival in England in 1711.

Allegate, that there cannot be a *trine* Deity; that there *cannot* have been a Son of God co-existent and co-eternal; that there *cannot* have been a Revelation, and so forth. Now you cannot prove what is not, by what is; nor what is, by what is not. You take upon you to decide physical questions, by private opinions only; and no *science* can be formed out of such materials.

As to the Bible, its authenticity is determinable by its adaptation to or disagreement with the laws and acts of Providence. The chief of these is, as to the present subject, the progressive improvement of man. Now it is noted by geologists that such has been the progress in creation, at various periods, that a future race of men far superior to the present, may be in the contemplation of Providence; and fanatics, in consequence of this idea, have not very rationally understood it to mean a race of men consisting wholly of dissenters. The principle of the Bible is improvement, by means of a proper conception of the nature and action of Deity, in respect to man; nor is there a single unphilosophical absurdity in any intervention which it records. A miracle is only a suspension of the laws of nature, and prophecy only a supernatural impulse. An incarnation from the very birth of the intellectual conformation of a being suited to some especial divine purpose, is not also an unphilosophical absurdity; and nothing which cannot be demonstrated such, is to be treated with contempt. In proof, be it observed that philosophers admit the existence of a subtle fluid, which occupies completely the space of the universe, (see Arnott's *Physics*, ii. 4.) and of which the properties are not discoverable by man. This is an affair of physics; and all the acts of Deity are conducted by physical means, whereas infidelity is derived from metaphysics, a science which professes to determine all things by consciousness; but who can calculate eclipses by consciousness?

Paine was *not* a philosopher. If the Bible had not contained extraordinary things, it could not have been a revelation; and because it does contain extraordinary things, he alleges that it is undeserving of credit. For many centuries it was disputed whether there *could possibly exist* such beings as

ghosts; but Dr. Hibbert has plainly shown that such visionary beings are actually created before the eyes of the spectators, through certain states of disease in their own persons. It therefore follows that our organs are susceptible of being acted upon by unknown causes, so as *per se* to produce miracles and extraordinary things.

Now if the Bible cannot be philosophically convicted of absurdity, and we think that it cannot, why then infidelity has no better ground-work than cavil? Paine has merely brought forward the quibbles of the French revolutionists; and Bishop Watson has most successfully exposed palpable sophism and gross falsifications of history. Paine, to make his case good, ought to have shown that it was the intention of the Almighty to make man an impeccable and perfect being, and that the Bible misrepresents that object. But physiologists know that it is not possible to reconcile the conformation of man and the existence of privatives (as darkness the defect of light, death of life, &c. &c.) with such an original intention. He never was or could be any other than such as the Bible represents him to be; and this might with great ease be physically proved.

Mr. Pashley, like a zealous and well-meaning clergyman, is anxious that his parishioners should not be misled by the charlatan Paine. We are bound to respect such intentions, and wish him every success; for in truth, to philosophers, Paine is a mere man of straw. He only gulls the ignorant.

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The Progress of Society. By the late Robert Hamilton, LL.D. F.R.S. Professor of Mathematics in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, Author of an "Enquiry concerning the National Debt." 8vo. pp. 409.

DR. HAMILTON has given in this work an excellent digest of the philosophical doctrines concerning the history of man, and the theories of political economy. To these abstracts are added original and shrewd observations. Like many distilled essences, his writings exhibit lucid clearness, and have great strength of spirit.

We shall not premise further, because we have extracts to make, bearing upon present circumstances of great interest; and first, the state of the poor:

"The necessary or ordinary expenses of the labouring part of the community in Britain, including men, women, and children, may be taken at six pence a day, or nine pounds a year each.—p. 101.

"As the labouring part of the community seldom accumulate much wealth, their annual earnings are nearly equal to their annual outgoings. This we have stated at nine pounds a year each. If a family consist of five persons, a man, his wife, two children, and an infant, their aggregate expense amounts to forty-five pounds. If the man gain eighteen pence a day for three hundred working days, his wages amount to twenty-two pounds ten shillings in the year."—p. 103.

Now if we take, as here stated, the minimum of expense for such a family to be 45*l.* per annum, and the wife and children to be incapable of

earning any thing, how is it possible that they can be duly maintained upon only 22*l.* 10*s.*? and if this family be doubled, as is sometimes the case, the income of each will be only between 2*l.* and 3*l.* per annum.

"To persons in these circumstances food is the principal article of expense. According to Sir Frederick Eden, it amounts to three-fourths of the whole. The income of a labourer is burthened with a part of the taxes, which supply the national revenue. He pays little in direct taxation, but he pays indirectly in the price of beer, leather, candles, soap, tobacco, and other articles." p. 104.

The net income of the different classes, excluding professional men, Dr. Hamilton makes to be the following:

Proprietors of land, gross income	...	...	...	...	£55,000,000
Deduct tithes, poor's rates, and other local taxes, £10,000,000, and land-tax, £1,200,000	...	...	...	...	11,200,000
					<u>43,800,000</u>
Deduct also their proportion of other taxes	...	...	...	...	9,100,000
					<u>34,700,000</u>
Net income	...	...	...	...	34,700,000
Capitalists, gross income	...	...	...	...	125,000,000
Deduct their proportion of local taxes	...	...	...	...	2,000,000
					<u>123,000,000</u>
Also their proportion of public taxes	...	...	...	...	5,600,000
					<u>97,400,000</u>
Net income	...	...	...	...	97,400,000
Labourers, gross income	...	...	...	...	90,000,000
Proportion of public taxes	...	...	...	...	10,000,000
					<u>80,000,000</u>
Net income of proprietors of land	...	...	...	...	34,700,000
Ditto of capitalists..	...	...	...	...	97,400,000
Ditto of labourers...	...	...	...	...	80,000,000
					<u>212,100,000</u>
Dividends to national creditors	...	...	...	£30,000,000	
Public expenditure for army, navy, civil list, &c.	...	...	...	20,000,000	
Applied to the reduction of the national debt	...	...	...	5,000,000	
					<u>55,000,000</u>
Amount of public revenue	...	...	...	...	55,000,000
Tithes appropriated to the clergy	...	...	...	...	4,000,000
Poor's rates, and other local taxes	...	...	...	...	8,000,000
					<u>67,000,000</u>
Amount of public burthens	...	...	...	...	67,000,000
Deduct the part which falls upon the national creditors, public officers, and clergy	...	...	...	...	9,000,000
					<u>57,900,000</u>
Amount of national income	...	...	...	...	£270,000,000
					(pp. 115, 116.)

In p. 113, Dr. Hamilton assumes that there are ten millions of labourers

and their families, whose income at 9*l.* per head, amounts to 90,000,000,

out of which deduct 10,000,000 taxes, remainder is 80,000,000, to which add poor's rates, 6,000,000, making 86,000,000, and leaving only 4,000,000 deficient, to complete the 90,000,000 requisite for their maintenance at 9*l.* per head.

According, therefore, to these statements, the funds requisite for supporting the poor are nearly tantamount to the demand. But here lies the rub. It has been before shown that a family of five persons ought to have 45*l.* per ann. ($5 \times 9 = 45$); but instead of this, if four out of the five earn nothing, then the utmost a labourer can make by working at 18*d.* a day, will only amount to 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum, leaving him in want of a full half of a competent support. If luxurious habits be added, the want will be further aggravated.

As to the other point of public interest, the education of the poor, Dr. Hamilton shows us, from the example of Scotland, its good effect, and he says, in reference to those with whom the education has been carried as high as Mechanics' Institutes and similar societies for diffusion of knowledge,

.. "We have never observed that persons of this character were less diligent than others in their ordinary occupations, and they are seldom or never addicted to intemperance."—p. 251.

No truth is more manifest, than that the farmer gains more by paying a composition to the clergyman for his tithes, than he would if he paid that assessment in the form of increased rent to his landlord, *together with* a government impost for the support of the Church. It is, we repeat utterly impossible to get rid of the payment of tithe in some form or other; and we are exceedingly surprised to see such a man as Dr. Hamilton was, losing sight in p. 167, of this palpable fact, and treating the payment as if it was capable of utter extinction.

As Dr. Hamilton proceeds, he makes, as do others, tithe to be a tax upon capital, and the position is marshalled in an algebraic array of indicatory letters and figures. The simplification of all this parade is as follows: A has a plot of ground, upon which he raises thirty cabbages, worth say one penny each. The tithe-owner takes his tenth, viz. three cabbages, or three pence. A then matures the said plot, and has an *increased crop to the amount of sixty*

cabbages. The tithe-owner then receives six cabbages or pence instead of three, and thus levies a new tax upon the capital (i. e. the manure) which has caused the increase. But does this rise of tithe depress agriculture? Most certainly not, unless it can be proved that a man who can gain nine parts out of ten will forego these because he grudges the odd tenth? If a man expends his capital in any commercial transaction whatever, he pays as much more in customs, excise, or other taxes to the State, as the farmer does in regard to the increase of tithe, and if he did not pay it to the parson, he would to the landlord in the additional amount of rent. It is very true that there *ought to be* no tax whatever upon capital expended to increase production, and it is frequently guarded against by leases. Nevertheless, why is an inevitable circumstance common to every kind of improved property, ascribed to tithes in particular? It might be supposed that people made such improvements not for their own benefit or pleasure, but for that of others. Do not the very improvers themselves endeavour to gain from the public far more than they themselves are called upon to pay, in consequence of their improvements?

In p. 252, Dr. Hamilton has a chapter upon the "Effect of Numbers in a State." Here we shall notice the mistake of those who suppose that the evil can be cured by breaking up fresh land. It has been before shown that a labourer with a wife and three children can earn only 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Unless, therefore, his income can be raised to 45*l.* per annum, it is to no purpose. To make the position good, it ought to be shown that such employment upon a new soil will augment his wages to the amount desired. Whereas, instead of doing this, it will only multiply the labouring class, and of course make more paupers. Labour never rises to a fair and adequate maintenance price in over peopled countries, and emigration is the only means of preserving society in a state of well-being.

We cannot take leave of this work without again reverting to the state of the labourer before alluded to. It seems clear that the ninety millions is sufficient for the support of ten millions of labourers at 9*l.* a head per annum; but that the women and chil-

dren commonly act as a dead weight, for want of employ; and thus, that their respective portions of *gl.* each, are lost to the father of the family, who is obliged to maintain them out of his own personal share, the *gl.* and what he can add to it by the *ne plus ultra* of his exertions, and a bounty from poor's rates. We do not profess to offer a remedy for this state of things, but we are sure that by whatever means, whether by emigration or profitable employ, children are taken off their parents' hands, the poor are most essentially benefited.

Privy-purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York: Wardrobe Accounts of Edward the Fourth, With a Memoir of Elizabeth of York, and Notes. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. 8vo. pp. 378. Pickering.

THE utility of this species of record was exemplified in our last number (p. 53), by much important information derived from the Privy-purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, introduced in the *Excerpta Historica*. The present work is edited upon the same plan as the Privy-purse Expenses of Henry the Eighth, published in 1828, with which it forms a correspondent volume.

These accounts of Queen Elizabeth of York extend only over one year, 1502, which was the last of her life; but the valuable illustrations they afford of the manners, arts, and manufactures of the age, in addition to various points of historical interest, will be apparent from the Editor's own summary of their contents:

"The disbursements were for servants' wages; for preparing apartments for her Majesty when she removed from one place to another; for conveying her clothes and necessary furniture; for messengers; for the repairs of her barge, and the pay of the bargemen; for her chairs and litters; for the purchase of household articles; for silks, satins, damask, cloth of gold, velvet, linen, gowns, kirtles, petticoats, for her own use, or the use of the ladies whom she maintained; for jewellery, trappings for horses, furs, gold chains, &c.; for the charges of her stable and greyhounds; for the salaries of her ladies; for annuities to her sisters, and the entire support of the children of Katherine Lady Courtenay; for the clothing and board of her fool; for her numerous offerings, and other demands for religious purposes, principally in sending persons on pilgrimages in her name; for

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the distribution of alms on her journeys; for the maintenance of her daughter the Queen of Scots, for whose use clothes and musical instruments were repeatedly purchased; for repairs of Bayard's Castle; for gifts at christenings; for setting anthems and carols at Christmas; for making bonfires; for gratuities to old servants, to the King's painter, and to others who had done any thing acceptable to her; for minstrels; for the support of children which were presented to her; for the trifling losses she incurred at cards, dice, and the tables; for boat-hire; for the attendance of physicians and apothecaries, and for medicine; for the wages of priests, and for making nuns and a monk, &c."—p. cii.

The same custom of mean persons continually making trifling presents to their superiors, and even the Sovereign, which we noticed in Henry the Eighth's accounts, is equally displayed in the present:

"Nothing was too contemptible to be received, nor was any person deemed too humble to be permitted to testify his respect in this manner. Among the articles presented to Elizabeth were fish, fruit, fowls, puddings, tripe, a crane, woodcocks, a popinjay, quails, and other birds, pork, rabbits, Lanthony cheeses, pease-cods, cakes, a wild boar, malmsay wine, flowers, chiefly roses, bucks, sweetmeats, rose-water, a cushion, and a pair of clarycoords, a kind of virginal."—p. ci.

Rewards were given in return, and "the donation, though generally proportionate to the article given, was sometimes of greater value."

The total amount expended in the year to which these accounts relate was 3411*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* The highest salary of the Queen's ladies was 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the lowest 5*l.* For the diet of her two nephews and niece, two female servants, and a groom, only 13*s.* 4*d.* a week were allowed; and when Lord Edward Courtenay died, the allowance was reduced to 9*s.* Their clothes were separately provided; and, as a specimen of the manner in which the accounts are kept, we quote the following entry relative to these high-born children.

"It'm, the xth day of Juyn to Robert Hed of London, tailloure, for making of twoo cootes of blake chamlet for my youg Lordes Henry Courtney and Edward Courtney, at ijs. the coote, iijs. ayenst Christmas anno xvj^{mo}. It'm, for making of twoo cootes of blake velvet for the same youg lordes aganst Estre than next ensuyng iijs. deli-

verd by William Bailly. It'm, for making of two ootes of blake chamlet the same tyme for the said lordes delivered by Elys Hiltono, iijj. xijj.

The younger son, Lord Edward, is not named in the Peerages, and his existence is first shown by these accounts. He died July 13, 1502; and the Queen paid the expenses of his funeral (probably at Havering in Essex, where the children were nursed), *4l. 18s. 4d.*

As an introduction to the volume are given biographical notices of all the children of Edward the Fourth by Queen Elizabeth Wydeville, and an elaborate memoir of Queen Elizabeth of York. To the former a correspondent of our own has furnished some important additions, which were printed in our last number, pp. 23—25. Both articles, in the words of the preface, "present new facts, and it is presumed correct many important errors, in the history of the reigns of Richard the Third and Henry the Seventh."

It would be too much to assert that genealogists make the best historians; yet it is certain that no historian can be a master of his subject, especially during the dominion of feudal arrangements, who does not keep constantly in view the ties of family descent, relationship, and connection; and endeavour to inform himself with accuracy of the dates when changes took place in those circumstances, whether by births, marriages, or deaths, or by the less obvious processes of legitimation, betrothings, attainders, or restorations in blood. That constant vigilance in these particulars is necessary, is evident, when we find Mr. Sharon Turner, an historian who is allowed the merit of unusual research, falling into erroneous conclusions from its non-observance. The instance is this. After Queen Elizabeth Wydeville and her five daughters had lain for ten months in sanctuary, during the first year of King Richard's reign, the usurper, observing the general sympathy ex-

cited in their favour, was induced to court popularity by solemnly promising them his protection, and a sufficient provision.* The words of this engagement, to which he swore before the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, are preserved, and therein his nieces are simply designated as "the daughters of Dame Elizabeth Gray, late calling her self Quene of England, that is to wit, Elizabeth, Cecill, Anne, Kateryn, and Briggitte;" on which Mr. Sharon Turner remarks, that "there was indeed an unworthy jealousy of power in not calling them Princesses in his oath, and in the idea of marrying them as private gentlewomen merely." Now the fact was, that

"The marriage of their mother had just before been declared invalid, and they bastardized, by the Act of Settlement; hence, if Richard had styled them 'Princesses,' or treated them in any other way than as private gentlewomen, he would have contradicted the Act of Parliament, and have impeached his own title to the Crown."—p. liii.

With the same genealogical penetration Mr. Nicolas suggests, that, if the Duke of Buckingham, as his first motive for rebellion, entertained (as it is probable he did) a hope of attaining the Crown himself, his claim was founded upon his descent from Thomas of Gloucester, the youngest son of Edward the Third; and not, as suggested in the apocryphal speech ascribed to him by the chronicler Grafton, upon his mother's being the heiress of the house of Beaufort, since it is highly improbable he should ever have been ignorant of the superior claims of his cousin, the Countess of Richmond, the heiress of the elder brother.—p. xxxvi.

Regarding the marriage which the historians† of Richard the Third have all hinted that he proposed with Elizabeth of York, Mr. Nicolas considers it improbable that he entertained such a project, as several political objections would militate against it; in which view we coincide. The objections of the illegality of such an union, and the

* "All things requisite and necessary for their exhibicion and findings as my kynneswomen." The term "exhibition" is now applied only to the other sex, and confined, we believe, to the Universities.—For "th' exhibicion and finding of the said dame Elizabeth Gray" the sum of dcc marks was allowed, that is 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; which is misprinted 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in p. xl, and 233*l.* in p. lxxvii.

† Among these writers (pp. xlvi. and l.) Sir Thomas More should not have been included, as his history breaks off in the middle of the Duke of Buckingham's business.

disgust which it might have created, the author is inclined to combat :

"The Pope not only might, but often did, authorize the marriage of uncles and nieces; and where would have been the crime, if Richard, as a son of the Church of Rome, had sought to fortify his throne, and prevent a civil war, by availing himself of an indulgence which then, as now, is held in all Catholic countries to be strictly legal? It is true that in England relatives so closely connected seldom married; and, excepting under urgent circumstances, it might not have been wise to deviate so much from the general custom; but all which is contended is, that an act which was not unusual in other countries, which was not forbidden by the common law, and which could be rendered lawful in the eyes of the Church, might have been contemplated by Richard the Third, without rendering him the incestuous monster he has been represented."—p. xlv.

We are not sufficiently informed on this subject, to know whether this liberty, which in more recent times has indeed been too common in the Royal houses of the Romish communion, was in the fifteenth century "not unusual in other countries," at the same time when consanguinity so much more distant required the papal dispensation to legalise marriage; but when it is stated that it "seldom" happened in England, we think the words "if ever" might have been safely added, as we never heard of a single instance.

From the tenour of various entries in these accounts, and those of Henry VII., and the inquiries to which they have led, Mr. Nicolas finds no reason to suppose that Henry was either unkind to his wife, or severe to her mother; both which charges were not discredited by any writer before the recent work of Dr. Lingard. With regard to Queen Elizabeth Wydeville historians have been contented to state, that she passed her latter years in a melancholy seclusion, approaching to imprisonment, at Bermondsey Abbey; but, on collecting the remaining particulars of her history, after her daughter's marriage, it appears that the King at different times made proper provi-

sion for her support; that in 1486 she was Prince Arthur's godmother, and present at his christening at Winchester; that in Nov. 1487, Henry was willing that she should become the wife of the King of Scots; and that she was present at court when her daughter gave audience to the French ambassador in Nov. 1489. The only mention of Bermondsey Abbey is in her will; it is presumed she was then lodging within that monastery, because the Abbot was witness to the instrument; but she gives "directions which indicate that she would be interred wherever she might desire, and that her funeral would be conducted, not like that of a disgraced prisoner, but according to her elevated rank." "Her not having any property to bequeath, arose from her interest in her income and lands being for life only." It appears that when the MSS. lately transferred from the Royal Society to the British Museum are arranged, "an account of her funeral, and of the attention and kindness of her daughters to her in her illness," will be accessible.—P. lxxx.

At the same time that Henry's behaviour towards his wife and mother-in-law is by investigation relieved from opprobrium, it is undeniable that, before he would conclude the marriage, he took every possible care that he should be in no wise considered as indebted for the throne to his intended union with the heiress of York, but that the right should be acknowledged as entirely vested in himself. Sensible that his title by descent was too defective to be relied on,* rather than derive any title from his bride, he put forward that of conquest, declaring, in his first speech to parliament, that it was "as well by just hereditary title as by the sure judgment of God, which was manifested by giving him the victory in the field over his enemy." Although the Parliament, in their Act of Settlement, took no notice of this, contenting themselves with declaring the inheritance of the Crown to be in the person of "our now † Sovereign Lord

* A favourable point in Henry's title has been recently discovered, namely, that in the original patent of Legitimation to the Beauforts (which, as it was ratified by Parliament, Parliament alone could alter), the exception of inheritance to the Kingdom does not occur; the words "excepta dignitate regali" being inserted only by the caution of Henry the Fourth, in his confirmation, ten years after. See the *Excerpta Historica*, p. 158. But "it is extremely doubtful if Henry himself was aware that his maternal pedigree was free from the defect so confidently ascribed to it."—*Memoir of Elizabeth of York*, p. lx.

† By a very unfortunate error of the press, this word is in p. lxii. misprinted "new."

King Harry the Seventh," and the heirs of his body; yet it is remarkable that in his Will, in giving directions for his funeral effigy, he desired to be represented "holding betwixt his hand the Crown which it pleased God to give us with the victory of our enemy at our first field."—p. lxiii.

We must now briefly notice the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward the Fourth, which form the latter part of this volume. They are chiefly valuable for the description they contain of the costume of the monarch, and of the numerous relations and dependants to whom he was accustomed to distribute articles of dress; and in this point of view, combined with the few pictures which we possess of that period, might prove of the greatest utility to the historical painter, or the theatrical performer, were the members of those professions more ready to avail themselves of such assistance. In addition to its curiosity in this respect, however, we find that, "little as such a record might appear to promise of historical facts, it establishes one of very great importance." This forms a contradiction to the assertion of Horace Walpole, in his discussion regarding Perkin Warbeck, that the Duchess of Burgundy "was married out of England in 1467, seven years before Richard Duke of York was born, and never returned thither;" from which Walpole argued, that she could not have possessed the knowledge necessary to school an impostor, and that this increased the probability that Richard was the true Duke of York. It is now shown, by these Wardrobe Accounts, that "the Duchess paid her brother's court a visit in July or August, 1480,—less than three years before Edward's decease," at which time the Duke of York was about eight years old; and that, consequently, Margaret was personally acquainted with her nephew, and thus enabled to select a lad resembling him in person, and to instruct him, in the manner stated by Lord Bacon and other writers, whose accounts are restored to their original value.

With very copious Indexes the Editor has combined an elaborate compilation of biographical and explanatory annotation,—a useful plan, by which all the passages on one subject are brought to illustrate each other, and *actual references* in the body of the

work (which, when made, may be frequently overlooked,) are rendered unnecessary.

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Skelton's Illustrations of Arms and Armour, from the Collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire. 2 vols. imp. 4to.

IT is not from any wilful neglect that we have omitted to notice this elegant and highly instructive publication since its completion, but solely from the number of other works which had the earlier claim to our limited space for critique. That our best wishes attend it is, we hope, clear from the occasional mention in our columns, and we assure its author that our delay has proceeded from a desire to do it ample justice.

We have before made mention of Goodrich Court, imitated from the domestic architecture of the time of Edward II. and which perhaps sheds more lustre on the talents of that eminent architect Edw. Blore, than any other specimen of his skill. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the most picturesque building in England, and this is what Gothic edifices in our opinion ought to be. When we contemplate every minute part as taken from original authority, we behold the deep research of the antiquary adapted to produce the best effect by the artistic hand of a master. Goodrich Court has already become celebrated, and will be still more so as each renewed summer urges a visit to the beautiful banks of the Wye; for the varied and extensive scenery which as a panorama surrounds this building, has equal claims to admiration as the place itself. Calculated both from locality and appearance to excite great expectations, much was requisite to prevent disappointment. Nor have the exertions and liberal expenditure of Dr. Meyrick been made in vain. The house is full of interest from one end to the other. Sojourners within will be entertained by a choice assemblage of paintings, and a well-selected library, artists delighted by various objects of antiquity and specimens of good taste, especially by that chronological arrangement which presents a useful series of furniture and decorative ornament, never before attempted; and the public generally will be gratified by the exhibition of one of the most instructive collections of armour

now existing in Europe. But as it is impossible in the transient glance of one visit to remember more than the coup d'œil which this most important curiosity presents, Mr. Skelton has wisely obviated that regret by the handsome publication now before us.

We have already spoken of the accuracy and neatness of these engraved outlines, the utility of the drawings being made to scale, and the elegant arrangement in every plate; we have congratulated Mr. Skelton on having had the pen and pencil of Dr. Meyrick to write the letter-press and make the drawings, both of which in our opinion are far superior to what appeared in the "Critical Inquiry," and we have hailed this production as supplying whatever remained to be wished for on such a subject. We shall now endeavour to show what a vast mass of error is destroyed, and how much important information may be gained from these volumes, which may be regarded either as a valuable supplement to Dr. Meyrick's former work, or as complete in themselves.

In an introductory dissertation replete with deep research and various reading, we are shown how far our credulity has been hitherto imposed on in various parts of the world, the real utility of actual specimens, and the advantage of a comparison of these with the detailed information of such writers as are now neglected. It is a maxim with us that time is never wasted in arriving at truth, and this we think answer sufficient to those who still would be content with our former ignorance; without undertaking to prove, as we readily could, how requisite it was in the instance before us to a due understanding of ancient writers.

"It was the Emperor Charles V." says the Doctor, "who, with all the ideas of parade that had distinguished Maximilian, first collected armour for the purpose of show, and this he placed in the castle of Ambras in the Tyrol; Ferdinand his brother and successor adding to its extent. Previously the arsenals contained weapons and munitions of war for actual service, and the suits were kept in closets, thence termed armories. Spoils taken from an enemy had indeed at all times been subjects of exhibition, but body armour, though bequeathed as of value, from the expense of new suits, was continually altered to meet the change of fashion."

Again:—

"This new mode being commenced by an Emperor, whose renown not only made him envied, but imitated, through a spirit of rivalry, was speedily adopted by the sovereigns his neighbours, and the petty princes of his own empire, traces of which are still to be met with in that interesting country. From the circumstances already noticed, few specimens of armour earlier than the time of his father were in existence; but it was easy to use contemporary ones, either as they were, or with some fanciful alterations suggested by the pageants of the time, and assign to them names of antiquity. This idea, instead of being censured, was as readily copied as had been the spirit of collecting, and the more sedulously as other parts of Europe do not appear to have possessed suits of armour of so old a date as those in Germany."

The writer then goes on to adduce a variety of instances, all showing that "this method of arranging armour involved falsehood in its very principle;" and we are then told that "the armoury from which the following engraved illustrations have been taken, was the first one formed on the basis of true chronology, decided on the most careful examination of authorities, and though by no means equal in extent to the splendid collections on the continent, is perhaps greater in variety than any in existence."

Most of the descriptions which accompany the plates are introduced by a short historic preface, well calculated to please and interest the reader, and which serves to neutralise the dull tautology of a catalogue; and "with respect to the military terms and designations, as they have been taken from the writers of the middle ages, the corrupt and varying orthography of those times has been preferred to an improved and fixed mode of spelling, that the identity may the more readily assist those who seek for explanations."

The collection at Goodrich Court commences with the rude weapons of savage life, in wood, flint, stone, or slate. Next are the arms and armour of copper alloyed with tin, and then follow in the order of chronology such as are of steel. These are contained in the Entrance Hall, the Asiatic Armoury, the South Sea room, the Hastilude chamber, and the Grand Armoury; and this publication proves that, "as works of art, many of the specimens are highly valuable singly, and are collectively so, as showing at one period its flourishing state, at another its depression."

Silent o'er the breast of ocean,
Onward see her proudly glide,
With noiseless keel, and gentle motion,
That scarcely stirs the slumb'ring tide!

Thus gliding on, in placid beauty,
You hark how like the upright mind,
That keeps the steady path of duty,
Leaving the world's vain cares behind!"

Thus have we endeavoured to "speed the light bark" on its early way; and we have only to offer our best wishes, that with swelling sails, from the favouring breezes of public applause, it may, after a swift and prosperous trip, cast anchor in the haven of permanent reputation. And glad shall we be to learn, ere long, that another equally elegant and "trim-built wherry" is ready for launching by the same fair hands.

The Royal Register, by P. J. BURKE, presents a genealogical and historical view of all the Royal and distinguished

diplomatic personages of Europe, arranged in the manner of our Peerages. Like the ANNUALS, amongst which this publication may be very properly classed, it is of German origin, and, as the editor admits, is an adaptation of the *Almanac de Gotha*; a work which has reached its sixty-eighth edition, although comparatively unknown in England. The *Royal Register* is divided into four parts. The first embraces the Sovereign princes of Europe, in alphabetical order, with all the members of their families; the second, the Princes not invested with Sovereign power; the third, all the Ministers of State, &c. of Europe; and the fourth part contains an historic outline of the Sovereign Houses of Europe, which, the editor states, "is to be continued in the ensuing annual volumes."

A finely executed portrait of her present Majesty forms the frontispiece to the volume.

FINE ARTS.

Art of Miniature Painting on Ivory. By Arthur Parsey. Longman and Co.

This interesting little work is even worthy the attention of men of experience in the art of which it treats, and to the tyro is almost invaluable, inasmuch as it initiates him into all the mysteries of the profession. It may lead to a delightful and intellectual mode of recreation: and no accomplishment can be more pleasing than that which enables us to produce, by our own efforts, the similitudes of those who are dear to us. Any amateur of tolerable taste, we are assured, may render himself capable of producing a very creditable specimen of miniature painting, by a reasonable portion of perseverance in Mr. Parsey's system. The volume contains in itself everything that an acute teacher could place before his pupil. There is so much of geometry as is necessary to the art; minute and valuable directions are given as to the method of holding pencils, hatching, and stippling; and last, though most important, there is given a chapter on the use of the scraper, an instrument of Mr. Parsey's introduction, and to which he attaches very considerable importance. This chapter is very curious, and deserves an attentive perusal by the artist in oil.

By a neglect which is certainly culpable, the volume has been suffered to go through the press with so little care, that many of the pages are disgraced by the most gross typographical errors.

Hogarth Moralized.—Mr. Major's very beautiful edition of the best works of Hogarth, is to consist of four parts, and to be published quarterly. The first Part contains 13 plates, selected from "Harlot's Progress," "Rake's Progress," "Marriage à-la-Mode," "Industry and Idleness," "Election Dinner," "Sleeping Congregation," "the March to Finchley," and Hogarth's Portrait." In these plates, the expressions of the countenances are given with wonderful effect, considering their small size. In this most essential respect they not only far exceed all the former small copies, but we think they contain more of the true character of the eminent painter, than even the copies on the same size as the original prints. As specimens of fine engraving they are also much to be admired, and confer great credit on Messrs. Werthington, Audinet, Watt, and E. Smith. The Plates are accompanied by a new Edition of Dr. Trusler's "Hogarth Moralized," with an Introduction and Notes by Mr. Major. The opinion of the Monthly Reviewers, on the first appearance of Dr. Trusler's work, was, "that the reverend Editor discovered more piety than taste." We are of the same opinion; but allow others to enjoy theirs. *De gustibus, &c.*

A more interesting accompaniment to the Plates might easily have been formed, from the labours of Walpole, Gilpin, Steevens, Nichols, Lamb, Phillips, Cunningham, &c. But at all events, the Plates alone would be

excessively cheap for the price, and we heartily wish the spirited Publisher all the success he deserves.

This Edition is to be confined to the best works of Hogarth, and will consist of about 53 plates; exclusive of wood engravings.

The Tenth Part of the Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels, contains Views of the Tower of London, 1670, drawn it is said by D. Roberts, but the authority is not given; Linlithgow Castle and Inch Caillesach, by Robson; and Loch Leven, by Gastineau. The water and light in these three subjects, particularly the last, are very beautifully managed.

Part V. of Mr. T. Landseer's Sketches of Animals, contains Portraits of the Barbary Lion, in the Tower of London; the Jaguar, a species of panther; the Polar Bear; and the Alpacos, a species of the same family as the Llama; all three from the Collection in the Zoological Gardens. These Plates are most faithfully and spiritedly drawn; and the Members of the Zoological Society so highly approve of the subjects submitted to them, that they have permitted Mr. Landseer to dedicate his work to the Society. The vignettes to the articles of the Lion and Alpacos we think rather *outré*, particularly the last, which we cannot comprehend; but the engraver of Monkeyana has been quite at home in the laughable vignette to the article on the Jaguar. The descriptions are written in a popular and very pleasing style.

The Second Part of Mr. John Fleming's Select Views of the Lakes of Scotland confirms our favourable opinion of the work (see vol. c. ii. p. 254) on the publication of the first Number. It contains three most charming views of Loch Katrine; and the engraver, Mr. Swan, has done justice to Mr. Fleming's drawings.

Mr. Henry Richter has here produced, from a simple incident, a very humorous and superior print, *The Tight Shoe*. A

countryman is suffering a martyrdom of pain in trying on a tight new shoe; whilst the sutor is wickedly enjoying the sport, at the same time that he is assuring the sufferer that it is a most capital fit. An old Waterloo pensioner and the cobbler's apprentice are laughing heartily; and a barber has run to enjoy the joke, but his wife has got scent of him, and has dispatched her girl to bring back her father to his own shop.

The print is well engraved in aquatint by the Painter and Mr. J. P. Quilley, and measures 18 in. by 13.

The Traveller disturbed.—We have just seen the Proof of a Print after Mr. William Kidd, which is extremely well engraved in the line manner, by Mr. Thomas Lord Busby. The print measures 11 in. by 9. A traveller by a stage coach has just commenced his dinner, when he is disturbed by the guard blowing his horn, and the waiter bringing his bill. The traveller runs the double risk of being choaked by vexation, and by an enormous mouthful he is attempting to masticate. One hand is clenched in anger; the other holds a fork laden with food.

Preparing for Publication.

Five Lithographic Views, forming Part I. of a Series of Views in the Zoological Gardens, laid out from the Designs of Decimus Burton, drawn by James Hakewill, author of the Picturesque Tour of Italy, &c. To be completed in Two Parts.

Mr. Martin is engraving two prints "Satan presiding at the Infernal Council," and Pandemonium, on the same scale as the Belshazzar's Feast.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The annual exhibition of the paintings of modern artists, for the present season, opened on Jan. 31, at the gallery of the Society in Pall-mall. The whole collection is an extremely good one, and will be found to be as well deserving of the public attention as any that has been of late years exhibited at that place.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A History of Leicestershire, in the form of a Dictionary.

Remarks on the Alterations proposed in York Minister, in a Letter from J. Gage, Esq. F.R.S. Director of the Society of Antiquaries to F. Cholmeley, Esq. read at a Meeting of the Society Feb. 17, 1831.

The Fifth and Concluding Volume of Mr. D'ISRAELI'S "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First."

GENT. MAG. February, 1831.

An Account of the Dynasty of the Khajars, translated from a Manuscript, presented by his Majesty Feth Ally Shah to Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart. in the year 1811, containing an Account of the Family to that period. With Historical Notes, and an Introduction, by Sir HARFORD JONES BRYDGES, Bart. 2 vols. 8vo.

The History of Tithes, Patriarchal, Levitical, Catholic, and Protestant, with reflections on the extent and evils of the English

Tithe System, and suggestions how to abolish the Tithes and support the Clergy without them.

Minstrel Melodies; a Collection of Songs. By H. B. in Numbers. No. I. Songs of Social Hours. No. II. Songs of the Sea-Side.

Bottomleiana; consisting of Biographical Memoranda of the late Rev. Samuel Bottomley, of Scarborough. By JOHN COLL. A Popular History of Scotland. By R. CHAMBERS.

History of Poland. By W. J. THOMAS. **The Anti-Materialist.** By the Rev. R. WARNER, F.S.A.

Life of Sir Tho. Lawrence; and also a Life of Fuseli.

The Annual Peerage for 1831.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 27. George Rennie, Esq. V. P. Read, "On the probable Electric origin of all the phenomena of Terrestrial Magnetism," by Peter Barlow, Esq. F.R.S.

Feb. 3. Mr. Rennie in the chair. Read, a paper "On the Lunar theory," by Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. F.R.S.

Feb. 10. Davies Gilbert, Esq. V.P.—Sir Philip Egerton, Bart. was elected Fellow.

Read, a paper "On a new combination of chlorine and nitrous gas," by Edmund Davy, Esq. F.R.S.

Feb. 17. Mr. Gilbert in the chair. The reading of Professor Davy's paper was concluded.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 11. At the Anniversary Meeting, Sir James South, President, the gold medals were awarded to M. Damoiseau, of Paris, for his memoir upon the theory of the Moon, and for his Lunar Tables; and to Capt. Kater, for his Vertical Floating Collimator.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The first meeting of the College of Physicians was held on Feb. 1. It was attended by a vast number of the learned and celebrated of all professions. Sir Henry Hallford read to his learned audience a paper, of which the subject was "the effect of diseases upon the mental faculties." The dissertation was forcibly and not uneloquently worded, and the learned president contrived to render it not only quite intelligible, but also entertaining to those who were uninitiated alike in the mysteries and the nomenclature of medical science.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The following appointments in this institution have been already filled up:

Chemistry. J. F. Daniell, Esq. F.R.S.
Mathematics. Rev. T. G. Hall, A.M.

Natural & Experimental Philosophy Rev. H. Moseley, A.M.

Natural History James Rennie, Esq. A.M.

Political Economy N. W. Senior, Esq.

Jurisprudence. John J. Park, Esq.

Principles and Practice of Commerce Joseph Lowe, Esq.

Surgery. J. H. Green, Esq. F.R.S.

Anatomy. H. Mayo, Esq. F.R.S.

Theory of Physic B. Hawkins, Esq. M.D.

Practice of Physic F. Hawkins, Esq. M.D.

Midwifery. R. Ferguson, Esq. M.D.

Head Master. Rev. J. R. Major, A.M.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 28. The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to Mr. S. Earnshaw, and Mr. T. Gaskin, both of St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.

Feb. 11. The Rev. S. Lee, B.D. Professor of Arabic, was elected to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 27. W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V. P. Henry Brandreth, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small seal, found in the ruins of the monastery at the Lyde, near Prince's Risborough, Bucks. Its design is a figure of St. Katherine, and its legend, *SAVNTA CATRINA*.

A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of a remarkable Cromlech, "Arthur's Stone," which is situated on the top of a mountain called Kevyn Bryn in the Peninsula of Gower, about ten miles from Swansea in South Wales. The paper was illustrated by drawings representing the remain in three points of view. Immediately under it is a spring of water. The Cromlech rests on the points of eight or ten supporting stones, and is surrounded by a pile of small stones which are arranged in a circular form. Mr.

Kempe imagines these are the material of an inclined plane, by which the large transverse stone had been elevated over its supporters. Arthur's Stone is much thicker and more ponderous than the greater number of monuments of a similar description in Wales; it is celebrated in Welch history as a wonderful structure.

Mr. Kempe conceives it was raised by the Druids over one of their sacred springs. He incidentally noticed a visit which he made at the same time (in 1811) to the village of Lywehwr or Loughor, undoubtedly the *Leucarum* of Antoninus, although an eminent antiquary had transposed it to the other side of the Severn Sea. He found a Roman altar placed on its side before a cottage garden in the village of Loughor.

F. Madden, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a

translation of such part of the diary of a noble Spaniard, the Duke of Najera (preserved in the Addit. MSS. in the British Museum) as relates to a visit which he made to England in 1543-4. It gives an account of the appearance of each town through which the Duke passed, and an estimate of its population. With London he was much pleased; and the bridge greatly excited his admiration, particularly from the fine street by which it was covered. His taste in passing a warm eulogium on Salisbury Cathedral will be considered less questionable. His reception by King Harry was not perfectly satisfactory, and the character he gives of the morose old monarch is such as a foreigner only would have ventured to write. He had an audience of the Queen (Katherine Parr), and kissed her hand; and was about to pay the same homage to the Princess Mary, when she, as a mark of her great respect, would not allow him, but said he should kiss her lips; which he accordingly did, and so with the other ladies present.

Feb. 3. Mr. Hamilton, in the chair.

Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A. exhibited a ground-plan of King John's palace at Clarendon in Wiltshire.

John Gage, Esq. Director, communicated two Letters from Henry the Sixth, in 1441, addressed to the Prior of Bury St. Edmund's, and the Mayor of that town, urging them to activity in the suppression of the Lollards, and their leader Sir Nicholas Conway.

The fourth letter of the Rev. John Skinner, F.S.A. on Camelodunum, was then read. It was occupied in pointing out the absurdities of such writers as would remove the site of that station from the vicinity of the Severn.

Feb. 10. The Earl of Aberdeen, President, in the chair.

Sutton Sharpe, Esq. Barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, was elected Fellow; and to the honorary list was added the name of "Christian Molbeck, Principal Librarian of the Royal Library at Copenhagen, Professor of the History of Literature in the University, and Keeper of MSS. and Records of the Royal Danish Society, author and editor of many learned works tending to illustrate the history, archaeology, and philosophy of Northern nations."

The Rev. Guy Bryan, F.S.A. communicated a compilation on the topography of Hurstmonceux in Sussex, accompanied by two pencil sketches of the castle.

A history of the Holy Cross, by Viscount Mahon, was also read. From the period of its exhumation on Mount Calvary by the mother of the Emperor Constantine, it is traced for no less than twelve centuries. At first inscribed in silver in the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, the 14th of September, the anniversary of its Exalta-

tion, was nominated a feast-day, and a warden was appointed, styled the Staurophylax. It afterwards went to Casinum; to Palestine, where the crusaders bore it before their armies, and on one occasion one half was captured by the enemy; the Emperor Baldwin sold it to St. Louis; and in France it remained until some unknown thieves stole it in 1575, and it was not again discovered. However, it is a consolation to the devotee that there still remain an abundance of its fragments; enough, it has been wickedly remarked, to be the produce of a forest, or to build a navy. Lord Mahon added a note on the number of the holy nails, also preserved in various shrines.

Feb. 17. H. Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the chair.—John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small silver box in the shape of a scull, beautifully executed, found at Cumnor, in ploughing on some lands formerly belonging to the Abbey of Abingdon. It is presumed to have been a reliquary, or phylacterium, and has a small ring by which it might be suspended to the girdle or round the neck.

R. C. Hussey, Esq. presented some facsimile drawings of painted glass in the church of West Horsley in Surrey, apparently of the age of Henry the Third. Their designs are, 1. The Supper at the house of Lazarus (John, xii.) with Mary wiping the Saviour's feet with her hair; 2. A martyrdom under wheels, attributed to St. Katherine, but apparently of several sufferers. The figure supposed by Mr. Hussey to be that saint, appears to be a second angel. These designs are very curious, and would be well worth engraving or lithographing in outline, so that the plates might be coloured after the originals.

A letter of Mr. Gage, the Director, on the Screen of York Minster, was then read; being a masterly vindication of its present situation on the authority of ancient ecclesiastical usages. This letter has since been published (see p. 161).

John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a view of the Screen, in its present commanding position, when viewed from the north transept; and also some effective drawings of the halls of Hedingham Castle, Penshurst Place, and Crosby House, which we understand have been prepared for the lectures on Architecture, about to be delivered by that gentleman at the London Institution.

ANCIENT SEPULCHRE.

A plough in a field on the Blackadder estate, Berwickshire, came in contact with a large stone, which, on being displaced, proved to be the lid or covering of a well-constructed stone coffin, containing a quantity of earth and human bones. On removing the contents with a spade the fragments of an urn were turned up, and a flint arrow head. This inartificial tomb probably contained the relics of a chief of the *Ottadini*.

SELECT POETRY.

MONT ST. MICHEL, * NORMANDY.

I STOOD on Avranches' crested hill,
That hill where once the sacred pile
Rose, by Religion's powerful will,
O'er vales of love and peace to smile.
And still upon that holy mound
A last and sacred relic stands ;
I bow not—tho', on foreign ground,
The Rood a serious thought demands.
' Oh may it oft the prisoner's eye
Arrest while roaming o'er the sea,
In hopes a friendly sail to spy,
For Hope will sooth his agony.'
Such thought my troubled soul would shock,
As starting from the sea's wild foam ;
St. Michel's crown'd and castled rock
Rose like the Ocean Spirit's home.
What tho' its Mount, in days of yore,
The Druid rites unholy knew,
Tho' here the conquering eagle bore
Rome's idols, and her victims slew.†
What tho' old England's Bows there met,
And round its walls her standard wav'd ;
The sun of Crecy's field had set,
And war's strange thunder idly raved.‡
Yet not the pictur'd roll of Fame,
Nor yet immortal Crecy's chief,
Could Thought's too anxious spirit tame,
Which bound my soul in instant grief.
Yes, prisoner of an injur'd clime,
This classic spot 's thy living tomb ;
The People's rage, the Prince's crime,
Will crowd thy sea-girt cell with gloom ;
Thy height was once Ambition's rock,
Thine eyrie where the tempest roars ;
Too like thy island-cliff, while shock
The ocean storms its iron shores.
Bitter must be the thoughts which wing
Thy spirit o'er the dark-blue sea,
To her whose sorrow's sharpest sting
Is what she weeps, yet not with thee.
Thy children too—but cast the veil,
O'er grief's most hallowed mysteries ;
Thou 'at done with earth—Religion hail,
And she shall heal e'en wounds like these.
Brompton, Feb. 9. H. B.

*Sonnet to the Memory of JOHN MACKIE,
M.D. (late of Southampton) who died at
Chichester, January 29th, 1831, in the
Eighty-third year of his age.*

WHILE Talent—Virtue,—Piety, may
claim,
When past from earth to heaven, their
native sphere, [fame,
From kindred minds the grateful meed of
Thy name to fond Remembrance must be
dear,
Lamented Mackie ! clos'd is thy career
Of zeal unwearied, and successful skill,
Which wont Affliction's dark abodes to
cheer [each ill
With beams of health, turning to flight
That flesh endures. But well thy generous
mind [en'd way,
Was recompens'd ; for through the length-
Honour, Respect, and Filial Love combin'd
To cheer thy course ; and, blest with
sweet repose,
Thy life's decline, like that of Summer's day,
Was cloudless, bright, and peaceful to its
close.
CHARLES CROCKER.‡

SONG.

LET us wander, let us wander,
In the Spring-tide of the year,
Where the crystal streams meander
Through the valley, calm and clear ;
For Autumnal winds will whistle
When the Summer's past away,
And the withered leaf and thistle
In the hollow blast will play.
Let us wander, let us wander
In the sweet Spring-tide of life,
When the world with love and candour
Seems pre-eminently rife ;
For the stars that brightly sparkle
In its sky, will fade at last,
And that sky itself will darkle,
When life's sweet Spring-tide be past.
Temple, Feb. 12. H. B.

* Said to be the spot first chosen for the solitary imprisonment of Prince Polignac. A view of it will be found in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XLIX. 552.

† " Les druides furent les premiers qui l'occupèrent. On prétend qu'ils l'appelaient ' Mons Belleai, Mont de Bélus. Vous vous rappelez sans doute que Bélus était, chez les Gaulois, le dieu du soleil. Quand les armes Romaines renversèrent les pierres sensanglantées des Druides pour y substituer l'autel du maître des dieux, ce rocher prit le nom de Mont-Jou, Mons Jovis, c'est-à-dire Mont de Jupiter. Ce ne fut qu'en 708 qu'il reçut de Saint Michel sur la demande formelle que cet Archange fit à Saint Aubert, douzième évêque d'Avranches, auquel il se donna le peine d'apparaître plusieurs fois." L'Hermite en Province-Basse-Normandie, par M. Jouy.

‡ " En 1423, les Anglais, qui convoitaient depuis long-tems la possession de cette forteresse, l'assiégèrent mais inutilement. Cent vingt chevaliers repoussèrent leur armée, forte de quinze mille hommes, et lui enlevèrent même deux énormes pièces de canon que l'on montre encore aux étrangers. Elle sont un monument curieux de la manière dont on fabrique d'abord les pièces d'artillerie ; elles se composent de plusieurs barres de fer, liées ensemble par des cercoles du même métal." *Ibid.*

§ One of the uneducated poets lately patronised by Mr. Southey, and mentioned in a note in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 3.

Earl Grey, on presenting several petitions on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, said, that though his opinions did not go the length that some of them did on that subject, still in the great principle of that measure he entirely and decidedly concurred. Though his Majesty's Ministers had, since their accession to office, been occupied with matters of great and varied interest, yet they had succeeded in framing a measure which they were persuaded would prove efficient, without exceeding the bounds of that great and wise moderation with which such a measure should be accompanied. The measure in question had met with the unanimous consent of the whole of his Majesty's Government.—*Viscount Melbourne* said, that he was sure the measure which was to be introduced would quite fulfil the just expectations of the people, without exciting the fears of those who were opposed to it. It was also the intention of Government to endeavour to improve the condition of Ireland.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, *Lord Althorp* intimated that his noble friend Lord John Russel, Paymaster of the Forces, was authorized by the unanimous approbation of his Majesty's Ministers, to bring forward the measure of Reform on the 1st of March. The Government had selected the Noble Lord for that task, in consequence of the ability and perseverance which he had displayed in the cause of Reform in the days when it was unpopular. The Government thought that, on account of his perseverance and ability, the noble Lord should be the person selected to bring forward a measure of full and efficient Reform, instead of the partial measures which he had hitherto proposed.

Feb. 4. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in laying on the table certain papers relating to the CIVIL LIST, took the opportunity of stating the arrangements which the Government proposed to submit to a Committee on that head. The present Administration had divided the Civil List into five classes. The 1st consisted of the allowance to his Majesty and the Privy Purse; the 2d consisted of the salaries of the officers of the household; the 3d, of the expenses of the household; the 4th, of charities and

private donations; and the fifth, of pensions: all the other items of expenditure were to be under the control of Parliament. The noble Lord, in explaining the alterations made in respect of the allowances of the royal family, was not disposed to infringe upon any of those comforts or privileges which the royal family enjoyed; nor was he disposed to interfere with, or abridge, any of those privileges which of right were the prerogatives of royalty. But in the case of pensions, it was intended to amalgamate those generally charged on England, Scotland, and Ireland together, and gradually but greatly to reduce the amount. He proposed to place 75 of the seniors at the head of the List, and thus, when any vacancy occurred, his Majesty would have the opportunity of exercising his privilege. He did not intend to interfere with any pensions already granted, because, in general, they were given to objects of charity. The annual sum of 420,000*l.* formerly under the control of the Civil List, would now be placed under the control of Parliament. After noticing the allowance granted to the late Queen Charlotte, which was 54,000*l.* annually, the noble Lord said that it was proposed to grant the same sum to Queen Adelaide, but that his Majesty had declined the grant. Upon all occasions, said his Lordship, his Majesty has not only attended to suggestions respecting economy, but he has been the first to suggest them.—*Mr. Hume* contended that the Pension List must be reduced, in order to convince the country that Ministers were sincere in their professions of economy.—After some discussion, the papers were referred to a Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 7.

Lord King, on presenting some petitions on the subject of TITHES, stated that he had one from the county of Somerset, in which the petitioners declared that the present tythe system was pernicious, and that it prevented them from cultivating the land to the full extent it was capable of, and from giving employment to the poor. They said that the tithe was originally bestowed for other purposes than it was applied to at present—namely, one-third for the minister, one-third for the church, and one-third for the poor; and they concluded by saying that the system, as it now worked, was an effectual barrier

same duty on the sale of land. By these means there would be left a surplus revenue of 450,000*l.*

Mr. Ward could not but express the greatest surprise at the proposition of the Noble Lord; it was the boldest a Minister ever made. (Hear.) To tax the transfer of the funded property was a proposition which would create the greatest possible alarm and dismay. He should oppose the motion, as one in every way calculated to compromise public credit.—*Sir R. Peel* said, that the tax on the transfer of stock and property was objectionable upon every political ground, and its adoption would tarnish the fair fame of the country. He would resist the imposition of any tax on the transfer of funded property. (Loud Cheers.)—*Lord Althorp* said, that, in his apprehension, as funded property was entitled to protection as well as any other property, so it ought to be subject to participation in the public burthens.—*Mr. Bennett* approved of the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, particularly the tax of one-half per cent. on the transfer of funded property.—*Mr. Hunt* gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer credit for good intentions. The tax upon the fundholders he knew would prove satisfactory.—The Resolutions were put and carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 14.

The *Duke of Buckingham*, in advertising to the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he considered the intended duty on transfers of stock to be no other than a revolutionary measure.—*Earl Grey* stated in reply, that one of the great reasons which induced Government to propose this measure was, because they had heard a general cry for the imposition of a property-tax, to which, in time of peace, he had great objection, and which, by operating on parts of the community in great distress, would be most impolitic, and would tend to drive capital out of the country more than any other procedure. His Noble Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had had the opinion of the Governor of the Bank of England, who thought the tax might be imposed and collected without difficulty; notwithstanding which, looking to the general expression of public feeling on this subject, his Noble Friend had, under all the circumstances, resolved to forego not only the proposed duty on the transfer of funded, but also that on the transfer of landed property. It grieved him, however, to state, that in consequence they were compelled to give up the re-

duction of the duties on tobacco and glass.

Lord King, pursuant to notice, moved for returns of the non-resident incumbents on the different livings in England and Wales, distinguishing those who held under lay patrons.—*The Bishop of London* complained of the gross misrepresentations in circulation upon the subject of the revenues of the Church. He had said, upon a former occasion, that if the total revenues of the church were divided among the total number of its ministers, they would yield from 350*l.* to 360*l.* a year to each. He had upon that occasion, as he always felt bound to do upon all similar occasions, taken the account rather against than in favour of himself. He was now to state to the House, that if such a division of the revenues of the Church were made amongst the ministers of England and Wales, so poorly was the Establishment really provided, that it would not give 185*l.* a year to each clergyman.—*Earl Grey* said it was due to the heads of the Church to state, that he knew they were desirous of a general commutation of tithes. But there were difficulties in the way of such a measure; and another Bill for a composition of tithes had been proposed by the head of the Church Establishment. He had seen that Bill, and approved of it, and had also had a consultation with the Reverend Prelate at the Head of the church upon pluralities; and he found the Reverend Prelate imbued with the most liberal principles upon that subject. He should leave himself to introduce his propositions upon that subject to their Lordships. He was also enabled to state to their Lordships that it was in contemplation to abandon the practice of Commendams, by calling in certain preferments which had no cure of souls attached to them, and which were connected with those bishopricks which were in need of some addition to their salaries.—The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the *Marg. of Chandos* asked the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, whether it was true that *Mr. O'Connell* had pleaded guilty to the charges against him, on condition that the proceedings would, by a sort of compromise with the Irish Government, pass over.—*Mr. Stanley* said, that the Irish Government felt that it would be impossible for them, consistently with their own dignity as a Government, to enter into any negotiation implying the remotest compromise with the tra-

versers, or that might lead them to suppose that they would abate one inch. It was the unalterable determination of the law-officers in Ireland to follow up the present proceedings against Mr. O'Connell and his associates with the strictest rigour of the law. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion for receiving the Report of the Committee of Supply, *Lord Althorp* made known his intention of abandoning the tax on the transfer of the sale of stock and of land, and that he was therefore obliged to retain the duty on glass and tobacco.

Mr. Perceval moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to issue his royal proclamation appointing a day to be set apart for general fasting, national humility, and prayer to the Almighty for the relief and succour of the nation; also that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct that on that day collections should be made in all the churches for the benefit of the poor.—*Lord Althorp* submitted that the constitution of the country put the origin of these matters in the Crown, under the advice of the heads of the Church, and that they were much fitter to be discussed by them than in that House. He did not stand up to give a direct negative to the motion; but he felt himself called upon to move the previous question. The Hon. Mover did not press the question to a division.

Feb. 15. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* laid before the House certain papers relating to BUCKINGHAM PALACE, and to the supply of the furniture of WINDSOR CASTLE. The Noble Lord said, that the estimates of the works had been enormously exceeded. The original estimates had amounted to 496,000*l.* It appeared, however, by the accounts to Midsummer, 1830, that the amount of the sums expended up to that date was 576,353*l.* being an excess above the estimate of 76,000*l.*; the total yet to be provided for above the estimate was about 120,000*l.* The other papers which he had produced related to the recent purchases of furniture for Windsor

Castle. In this department the excess above the estimates, after making every deduction, was about 61,000*l.*—Several Members spoke in terms of strong indignation on this subject, which they termed a useless and scandalous waste of the public money. The motion for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the subject was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the GAME LAWS. The Noble Lord observed, that these laws, framed as they now were, had been productive of great mischief; he intended to do away with the necessity of having a qualification to kill game. He would allow any one, on payment of a license duty, to be qualified to kill game. He intended to allow the sale of game; but the dealers must be licensed. The mode in which he proposed to protect the land was by the law of trespass. After some discussion, the Bill was read a first time, and ordered for the second reading on the 18th inst.

Feb. 18. *Mr. D. Browne*, on presenting two petitions on the state of IRELAND, said, that unless relief was speedily provided, there would be 200,000 people in that country without food. (Hear.) He suggested that the sum of 200,000*l.* be advanced by the way of loan, and that Government should be guaranteed in the advance, and that the sum should be laid out in the promotion of public works.—*Mr. Stanley* said, that the Irish Government had been called upon to meet this distress; and his Majesty's Ministers were prepared to submit to the House a proposition that a large sum of money should, upon certain conditions and proper security, be advanced for the prosecution of public works in Ireland, and by that means provide her labouring poor with employment. (Cheers.)—*Sir R. Peel* said, the Irish landlords were dead to the common feelings of humanity, when they saw such misery around them, and made no exertion to relieve it.—*Mr. Ald. Wood* remarked, that the only remedy for relieving Ireland effectually, would be a system of poor laws.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Some tumultuous scenes have been exhibited in Paris, owing to the intemperate zeal of the old Bourbon partizans and the easily excited temperament of a Parisian mob. It appears that on St. Valentine's day, the anniversary of the assassination of the Duc

de Berri, the partizans of the exiled family got up a mass for the repose of that prince's soul, in the church of St. Germain l'Auxerois, (that church whence sounded the knell of the massacre of St. Bartholomew). After the service, lithographic portraits of the Duke de Bordeaux were distributed, and

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a figure of the child was crowned in the sacristy with a wreath of *fleurs-de-lis*; some of the assistants wore the cross of St. Louis, others the dress of the national guard, several wore the uniform of the military school of St. Cyr, and the greater number were ladies, and tradesmen of the ex-royal family. The populace having been informed of this piece of mummery, proceeded in the evening in a great body to the church, and demolished the windows of the curate's house, entered the sacred edifice, trampled upon the canopy and other decorations that had been provided for the ceremony, broke and kicked about the wax tapers, spilled the holy water, and committed other profanations; but though thus infuriated, they respected the magnificent fragments of art which the building contains, particularly the beautiful painted glass which abounds in the church, the paintings which adorned the walls, and which were actually removed across the square into the Louvre, to prevent their possible exposure to danger, and the curious Gothic portico of the front entrance: all which were spared on condition that the richly-adorned cross and *fleur-de-lis*, which surmounted the roof of the building, should be prostrated as a forfeited emblem. The National Guards were called out, and at length succeeded in clearing the church and its precincts of the angry multitude (who invoked imprecations upon the priests, Jesuits, Carlists, and congregationists), and took several of the offenders into custody. While a part of the mob was thus employed, another division crossed the river to the Archbishop's palace, broke the windows, and damaged the furniture. The National Guards here as elsewhere checked the riot, and restored tranquillity. It having been rumoured that other churches of the metropolis were marked out for visits from the populace, strong detachments of the citizen military were stationed in their vicinity, and secured them from profanation. On Tuesday morning, the mob revisited the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and the Archbishop's Palace, and in both continued their work of devastation. The populace assembled in great force, with the avowed purpose of pulling down many obnoxious places of worship; but owing to the vigilance of the military, they only succeeded in demolishing the *fleurs-de-lis* and other Bourbon emblems they could meet with, and this appears to have been connived at by the police. On Wednesday, the King appeared much in public. His popularity does not appear to have suffered.

The Government have, in compliance with the demands of the people, effaced the crosses and *fleur-de-lis* generally. They have published addresses to the people, calling on them to respect the public monuments. It appears that there was a simultaneous rising of the Carlists on that day

at Bordeaux. A number of persons have been arrested at Paris and Bordeaux in consequence of the riots. An order is issued for the arrest of the Archbishop at Paris.

The Duke de Nemours having been elected King of the Belgians in the Sitting of the National Congress at Brussels on the 3d. inst., the Belgian deputies have since had a public audience, and received the official answer of the King of the French, that he could not, under any circumstances, accept the Belgian crown for his son.

ITALY.

The choice of a Pope has fallen upon Cardinal Maura Cappellari, who has assumed the title of Gregory XVI. His Holiness was born at Belluria, the 18th of September, 1763. He is said to be an estimable man, and to be profoundly skilled in the Oriental languages. He was made a Cardinal in 1826, by Leo XII.

Italy has at length made an effort for the attainment of liberty. The flames of discontent, which had been long smouldering in that devoted country, stirred up by some recent oppressions of the Court of Modena, and of the Vice-legate of Bologna, have found vent in these two places. The movement at Bologna appears to have met with scarcely any resistance; but at Modena the people and the troops of the Grand Duke had engaged in conflict. The first impulse was given at the theatre, and in the presence of the Grand Duke, upon the evening of the 5th of February. M. Menotti jumped upon the stage, waved a tri-coloured flag, upon which *Vive la Liberté* was inscribed, which acting as a signal, the whole population flew to arms, and engaged in conflict with the troops of the garrison. The Vice-Legate took to flight: and the Grand Duke, after having ineffectually resisted the insurgents, retired to Mantua.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

In the sittings of the 25th of January, the Diet of Warsaw declared unanimously that the throne of Poland was vacant; and it seems that the Poles are unalterably resolved to make a stand, which will terminate in their emancipation or annihilation as a separate State. The Prince Czartoryski has accepted the office of President of the National Government.

Accounts from Berlin, dated the 10th February, contain the important information of the entry of the Russians into Poland, on the 2d and 3d instant, in three places—namely, Merez, Alexotin, and Prens. On the 5th, a division of Russians was at Sgackie, but no attempt at resistance had been made. The Warsaw papers of the 5th announce that the Cossacks had passed the frontier, at a point much nearer Warsaw, in the neighbourhood of Beyese-Sitewski, on the Bug, in Lithuania.

AUSTRALIA.

Various accounts have been received from this distant quarter of the globe, giving the most gloomy descriptions of the newly established settlement at Swan River, which accounts, we have reason to know, have been fabricated from feelings of jealousy, by the residents of Van Dieman's Land. We have just received a communication, dated Oct. 10, 1830, from a gentleman officially connected with the local government, which decidedly negatives the melancholy accounts transmitted at various times to England, although it may not probably realize the sanguine expectations which British adventurers have entertained. The following is a brief extract:—

“Of the Canning and Swan Rivers much has been said in England, and the reports against them greatly exaggerated. It is true the soil does not carry its loamy substance a great way from the river side; but the sand which joins it is productive of light crops, and I have no doubt will be found more profitable than is now expected. The Canning, from report, abounds more in good soil than the Swan. A party ex-

plored the other day across the mountains, about forty miles from the head of the Swan, and fell in with a large river, running S. E. The land as far as they traversed, (forty to sixty miles) was a rich loamy soil, and continued so as far as the eye could reach: a road to it could be made easily. Another party crossed from the head of the Canning, fell in with the same river, and give a similar description of it. However, to set all to rights, the Governor, with a large party of settlers and government men, has gone to decide the point, and if found correct, it will be the most fortunate circumstance that has yet occurred to us.

“With respect to settlers coming out, it will not do for persons to come wholly dependant on what they may make; they must have capital, and not bring any servants unless they can depend on them; the trash that have already made their appearance is enough to curse the country they left. They must also put to their account a sacrifice of comfort for a length of time. As for making a fortune to return it is almost ridiculous.”

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The administration of the *Marquis of Anglesea* in Ireland has obtained a lasting triumph. The plea of not guilty, has, by permission of the Irish Court of King's Bench, been withdrawn by Mr. O'Connell and his associates, to the first fourteen counts of the indictment against them for disobeying the proclamations; thus suffering judgment to go by default, and enabling the Crown to bring him up for sentence next term. The Attorney-General has entered a *nolle prosequi* upon the graver counts, for conspiracy to excite sedition, &c.

On the 28th Jan. the bankers, merchants, and traders of Dublin, presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, expressive of their confidence in his administration, and their determination to support the measures which may be necessary to restore the peace of the country, and preserve the integrity of the United Kingdom.

SHERIFFS FOR 1831.

Bedfords.—S. C. Whitbread, Cardington, esq.
Berks.—C. Eyston, East Hendred, esq.*
Bucks.—H. A. Uthwatt, Great Linford, esq.
Camb. & Hunt.—John Bendysbee, Kneeworth, esq.
Cheshire.—Sir T. S. M. Stanley, Hooton, bt.*
Cumberland.—J. Taylor, Dockray Hall, esq.
Cornwall.—J. H. Tremayne, Heligan, esq.
Derbyshire.—Sir C. H. Colville, Duffield, knt.
Devon.—Sir B. Palk Wrey, Tawatoek, bart.
Dorset.—The Hon. H. D. Damer, of Milton Abbey.

Essex.—William Davis, Leyton, esq.
Glouces.—Sir T. C. Boevey, Flaxley Abbey, bt.
Heref.—J. Arkwright, Hampton Court, esq.
Herts.—Aug. Smith, Ashlyns Hall, esq.
Kent.—Baden Powell, Speldhurst, esq.
Lancaster.—P. E. Towneley, Towneley, esq.*
Leic.—G. J. D. B. Danvers, Swithland, esq.
Lincoln.—H. B. Hickman, Thonnock House, esq.
Monmouth.—W. Hollis, Mounton, esq.
Norfolk.—John Augerstein, Weeting, esq.
Northampton.—B. Botfield, Norton Hall, esq.
Northumb.—G. Silvertop, [Minster Acres, esq.
Nottingham.—T. Moore, Ruddington, esq.
Oxfordsh.—Sir H. J. Lambert, Aston, bart.
Rutlands.—T. B. Reynardson, Essendine, esq.
Shropsh.—Sir E. J. Smythe, Acton Burnell Park, bart.*
Somerset.—T. S. Bailward, Horsington, esq.
Staffordshire.—T. Fitzherbert, Swinerton Park, esq.*
Southampton.—Sir H. J. Tichborne, Tichborne Park, bart.*
Suffolk.—John Read, Primrose-hill, Holbrook, esq.
Surrey.—H. Combe, Cobham Park, esq.
Sussex.—W. C. Mabbott, Uckfield, esq.
Warwickshire.—G. Laey, Charlecote, esq.
Wilts.—P. Methuen, Corsham House, esq.
Worcestershire.—O. Ricardo, Bromsberrow Place, esq.
Yorkshire.—Sir Henry Goodricke, Ribstone Hall, bart.

* Those marked thus (*) are Roman Catholics.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire.—E. H. Adams, Middleton Hall, esq.
Pembrokesh.—J. Mirehouse, Brownsiad, esq.
Cardigansh.—J. P. B. Chichester, Llanbadarn fawr, esq.
Glamorgan.—R. H. Jenkins, Lanharran, esq.
Breconshire.—F. Maitland, Garth, esq.
Radnorshire.—R. Duppa, Llanshay, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey.—Owen Owen, Llanfigael, esq.
Carnarvon.—R. Thomas, Coedhelen, esq.
Merioneth.—Hugh Lloyd, Cefnabodig, esq.
Montgomery.—R. M. Bonnor, Bodynfol, esq.
Denbighshire.—W. Jones, Gelligonan, esq.
Pfintshire.—Sir S. R. Glyane, Hawarden Castle, bart.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The following is an alphabetical list of Peers who are presumed to have the nomination or influence in the return of Members of the House of Commons, and whose interests will be affected by a sweeping Reform. The names of the places over which they exercise an influence, and the number of Members returned, are also given.

Armagh, Archb.—Armagh 1.
Anglesea—Anglesea 1; Carnarvon 1; Milbourn Port 1.
Anson—Litchfield 1.
Argyle—Ayr District 1.
Aylesbury—Great Bedwin 2; Marlborough 2.
Bandon—Bandon Bridge 1.
Bath—Bath 1; Weobly 2.
Bathurst—Cirencester 2.
Beaufort—Gloucester Co. 1; Monmouth Co. 1; Monmouth Town 1.
Bedford—Bedford Co. 1; Bedford Town 1; Tavistock 2.
Beverly—Beeralstone 2.
Bradford—Wenlock 1.
Bridgewater—Brackley 1.
Bristol—Bury St. Edmund's 1.
Bolingbroke—Wootton Bassett 1.
Brownlow—Clitheroe 1; Grantham 1.
Buccleugh—Edinburgh 1; Selkirk District 1.
Buckingham—Buckingham Co. 1; Buckingham Town 2; Saint Mawes 2.
Bulkeley—Beaumaris 2.
Bute—Bossiney 1; Cardiff 1.
Calendon—Old Sarum 2.
Carlisle—Morpeth 1.
Callhorpe—Bramber 1; Hindon 1.
Carrington—Buckingham Co. 1; Midhurst 2; Wendover 2.
Cawdor—Carmarthen Town 1.
Charleville—Carlow 1.
Cholmondeley—Castle Rising 1.
Clarendon—Wootton Bassett 1.
Cornwallis—Eye 2.
Curzon—Clitheroe 1.
Clinton—Ashburton 1.
Darlington—Durham Co. 1; Camelford 1; *Debester* 2; *Tregony* 2; *Winchelsea* 2.
De Clifford—Downpatrick 1; Kinsale 1.
De Dunstanville—Bodmin 2.
Derby—Lancaster Co. 1.
Devonshire—Derby Co. 1; Derby Town 1; Dungarvon 1; Knaresborough 2.
Donegal—Belfast 1.
Dorset—East Grinstead 2.
Downshire—Downshire 1.
Dundas—Richmond 2.
Egremont—Chichester 1; Shoreham 1.
Ely—Wexford 1.
Enniskillen—Enniskillen 1.
Exeter—Stamford 2.
Falmouth—Saint Michael 1.
Foley—Droitwich 1.
Fitzwilliam—Higham Ferrars 1; Malton 1; Peterborough 2; Yorkshire 1.
Galloway—Shannon District 1.
Grafton—Bury St. Edmund's 1; Thetford 1.
Grosvenor—Chester Town 2.
Gilford—Banbury 1.
Hardwicke—Ryegate 1.
Harewood—Northallerton 1.
Harrowby—Tiverton 2.
Hertford—Lisburn 1; Orford 2; Totness 2.
Hopetown—Stirling District 1.
Kintore—Banff District 1.
Lansdowne—Calne 2.
Lauderdale—Dunbar District 1.
Leeds—Helleston 2.
Londonderry—Down Co. 1.
Lonsdale—Cumberland 1; Westmorland 2; Appleby 1; Cockermouth 2; Haslemere 2.
Marlborough—Oxford Co. 1; Woodstock 1.
Middleton—Whitchurch 1.
Middleton—Newark 1.
Mount Edgcombe—Bossiney 1; Lostwithiel 2; Plympton 1.
Mulgrave—Scarborough 1.
Newcastle—Aldborough 2; Boroughbridge 2; Newark 1.
Norfolk—Arundel 1; Horsham 2; Shoreham 1; Steyning 2.
Northland—Dungannon 1.
Northumberland—Northumberland Co. 1; Launceston 2; Newport 2.
Northwick—Evesham 1.
Onslow—Guildford 2.
Orford—Lynn 1.
Ormond—Kilkenny Co. 1.
Pembroke—Wilton 2.
Petre—Thetford 1.
Portarlington—Portarlington 1.
Portland—Nottingham Co. 1.
Powis—Bishop's Castle 2; Ludlow 2; Montgomery Town 1.
Queensferry—Dumfries District 1.
Radnor—Downton 2; Salisbury 1.
Roden—Dundalk 1.
Rutland—Cambridge Town 2; Leicester Co. 1; Scarborough 1.
Saint Germain's—Liskeard 2; Saint Germain's Town 2.
Sandwich—Huntingdon Town 2.
Shaftesbury—Dorchester 1.
Shannon—Youghall 1.

Sydney—Whitechurch 1.
Somers—Hereford 1; Ryegate 1.
Thames—Appleby 1.
Townshend—Tamworth 1.
Warwick—Warwick 2.
Westmorland—Lyme Regis 2.
Yarborough—Lincoln Co. 1.
 Members returned through the nomination or influence of Peers . . . 196

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 2. A piece, in two acts, called *Married Lovers*, from the pen of Mr. Power,

was brought forward. It is an amusing production, and was loudly applauded.

Feb. 3. *The Romance of a Day*, a musical drama, by Planché, the music by Bishop, was produced, and most enthusiastically received.

Feb. 11. A piece, translated from the French of Deux Sergents, by M. D'Aubigny, called *Comrades and Friends*, was produced. The plot is an evident imitation of the story of Damon and Pythias. It was tolerably well received, notwithstanding the inconsistencies of the plot.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 15.—James Somerville Fownes, of Dinder-house, Somerset, and Lincoln's Inn, Esq. to use the name of Somerville only.—The Right Hon. Edward Venables Vernon, of Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire, Lord Archbp. of York, and his issue, to use the name of Harcourt only, instead of those of Venables-Vernon.—Earl Compton to use the surname of Douglas, before that of Compton; to use the designation of Kirkness; and bear the arms of Douglas in the second quarter.

Jan. 26.—The Duke of Sussex to be Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-park and St. James's-park.—The Right Hon. Robert Wilmot Horton to be Governor of Ceylon.

Jan. 31.—The Earl of Errol, and Earl Howe, to be of the Privy Council.

Feb. 1.—54th Foot—Lieut.-Col. John Reed to be Lieut.-Colonel.—68th Foot—Lieut.-Col. Thos. Barrow to be Lt.-Colonel.

Feb. 7.—Visc. Duncannon, Wm. Dacres Adams, and H. Dawkins, esqs. to be Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Feb. 8.—3d Dragoon Guards—Major Edm. Rich. Storey to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Capt. James Hadden to be Major.—52d Foot—Capt. Geo. Gawler to be Major.—68th Foot—Major John Cross, to be Lieut. Col.—70th Foot—Capt. J. F. Sweeney to be Major.—91st Foot—Capt. Cornwall Burne to be Major.—Unattached—To be Lieut.-Col. of Inf., Major Wm. Fraser.

Feb. 15.—50th Foot to be styled "The Queen's Own," instead of "the Duke of Clarence's regiment."—86th Foot—Capt. J. Stuart to be Major.—Garrisons—Col. Sir Arch. Christie to be Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle.—Royal Carmarthen Militia—Hon. G. Price Trevor to be Col.; Capt. Walter Price to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Beaumaris—Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Bletchingly—Sir W. Horne, Knt.
Bossiney—Hon. J. Stuart Wortley.
Dungannon—Hon. John James Knox.
Helleston—Sir S. J. Brooke Pechell, Bart.
Wexford (town)—Sir E. C. Dering, Bart.
Windsor—Right Hon. E. G. S. Stanley.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Cowan, esq. to be Alderman of Breadstreet Ward.

Michael Scales, esq. of Portsoken Ward.
 Rev. C. E. Chalkin, to be Master of Bletchingly Grammar School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. H. Bonney to be Archd. of Leicester.
 Rev. P. Fraser, Preb. in Lincoln Cath.
 Rev. J. Lowe, Preb. in York Cath.
 Rev. F. G. Burnaby, Barkston V. co. Leic.
 Rev. R. Cobb, Depting V. co. Kent.
 Rev. L. Cooper, Mablethorpe R. co. Linc.
 Rev. J. Dayman, Skelton R. co. Cumberland.
 Rev. J. G. Durham, Newport Pagnell V. co. Bucks.
 Rev. H. Fardell, Wisbech V. co. Cambridge.
 Rev. J. Gale, Corfe P. C. co. Somerset.
 Rev. N. W. Gibson, Ardwick Ch. Lanc.
 Rev. O. S. Harrison, Stawley R. Somerset.
 Rev. G. P. Hollis, Doddington R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. L. Luggar, Tregony V. co. Cornwall.
 Rev. H. Nicholls, Goodleigh R. Devon.
 Rev. W. Rees, Talbenney R. co. Pembroke.
 Rev. C. B. Sweet, Sampford Arundell V. co. Somerset.
 Rev. E. P. Thomas, Aberdore, co. Glamorg.
 Rev. G. D. Whitehead, Hainton V. co. Linc.
 Rev. C. S. Wood, Drayton Beauchamp R. co. Bucks.
 Rev. G. O. Miller, Chap. to Lord Crofton.
 Rev. J. Rudge, D.D. Chap. to D. of Sussex.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 21. At East Looe, the wife of the Rev. W. Farwell, Rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall, a son.—24. At Frinsbury, near Bath, the wife of Capt. Bill Festing, R.N.

a dau.—25. At Tenby, South Wales, the wife of Col. Masson Boyd, Bengal army, a son.—31. At Bath, the Right Hon. Spenoer Churchill, a dau.

SIR JOHN PERRING, BART.

Jan. 30. In Burton-crescent, aged 66, Sir John Perring, Bart. Alderman of London, a Commissioner for issuing Exchequer Bills, and F.S.A.

Sir John was the eldest son of Philip Perring, of Membland, co. Devon, Esq. by his wife Susanna, daughter, and eventually heiress of Richard Legassick, Esq.; and his family was of considerable antiquity in that county. He was elected Alderman for Broad-street Ward in 1798; served the office of Sheriff of London in 1800, and was elected Lord Mayor in 1803. At the general election in 1806 he was returned to Parliament for Romney; and, having lost his seat at the dissolution in 1807, he was a few years after elected for Hythe, which place he represented in three parliaments until 1830. He was raised to the dignity of a Baronet by patent dated Oct. 3, 1808.

Sir John was for many years an eminent merchant and banker in the City of London. Shortly after the panic in 1825, the banking-house in which he was a sleeping, but the monied partner, suspended its payments; and the demands of the creditors could not be satisfied without the sacrifice of Sir John's fine estates.

By his wife Dame Elizabeth, daughter of John Cowell, of Stratford, Esq. and who died Dec. 13, 1811, he has left issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Sir John Perring, his heir; 2. the Rev. Philip Perring, Rector of North Huish, Devonshire; he married in 1825, Frances-Mary, only daughter of Henry Roe, Esq.; 3. Elizabeth, married in 1822 to the Rev. John George Storie, Vicar of Camberwell; 4. Jane, and 5. Laura, both unmarried.

Sir John possessed many noble qualities: a high sense of honour and integrity; great kindness and benevolence of heart; and manners the most hospitable and obliging. His remains were interred on the 11th of February, in a vault beneath St. Pancras Church.

JOHN BAKER, ESQ.

At Canterbury, aged 76, John Baker, Esq. for many years one of the representatives of that city in Parliament.

This gentleman was a native of Canterbury, where his family have long resided; his father, George Baker, Esq. who was a respectable practitioner of medicine and surgery there, left him a considerable fortune; which he himself enlarged by marriage with Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Tattersall, Rector of St. Paul's Covent-garden, and sister to the late Rev. W. D. Tattersall, M.A. F.S.A. of whom we gave a memoir in our vol. xcix. pt. ii. p. 88.

Mr. Baker resided for a considerable time at Hawkhurst Lodge, in the Weald of Kent, a house built by his uncle, John Baker, Esq. who was receiver-general for the county. Whilst there resident, he became one of the greatest hop-planters in that district; he removed to St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, on establishing the Union Bank there.

In 1796, Mr. Baker became a candidate to represent his native city in Parliament. He started on what was called the independent interest, together with John Sawbridge, Esq. a Major in the East Kent Militia, and son of the London Alderman of that name. On this occasion Mr. Baker stood at the head of the poll, having no less than 774 votes, while his colleague had 744; but the election was declared void, on the petition of Sir J. Honeywood and Geo. Gipps, Esq. in consequence of the provisions of the Treating Act.

At the second election, which took place soon after, they again had a majority of votes, although not one public-house had been opened in their interest, nor a single cockade distributed. But a protest having been entered against their eligibility, another Committee of the House declared Sir John Honeywood and Mr. Gipps to be the sitting members.

In 1802 Mr. Baker once more became a candidate, and was returned in conjunction with the late Hon. Geo. Watson, uncle to the present Lord Sondes, without any opposition, a circumstance very unusual in the electioneering history of Canterbury. He was again returned at the general elections of 1806, 1807, and 1812, and retired at that of 1818. In politics he was always a consistent Whig.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Baker, it has been said, "was one of the handsomest men in England. Although he is now (1805) become corpulent, and makes use of spectacles, yet he is still considered one of the best gentlemen billiard players in this county. He excels still more at whist, being reckoned by some as equal to the late Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, in his best days."

Mr. Baker has left two sons and two daughters: 1. George Baker, Esq. of St. Stephen's, Canterbury, a barrister at law; he married in 1812 Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Very Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, Dean of Canterbury; 2. the Rev. John Baker, Vicar of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire, and of West Bourne, Sussex; he married his cousin Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Tattersall, Vicar of Harewood, Yorkshire, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains; 3. Elizabeth, mar-

ried 1st to the late Lieut.-Col. Taylor, and secondly, to Lieut.-Col. Munro, of the Royal Horse Artillery; and 4. Jane, unmarried.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SHANK.

Oct. 16. At Glasgow, Lieut.-General David Shank.

On the 4th June 1776 this officer was appointed Lieutenant in the Loyalists, under the Earl of Dunmore, in Virginia. He was present at the defence of Guyns Island, and other skirmishes; and served as a volunteer in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. In March 1777 he received a Lieutenantancy in the Queen's Rangers. He accompanied Gen. Howe's army into New Jersey; and was engaged in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, when out of twenty-one officers of that corps fourteen were killed and wounded. Lieut. Shank commanded the piquet of the regiment at the battle of Germantown, near Philadelphia, on the 4th October, and had the good fortune to check the column of the enemy that attacked the right of the army, for which he received the thanks of Major Wemyss, who at that time commanded the regiment. Lieut. Shank continued with the army on its retreat from Philadelphia, and was present at the battle of Monmouth. In October 1778 he succeeded to a company. After the siege of Charlestown he returned to New York with Sir Henry Clinton, and was engaged in the skirmish at Springfield.

In August 1779 Capt. Shank was selected by Lieut.-Col. Simcoe to command a troop of dragoons, and he afterwards commanded the cavalry of the Queen's Rangers in the expedition to Virginia, during which he was most actively employed, particularly in a severe action at Spencer's Ordinary.

At the close of the war Capt. Shank returned home, and in Oct. 1783, the corps being disbanded, was placed on half pay, on which he continued, till 1791. His friend Col. Simcoe being then appointed Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, with leave to raise a small corps of 400 rank and file, he was appointed senior officer, and left, under the patronage of the Marquis of Buckingham, to raise the men in England, which having accomplished, this corps had leave to take again the name of the Queen's Rangers, were equipped as a light infantry corps, and embarked for Canada in April 1792. He received the brevet of Major 1st March 1794. Major-Gen. Simcoe, on his return to Europe, left Major Shank in command of the

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troops in Upper Canada, in the summer of 1796. He received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1798, and in April the Lieut.-Colonelcy of his regiment. He returned to England in 1799.

From that time he continued at home, in the expectation of employment under Gen. Simcoe, until, at the peace of Amiens, the Queen's Rangers were reduced. On the 3d Sept. 1803 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the Canadian Fencibles. He received the rank of Colonel in 1808, of Major-Gen. 1811, and Lieut.-General 1821.

CAPT. RICHARDS, R. N.

Dec. 27. In Paddington-street, Marylebone, aged 70, John Richards, Esq. K.C. a Captain in the Royal Navy.

Capt. Richards entered the navy in Oct. 1775, under the patronage of Capt. (afterwards Sir Charles) Thompson; and was a Midshipman on board the Alcide 74, commanded by that gallant officer, in the several actions with the Comte de Grasse, off Martinique, the Chesapeake, and St. Kitt's, in 1781 and 1782. He was also present at the defeat and capture of the same celebrated French Admiral, on the memorable 12th April, 1782. The Alcide returned to England in June, 1783; and from that time until Feb. 1786, Mr. Richards was attached to the Triumph 74, the guardship at Portsmouth. During the Spanish armament he again served with Capt. Thompson, in the Elephant 74. His commission as a Lieutenant was dated Nov. 15, 1790.

Lieutenant Richards was appointed to the Barfleur 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Faulknor, April 2, 1791. After the breaking up of the fleet which had been equipped in consequence of the dispute with Russia, he successively joined the Falcon sloop and Assurance 44, Capts. Jas Bissett and V. C. Berkeley, under whom he was principally employed at the Leeward Islands; he thence returned home in the summer of 1794, as first of the Asia 64, Capt. John Brown. He had previously shared the severe duty required in operations against Martinique, during which he served on shore, in the seamen's battery, with 100 of his crew under his command.

His next appointments were to the Fury sloop, employed in Channel service; and May 15, 1795, to the Alfred 74. The latter formed one of the fleet which sailed from St. Helen's, under Rear-Adm. Christian, in Nov. 1795; but she was twice obliged to put back in stress of weather, the latter time dismantled. After refitting at Portsmouth,

she was placed under the orders of Vice-Adm. Cornwallis, with whom she finally took her departure for the West Indies, Feb. 29, 1796, and within a few days she captured *la Favorite*, French national ship of 22 guns, and re-took two of the convoy, which had been dispersed by a heavy gale.

On her arrival at Barbadoes, the *Alfred* joined the expedition then about to sail against St. Lucia; and after assisting at the reduction of that island, she proceeded to Jamaica. On her way thither she captured *la Renommée*, French frigate, of 44 guns and 320 men; of which Lieut. Richards was appointed acting Captain by Capt. Drury, who accompanied his report to Commodore Duckworth with very strong recommendations for his further advancement. He was, notwithstanding, ordered to resume his former station; in which he continued for two years longer; acting as Captain during the absence of Capt. Drury, in June, 1796; assisting at the reduction of Trinidad, in Feb. 1797; and again acting as Captain for Capt. Totty, in April that year.

On the 16th Feb. 1798, Lieut. Richards volunteered to head the *Alfred's* boats in an attack upon a French corvette, which had been sent to reconnoitre the *Saintes*, and when chased from thence had succeeded in getting within range of the batteries at *Basseferre*, leaving the British ship becalmed some distance in the offing. Observing that the greater part of the enemy's crew were employed in towing, he shoved off in a fast rowing gig, dashed alongside, and boarded her without waiting for any support. The Frenchmen who remained on board were fortunately so surprised at his audacity, and intimidated by the approach of other boats, that they ran below, and were secured under hatches without making any resistance. The prize proved to be *le Scipio*, of 20 guns.

We next find Lieut. Richards in the *Queen Charlotte*, a first rate, bearing the flag of his early patron, Sir Charles Thompson; after whose demise (March 17, 1799), he proceeded with Rear-Adm. Whithed to the Mediterranean station, and was there promoted into the *Cou rageuse* sloop, stationed as a receiving ship at Port Mahon. This appointment was confirmed by the Admiralty, Dec. 26, 1799.

On the 20th June, 1800, Capt. Richards received an order to act as Captain of the *Culloden* 74, which he brought home in a very leaky condition. His next appointment was to *la Victorieuse* 9 guns; and in that vessel he went

back to the Mediterranean with despatches for the commander-in-chief, whom he rejoined in Marmorice bay, Jan. 7, 1801. During the Egyptian campaign *la Victorieuse* was principally employed in blockading Alexandria, off which port she captured several vessels laden with supplies for the French army. Capt. Richards likewise assisted at the reduction of Marabout Castle, which was situated about seven or eight miles from that place, and protected one of the entrances of the western harbour. For his gallantry on this occasion he was presented with a gold snuff box and shawl by the Capitan Pacha, and several other articles of value by different Turkish commanders.

About the same period, the *Peterel* sloop and *la Victorieuse* having driven a French transport brig on shore, their boats, which were sent to save the enemy from being murdered by the Arabs, were, with one exception, stove during a sudden gale, and their crews consequently exposed to very great danger. At this trying moment the commander of *la Victorieuse* ordered two spare topmasts to be battened together, and boats' masts stepped in the fid-holes; by which means the raft, having one man on it, was sailed on shore, and every person, both English and French, rescued from destruction. On the 21st August, 1801, the western bogose having been discovered and accurately surveyed, *la Victorieuse* entered the port of Alexandria in company with three other British and the same number of Ottoman sloops, for the purpose of supporting the left flank of the troops under Major-Gen. Coote, in an attack upon the French posts. On this occasion the combined squadron was led by Capt. Richards, under the immediate orders of Capt. the Hon. Alex. Cochrane, then on board *la Victorieuse*. At the conclusion of the campaign, Capt. Richards was presented with a Turkish gold medal, in common with his brother officers. He afterwards visited Cyprus, Smyrna, and Constantinople, where he was invested with a pelisse by order of the Grand Seigneur. He subsequently proceeded to Athens, Zante, Malta, Palermo, Cagliari, Marseilles, Lisbon, Ceuta, and Tangiers.

In Nov. 1802, *la Victorieuse* made a second trip to the Bosphorus, for the purpose of landing Mirza Aboo Talib Khan, a distinguished Persian traveller, who had long been resident in London, and a narrative of whose travels, written by himself and translated by the Hon. East India Company's Professor of Oriental Languages, was published in 1810.

Capt. Richards's next appointment was, July 1, 1804, to the *Broderscarp* sloop, stationed as a guardship in *Whitstable Bay*, where he continued until Oct. 1805. During that period he detained and made prize of a neutral ship, with a valuable cargo of hemp and tallow, bound to a French port. On the 18th Sept. 1806, he commissioned the *Forester*, a new brig of the largest class, in which he was employed escorting the trade to and from the Baltic, and occasionally cruising on the coast of Holland.

In June, 1808, he was entrusted with the command of a small squadron stationed off *Goree*; and soon after sailed from *Spithead*, with 500,000 dollars on board for the use of the Spanish patriots, and seven sail of transports; two, laden with ordnance stores, he left at *Corunna*, and the others, with provisions, he conducted to the West Indies. At *Barbadoes* he joined Sir Alex. Cochrane, by whom he was successively employed in the blockade of *Martinique* and *Guadeloupe*. In June, 1809, he removed, at *Antigua*, to the *Abercrombie 74*; but on Aug. 31 following, he left her in consequence of having been promoted to post rank, and appointed by the Admiralty to the *Cyclops 28*. He returned home by *Halifax*, and was allowed the expenses of his passage from thence to England in a packet.

LIEUT.-COL. TWIGG.

Dec. 17. In *Kenton-street*, *Brunswick-square*, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Twigg.

Having served a twelvemonth in the *Suffolk Fencibles*, this officer was appointed in 1795 Lieutenant in the 6th West India regiment, with the skeleton of which he proceeded to *Martinique* and *Domingo*, at which latter place the mortality of the officers was so great, that those of the 6th were appointed to do duty with other corps. Lieut. T. having narrowly escaped from repeated attacks of fever, was sent home invalided. At the close of 1798 he exchanged to the 4th foot, in which he purchased a Captaincy in 1800. He was then appointed on the staff of the Lieut.-Governor of *Portsmouth*, where he remained until 1802; when, to avoid reduction, he exchanged into the 60th foot, the 6th battalion of which he joined in *Jamaica*. In 1805 he was appointed to the staff as Major of Brigade, and attached to Major-Gen. Carmichael, to whom he shortly after became military secretary. He was appointed to a Captaincy in the 54th foot Jan. 19, 1809; and in June that year he accompanied the Major-General in the expedition to *Domingo*; he was sent with the summons, and to

settle the basis of capitulation; and on the reduction of the island, brought home the despatches.

In 1810 he returned to *Jamaica*; joined, and did duty with his regiment, until it was ordered home in 1811. He was then, by Lieut.-Gen. Morrison, selected to remain, and take the command of the 5th West India regiment, in consequence of the illness of its Major; on whose death he succeeded to the vacant Majority, July, 9, 1812, having received that rank by brevet Jan. 19 preceding. He continued in the West Indies until obliged, from ill health, to return to England.

In Nov. 1814 he embarked with his regiment in the expedition against *New Orleans*, and commanded it in the attack on the American lines, January 8, 1815. He afterwards proceeded with the regiment to *Jamaica*, and after some further service returned to England. He was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel by brevet 1816, of *York Chasseurs* 1817, and of the 9th veteran battalion 1819.

CAPTAIN KIPLING.

Dec. 2. At *Barnard Castle*, Captain Robert Kipling, late of the 43d light infantry.

He enlisted into that regiment as a private in 1779, having previously served three years in the *Durham militia*. He was with the regiment at the battle of *Bunker's Hill*, and through the whole of the ten years' American War. Having by his merits raised himself to the rank of Captain, he was allowed to sell his commission; but was appointed, at his wish, extra recruiting officer, which service he performed for many years.

On his retirement, he received a sword with the following inscription on the blade and on the scabbard—"To Capt. Robert Kipling, this sword is presented by his brother officers as a small token of their sincere regard, and of the high sense they entertain of his meritorious services during a period of thirty-five years, in the different ranks of Private, Corporal, Serjeant, Serjeant-Major, Adjutant, Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain, in His Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry regiment."

THE COUNTESS DE GENLIS.

Dec. 31. At *Paris*, aged 84, the Countess de Genlis.

This extraordinary woman, who during the greater part of a century had excited so much attention, both as a politician and a savante, published a few years ago an autobiography, of which a translation, in eight volumes,

was published in England in 1825, and from which the substance of the present article will be principally derived.

Her paternal name was St. Aubin, and she was born near Autun. She inherited no fortune; but being of a noble family, was received at the age of four years as Canoness of the noble Chapter of Aix; and after that time was called *La Comtesse de Lancy*. As she grew up she was distinguished for her general talents and accomplishments (and especially that of music, playing exquisitely on the harp, which was then a rare accomplishment) and a handsome person. These qualifications soon obtained her admission into the best society. She had also many admirers; but chance appeared to decide her lot in marriage. A letter which she had written to one of her acquaintances fell into the hands of the Count de Genlis, a young nobleman of considerable fortune and a good family, who was so charmed with the style that he aspired to acquaintance with, and afterwards became the husband of the fair writer, when she was only in the seventeenth year of her age. By means of this union Madame de Genlis had access to the family of the Duke of Orleans, whose son, then Duke de Chartres, had a rising family, which he determined to place under her care for their instruction; this scheme was put in practice in 1782. Meantime the Count de Genlis had accompanied General Lafayette to assist the Americans in their war against England; and shortly afterwards reports became prevalent relative to an alleged liaison between Madame de Genlis and the Duke de Chartres; which was subsequently strengthened into a general belief by the mysterious appearance of an adopted daughter, afterwards known by the name of Pamela. This foundling was educated with the children of the Duke, and experienced all the care of the most affectionate mother from the Countess de Genlis, who in her own Memoirs gives, notwithstanding the calumny we have alluded to, a very distinct account of the birth of this girl, who was subsequently married to the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and is now the wife of Mr. Pitcairn. She states that she was the daughter of a gentleman of high rank named Seymour, who married a low-born woman, and went off with her to Newfoundland, where he died; that then his wife returned with her infant to England, but his family refusing to acknowledge her, she was reduced to great distress, and laboured for her maintenance. A Mr. Forth was com-

missioned by the then Duke of Orleans

to send over a young English girl to converse with his children, so that they might become acquainted with the language. Pamela was selected, and Madame de Genlis became much attached to her, and adopted her as her daughter. There was a sufficient quantity of enthusiasm about the Countess to render such a step on her part perfectly natural, and easily to be accounted for.

It was during her engagement as preceptress of the Duke de Chartres's children that Madame de Genlis began her career as a writer, by works of education, which were soon found in the hand of all fashionable mothers of families. "The Theatre of Education," "Adela and Theodore," "The Tales of the Castle," and the "Annals of Virtue," of the Countess de Genlis, were among the most popular and most excellent works ever produced of their kind. But Madame de Genlis's ambition was not to be satisfied by the production of works on education merely; and the Parisians were astonished to see a religious work proceed from the Palais Royal, the object of which was to prove that religion is the basis of all happiness and all philosophy. This work was, however, properly speaking, only edited by the accomplished Countess, and the Abbés Lamourette and Gouehat had contributed largely to the materials.

The warmest admirers of Madame de Genlis must, however, acknowledge that her religion savoured too much of the French school, to be considered perfectly pure either in principle or action.

In 1791 she resigned the situation of governess of the Duke of Orleans' children, but she shortly after resumed it, in consequence of Mademoiselle d'Orleans being dangerously ill. She, however, stipulated that she should immediately depart for England with her pupil. Accordingly, in October 1791, she visited this country, and resided three months at Bath, nine months at Bury St. Edmund's, and made a tour through various parts of the kingdom. In the history of her own life, which we have before alluded to, she makes many severe strictures on the thoughts and actions of the English nation.

In September 1792, in order that Mademoiselle d'Orleans should not be included in the decree of the National Convention against emigrants, Madame de Genlis hastily returned to Paris, and resigned her charge; but as on the following day, she and her charge were declared to be emigrants, and were ordered to quit France without delay, she had determined to return again to England, when the Duke of Orleans em-

treated her to accompany his daughter to Tournay, and stay till he could engage a proper person to take the place of governess. To this Madame de Genlis consented; and as circumstances prevented the Duke of Orleans from procuring another governess for his daughter, she retained the situation.

When the Austrians reconquered Flanders, Madame de Genlis withdrew with her pupil to Switzerland, and wished to settle at Zug, where they were joined by the Duke de Chartres, who always retained an affection, amounting to veneration, for his governess; but the magistrates of the town would not permit their stay; and General Montesquieu, who had emigrated to Bremgarten, provided for these exiled and wandering females an asylum in the Convent of St. Clair. The Princess of Orleans shortly after quitted Madame de Genlis, and went to reside under the care of her aunt, the Princess of Conti, who at that period resided at Friburgh.

Madame de Genlis herself quitted the Convent of St. Clair in May 1794, and went to Altona, whence she removed to Hamburg. There a Monsieur Revoral attacked her with her own weapons—wit and humour, but she defended herself bravely. She next retired to a farm-house at Silk, in Holstein, where she wrote her works entitled “The Knight of the Swan,” “Rash Vows,” “The Rival Mothers,” and “The Little Emigrants.” She also published “A Refutation” of the calumnies which had been heaped upon her for her conduct during the Revolution.

In the year 1800, Madame de Genlis obtained leave to return to France, and Napoleon gave her apartments in the Arsenal, and a pension. Since that period her pen has been constantly active; her works are as numerous as those of Voltaire. The “Theatre of Education” is considered much the best of them; all, however, are written in a very graceful style, with much ingenuity, and display an active mind and an elegant fancy.

Ever since the return of Louis-Philippe of Orleans (the present King) to France, after the restoration of the Bourbons, great kindness has been shown to this accomplished writer by his family, up to the last moment of her life. For two days previous to her death she had, as usual, been occupied with her literary and other labours until a late hour. Up to twelve at night, she was dictating to her attendant, after which she commenced arranging a letter to the King. Scarcely a day passed

in which some of the royal family did not give her some token of kind remembrance. To a letter, offering for her acceptance splendid apartments in the palace of the Tuilleries, where the present reigning family of France are expected in a short time to take up their own abode, the Countess was engaged in writing a grateful denial, and her reasons for it, to his Majesty, until nearly three o'clock in the morning of her decease. At that hour she was put to bed, and at ten o'clock she was found a corpse. The wife of General Gerard was her grand-daughter, and was in her house when it was made known that the distinguished lady was no more.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, ESQ.

Nov. 29. In Upper Woburn-place, James Humphreys, Esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn; author of “Observations on the English Laws of Real Property.”

He was a native of Montgomeryshire, and was introduced to the study of the law as an articled clerk to the late Mr. Richard Yeomans of Worcester. At an early age, however, he relinquished that branch of the profession, entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and became a pupil of Mr. Butler, who was even then a conveyancer of considerable celebrity. After Mr. Humphreys had himself commenced practice, he obtained a respectable business, derived mostly from the West of England and Wales; but he was seldom employed in large London transactions, nor did he ever, for extent of practice, rank in the first class of conveyancers. From his first arrival in town he professed the most “liberal” opinions; and was intimate with many of the popular leaders, from Fox and Romilly down to Clifford and Horne Tooke. He was also a member of the Fox Club, and of Brookes's.

It is not ascertained what credit is due to the assertion that his famous work was originally undertaken at the suggestion of Fox; but the plan of it was certainly conceived many years before its completion. Its publication took place in 1826; and the public attention was speedily attracted to it by an article in the Quarterly Review from the pen of his old master, Mr. Butler. A long and acrimonious controversy ensued; in the course of which Mr. Humphreys published his “Letter to Sir Edward Sugden,” and a “Letter to the Editor of the Jurist.” The main particulars of the controversy will be found in the first volume of “The Law Magazine,”—from the last number of which publication we glean the facts

related in the present article. The excessive interest which Mr. Humphreys took in the dispute may be judged from the fact that, not content with Baron Falck's assurance that the Code of the Netherlands was not in operation when he wrote, he actually hurried over to the continent to ascertain the truth by personal inquiry of M. Von Maanen. Mr. Humphreys was the writer of the article "Devise," in the Supplement to Viner's Abridgment; and he delivered a limited number of lectures at the London University. At the height of his fame it was proposed to call him and Mr. Butler to the Bench of Lincoln's Inn; an honour seldom, if ever, conferred on a stuff-gown conveyancer. The motion originated, it is believed, with Lord Brougham and Sir Thomas Denman; and was opposed, and eventually thrown out, by Sir Edward Sugden and the present Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Humphreys' equability of temper, varied knowledge, and fund of anecdote, made him extremely popular in society; and he had considerable taste in architecture and sculpture.

HENRY MACKENZIE, Esq.

Jan. 14. At Edinburgh, aged 85, Henry Mackenzie, Esq. author of "The Man of Feeling."

He was the son of Dr. Joshua Mackenzie; and after receiving a liberal education, devoted himself to the law, and in 1766 became an attorney in the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh. Ultimately his practice in that court produced him about 800*l.* a year; he became comptroller-general of taxes for Scotland, with a salary of 600*l.* a year, and altogether his annual income was upwards of 2000*l.* He married in 1767 Miss Pennel Grant, daughter of Sir James Grant, of Grant, by whom he had a family of eleven children.

When very young, Mr. Mackenzie was the author of numerous little pieces in verse; and, though of a kind and gentle temper, the credit which he enjoyed for wit induced him occasionally to attempt the satiric strain. It was, however, in tenderness and simplicity—in the plaintive tone of the elegy—in that charming freshness of imagery which belongs to the pastoral, that he was seen to most advantage. He next aspired to the sentimental and pathetic novel; and, in 1768 or 1769, in his hours of relaxation from professional employment, he wrote, what has generally been considered his masterpiece, *The Man of Feeling*. At first the booksellers declined its publication, even as a gratuitous offering;

but difficulties were at length surmounted—the book appeared anonymously—and the warmest enthusiasm was excited in its favour. The ladies of Edinburgh, like those of Paris on the appearance of *La Nouvelle Héloïse*, all fancied themselves with the author. But the writer was unknown; and a Mr. Eccles, a young Irish clergyman, was desirous of appropriating the fame to himself. He accordingly was at the pains of transcribing the entire work, and of marking the manuscript with erasures and interlineations, to give it the air of that copy in which the author had wrought the last polish on his piece before sending it to the press. Of course this gross attempt at deception was not long successful. *The Man of Feeling* was published in 1771; and the éclat with which its real author was received, when known, induced him, in the same, or following year, to adventure the publication of a poem entitled *The Pursuit of Happiness*.

Mr. Mackenzie's next production was *The Man of the World*; a sort of second part of *The Man of Feeling*, but, like most second parts, inferior to its predecessor. Dr. Johnson, despising and abhorring the fashionable whine of sensibility, treated the work with more asperity than it deserved.

Julia de Roubigné, a novel, in the epistolary form, was the last work of this class from the pen of Mr. Mackenzie. It is extremely elegant, tender, and affecting; but its pathos has a cast of sickliness, and the mournful nature of the catastrophe produces a sensation more painful than pleasing on the mind of the reader.

In 1773 Mr. Mackenzie produced a tragedy under the title of *The Prince of Tunis*, which, with Mrs. Yates as its heroine, was performed with applause for six nights at the Edinburgh Theatre. Of three other dramatic pieces by Mr. Mackenzie, the next was *The Shipwreck, or Fatal Curiosity*. This was an alteration and amplification of Lillo's tragedy of *Fatal Curiosity*, suggested by a perusal of Mr. Harris's *Philological Essays*, then recently published. Some new characters were introduced with the view of exciting more sympathy with the calamities of the Wilmot family. Rather unfortunately, Mr. Coleman had about the same time taken a fancy to alter Lillo's play. His production was brought out at the Haymarket, in 1782; and Mr. Mackenzie's at Covent-Garden, in 1783 or 1784. *The Force of Fashion*, a comedy, by Mr. Mackenzie, was acted one night at Covent-Garden Theatre, in 1789; but, from its failure, it was never

printed. The *White Hypocrite*, another unsuccessful comedy by Mr. Mackenzie, was produced at Covent Garden in the season of 1788-9.

Some years afterwards he and a few of his friends, mostly lawyers, who used to meet occasionally at a tavern kept by M. Bayll, a Frenchman, projected the publication of a series of papers on morals, manners, taste, and literature, similar to those of the *Spectator*. The society, originally designated the *Tabernacle*, but afterwards the *Mirror Club*, consisted of Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Craig, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Bannatyne, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Solicitor-General Blair, Mr. George Home, and Mr. George Ogilvie; several of whom afterwards became Judges in the supreme Courts of Scotland. Of these, Mr. now Sir William Bannatyne, a venerable and accomplished gentleman of the old school, is the only survivor. Their scheme was speedily carried into effect; and the papers, under the title of the *Mirror*, of which Mr. Mackenzie was the editor, were published in weekly numbers, at the price of three pence per folio sheet. The sale never reached beyond three or four hundred in single papers; but the succession of the numbers were no sooner closed, than the whole, with the names of the respective authors, were republished in three duodecimo volumes. The writers sold the copy-right; out of the produce of which they presented a donation of 100*l.* to the Orphan Hospital, and purchased a hoghead of claret for the use of the Club.

To the *Mirror* succeeded the *Lounger*, a periodical of a similar character, and equally successful. Mr. Mackenzie was the chief and most valuable contributor to each of these works.

On the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. Mackenzie became one of its members; and, amongst the papers with which he enriched the volumes of its *Transactions*, are, an elegant tribute to the memory of his friend Judge Abercromby, and a *Memoir* on German Tragedy. For this memoir he had procured the materials through the medium of a French work; but desiring afterwards to enjoy the native beauties of German poetry, he took lessons in German from Dr. Okely, who was at that time studying medicine in Edinburgh. The fruits of his attention to German literature appeared further in the year 1791, in a small volume of translations of two or three dramatic pieces. In 1793, Mr. Mackenzie edited a quarto volume of "Poems by the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Blacklock, together with an

Essay on the Education of the Blind," &c. In political literature he was the author of a *Review of the Proceedings of the Parliament* which met first in the year 1784, and of a series of Letters under the signature of Brutus. In all those exertions which, during the war of the French revolution, were found necessary to support the government and preserve the peace of the country, no person was more honourably or more usefully zealous.

Mr. Mackenzie was remarkably fond of rural diversions, of fowling, hunting, and fishing. In private life his conversation was ever the charm and the pride of society.

THOMAS DAVISON, ESQ.

Dec. 28. In Bedford-row, aged 65, Thomas Davison, Esq. the eminent printer, of Lombard-street, Whitefriars.

Mr. Davison was a native of Durham, and was brought up as a printer. About forty years ago he commenced business in the metropolis; and by his talents and perseverance greatly contributed to the rapid improvement made in the typographic art during his time. The beauty and singular correctness of his works soon obtained for him a connection with Mr. Murray, Messrs Longman, and Co., and most of the successful publishers of the day. His skill in the manufacture, and especially in the drying of inks, a secret of which he had for some time the exclusive possession, greatly aided him in holding so distinguished a rank among his competitors. Out of many others we may select as specimens of his art Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, the new Edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, innumerable editions of Lord Byron's works, Roger's *Italy*, &c. &c. These works, by their great accuracy and elegance, will carry down the name of Davison to posterity, amongst the most eminent of the English typographers.

In private life Mr. Davison was highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends, to whom his easy and agreeable manners made him always welcome; and those who have had the pleasure of hearing him sing, will never forget his exquisite taste, or the sweetness of a voice which retained to the last all the compass and freshness of that of a young man. To his social qualities was added a generosity not often exceeded, careless of self and prompt in answering every call of friendship or distress. His death will, therefore, be truly lamented, and his memory long fondly cherished, not only by his family, but by a wide and respectable acquaintance.

RICHARD CLARK, Esq. F.S.A.

At Chertsey. in hi. 93d year, Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of London, Treasurer of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and B-blem; Vice-President of the Hospital for Small Pox and Vaccination; of the London Dispensary, Spitalfields; the City Dispensary, Grocers' Hall-court; the Rupture Society; the City of London School, Aldgate, &c.

Mr. Clark was born and baptised in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, in March 1739; and among his earliest recollections was that of having been present at the execution of Lord Lovat in 1746. He was brought up to the profession of a solicitor, in which he attained to a very considerable practice. He was elected Alderman of the Ward of Bread-street in 1776. (on the resignation of Ben). Hopkins, Esq., who had been elected Chamberlain); and served the office of Sheriff in 1777. In 1781 he was a candidate for a seat in Parliament for the City, then vacant by the death of Alderman Kirkman; he was opposed by Sir Watkin Lewis, then Lord Mayor, who was successful by a majority of 2685 to 2387. In 1783 Mr. Alderman Clark was elected Treasurer of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and B-blem, which office he retained until his death. In 1784 he was elected Lord Mayor; and on the 19th of May 1785, during his Mayoralty, he was elected President of Christ's Hospital, on the resignation of Alderman Alsop. This post was resigned on his becoming Chamberlain, and was subsequently filled by the late Sir William Curtis. At the close of his mayoralty, he received the unanimous thanks of his brethren, "for his constant attention to the duties of his office, and to the rights of his fellow-citizens; for supporting the honour and dignity of the corporation; and for the wise, steady, and firm administration of public justice, during the whole course of his mayoralty."

On the death of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Clark was, by the almost unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens, elected Chamberlain of London, in January 1798, and in consequence resigned his scarlet gown. On every Midsummer-day since that period he has had the satisfaction of receiving the unanimous suffrages of the livery of London; and his unwearied attention to the duties of the office, his general complacency of manners, and the judgment and good taste with which he addressed either the juvenile freemen on their admission, or the distinguished characters to whom the City from time to time presented *their public thanks*, have ever elicited

the admiration, and conciliated the affection, of all the numerous individuals who witnessed his faithful and protracted services.

Mr. Clark was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1785. He had a taste for literary company and literary anecdotes; of which we have proof in the following interesting passage, which we have been allowed to copy from his own manuscript in the invaluable album belonging to Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution:—

"It was Mr. Clark's good fortune, at about the age of fifteen, to have been introduced by Sir John Hawkins to the acquaintance of Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose friendship he enjoyed to the last year of his life. By the Doctor's invitation he attended his evening parties at the Mitre Tavern in Fleet-street, where, among other literary characters, were Dr. Percy afterwards Bishop of Dromore, Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Hawkesworth, &c.; a substantial supper was served up at eight o'clock, and the party seldom separated till a late hour; and Mr. Clark recollects that at an early period of the morning he with one of the party accompanied the Doctor to his house, where he found Mrs. Williams, then blind, who was prepared to give them tea—which she made and poured out with a degree of elegance. Frequently has Mr. Clark visited this great and good man at his house, and met him often at dinner parties; and the last time he enjoyed the company of this great and good man was at the Essex Head Club, of which, by the Doctor's invitation, he became a member.

"Mr. Clark's occasional retirement, when his public duties will permit, is the Porch House at Chertsey, Surrey, the last residence of that excellent poet and good man Abraham Cowley.

"R. C. 12 Feb. 1824."

Of Mr. Clark's residence we find the following description in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey:—"In Guildford-street (Chertsey) is the house which Cowley the poet made his residence, and where he died. It is now the property and residence of Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of London, who has built some additional rooms, but has religiously preserved all the old ones and the staircase, the banisters of which are of solid oak, rather rudely ornamented. One of the bedchambers is wainscoted with oak in panels. His study was a small closet. It obtained the name of the Porch House from a porch which projected considerably into the street, to the inconvenience of the passengers; Mr. Clark has removed this

porch, and on the outside of the room in which Cowley died has placed the following inscription:—"The porch of this house, which projected ten feet into the highway, was taken down in the year 1786, for the safety and accommodation of the public.—'Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue.'" A folio plate of this house, in its original state, was published by Barrow. A plate containing both back and front views was contributed by Mr. Clark to Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, as was a folio engraving, by Basire, of a portrait of Cowley at the age of twenty, from the original in his possession, considered curious as an early specimen of crayon painting.

"At the end of the town, going to the bridge, (it is mentioned in another page,) were two small almshouses; some few years back Mr. Clark removed them, with consent of the parish, to the end of Guildford-street, where he built two neat, substantial brick tenements. The parish has since added four more, two on each side of the building, and which being one story high, form two wings."

In the same work, under the parish of St. Thomas in Southwark, it is remarked that "the history of the two famous hospitals will comprise that of the parish, the whole of which, except what belongs to Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of London, is the property of the two foundations."

The first volume of "Anecdotes," by Miss Lætitia Matilda Hawkins, is dedicated to Mr. Clark, "because," she tells him, "you are the oldest friend of my family, and because you will be found largely a contributor to the amusement of the reader. I flatter myself that I shall deserve the reader's thanks for rescuing part of the stores of your retentive memory from waste, since I find it impossible to prevail on you to commit them to writing."

We have not been able immediately to turn to any other anecdote in which Mr. Clark is personally concerned, except one (p. 235) of his going to a musical party, in order to meet the Duke of Leeds, the very night he was to take possession of the Mansion-house, on entering his Mayoralty. His Grace endeavoured to detain "his Civic Lordship" over the bottle; but, Mr. Clark's habitual temperance remaining firm, he "at length rose, and good-humouredly said—"Well, I see it will not do; you are too much on your guard for me. Do you recollect we are sitting on the identical spot where stood the house of Sir Robert Viner, when he filled your

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present situation, and Charles the Second dined with him? I confess I had some ambition to reduce you to the state in which Sir Robert was, when he so reluctantly parted from his royal guest, and to have sent you to take possession of the Mansion-house as merry, but I see you have out-manceuvred me—so I am at your service."

Mr. Clark married Margaret daughter of John Pistor, esq. by whom he has left two sons, Richard Henderson Clark, Esq. and the Rev. John-Crosby Clark. His personal property has been sworn under 45,000*l.* but it is understood that much of his property is vested in trust.

There are several portraits of Mr. Clark; one in the European Magazine for May 1806, from a picture by Mather Brown, Esq.; one in the New European Magazine for May 1823, painted by Lady Bell; and, lastly, a picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence, for which the Corporation paid 400 guineas, and which is now suspended in the Court of Common Council. A fine engraving of it has also been published at the expense of the City. A bust of Mr. Clark, by Sievier, was likewise placed in Guildhall by subscription raised by the City officers.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 10. At his mother's, Camden-terrace, Kensington, the Rev. *B. C. Kennett*. Mr. Kennett was eccentric for many years, but the French Revolution, and the incendiary system in this country, excited him so much, that he became monomaniacal, or insane on a particular subject. He fancied that there was a conspiracy against him, and that he should be seized as "Swing." To evade the harpies that were in pursuit of him, he went into Mr. Lucett's establishment, but soon fancied that Mr. L. also was in the conspiracy. Dr. Johnson visited him by desire of the friends. They then determined to remove him, under a proper keeper, to his own house. Mr. Kennett gladly came away, and fancied himself very cunning in persuading Mr. Lucett to come with him, as he determined to deliver him into the hands of justice as a conspirator against his own life. When Mr. Lucett left him, at his mother's, he ran out, saying he should now be ruined, as the chief enemy had escaped! It was in the agony of this disappointment that he committed suicide, by wounding the carotid artery with a sharp pair of scissors, which were lying on the table.

Dec. 13. At Wisbech St. Peter's, in his 85th year, the Rev. *Abraham Jobson*, D.D. Vicar of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Trin. coll. Camb., where he graduated B.A. 1772, being the 11th Wrangler

of that year, M.A. 1775, D.D. 1810. He resigned his Fellowship in 1776 for the vicarage of Wimeswold, in Leicestershire. He was next presented, through the influence of Mr. Brudenell, to the Crown living of Belton cum Wardley in Rutland; and to the patronage of Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, in whose diocese he had been a laborious curate for upwards of twenty-eight years, he was indebted in 1803 for the living of Wisbech. He was there distinguished by extensive charities, particularly in support of the National and Sunday schools, and a magnificent contribution of property to the value of between 8000*l.* and 9000*l.* to the endowment and erection of a chapel of ease. His remaining fortune, which, through his simple and frugal habits, early formed and not easily relinquished, is understood to be considerable, devolves in nearly equal portions to numerous relations.

Dec. 14. Aged 75, the Rev. Charles Gardiner, D.D. Rector of Sutton, Surrey, to which he was presented in 1830 by Miss Walsford.

Dec. 21. At Compton, Haute, aged 90, the Rev. Philip Williams, Prebendary of Winchester and Rector of Compton. He was of New coll. Ox. M.A. 1767; was collated to Compton in 1781 by Dr. North, then Bishop of Winchester, and to his stall in 1797, by the same patron.

Jan. 12. At Stamford, aged 75, the Rev. John Butt, Rector of St. Michael's in that town, and Vicar of Leake, near Boston. He was of St. John's coll. Camb., B.A. 1780, being the 18th Wrangler of that year, M.A. 1783. In 1794 he was appointed to the Mastership of Uppingham School, on the resignation of the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson; in which situation he obtained the esteem and regard, as well of his numerous pupils as of the Governors. He resigned the Mastership in 1811, when he was presented by the Governors of Oakham and Uppingham Schools to the Vicarage of Leake, and by the Marquis of Exeter to his church in Stamford. Mr. Butt was a sound divine, an affectionate husband and parent, and an amiable man.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 24. At Herne-hill, aged 97, Moses Cohen, esq. His remains were followed to the grave by his sons, Hyman and Judah Cohen, esqrs. late of Jamaica, and a numerous circle of their children and grandchildren.

Aug. 25. In London, aged 43, George Ricketts Nuttall, M.D. Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, a native of Jamaica. He was well known as a lecturer, and had written some medical works of merit.

Nov. 6. In his 4th year, Gamaliel, eldest son of Wm. Horton Lloyd, esq. of Bedford-place, Bloomsbury.

Nov. 17. At Woolwich, Lieut. Drew, R. Inv. Art.

Lately. At Woolwich, John Percivall, esq. late Senior Veterinary Surgeon of the Royal Artillery.

In Dorset-st. Portman-sq. Charlotte, widow of Capt. Martin, R. M., and sister of the late General and Admiral Peters.

Thomas Wildman Goodwyn, esq. He married, Aug. 17, 1809, Elizabeth, 2d dau. of Alderman Sir Charles Flower, Bart. and has left nine children.

Dec. 8. At Somers-town, by suicide, Mr. W. Chambers, engraver, of Grafton-street, Soho. He had a wife and nine children, and two by a female with whom he cohabited.

Dec. 9. Aged 25, Edward Spencer Mills, esq. a law student, and formerly of the university of Cambridge; son of a gentleman of large possessions at Sydney, New South Wales. In a state of insanity, attributed to excessive study, he terminated his life by a razor.

Dec. 28. In Hyde-park-place, Mrs. Ford, relict of Commodore Johnstone, and mother of the Duchess of Cannizzaro, late Countess St. Antonio; who, by the will, receives upwards of £30,000, and an annuity of £1000, independent of the princely fortune of her late brother, James Johnstone, esq. by whom she was appointed sole legatee. A considerable annuity settled on Mrs. Ford, reverts to the family of Commodore Johnstone.

Dec. 30. In King-street, Covent-garden, aged 65, Mr. William Maughan, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. M. formerly Master of the Free Grammar School at Moulton, co. Lincoln.

Dec. 31. In Throgmorton-st. Thomas Crockatt, esq.

Jan. 1. Louisa-Susanna, wife of Æneas Barkly, esq. of Highbury-grove.

In West-sq., aged 68, Zachariah Spottiswood Browne, formerly of Wymondham, Norfolk.

In Hulles-st., Hannah, wife of Rev. Edw. Bowlby, Rector, LITTLE ILFORD, ESSEX.

Jan. 2. In Grosvenor-sq., the Most Hon. Henrietta-Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury. She was the eldest dau. of Noel 1st and late Lord Berwick; was married April 10, 1798, and has left two sons and four daughters.

Louisa, youngest dau. of Joseph Jellicoe, esq. Upper Wimpole-st.

Jan. 3. In Walcot-terrace, Lambeth, aged 63. John Lowden, esq.

In Nottingham-pl. Thomas Gore, esq.

Jan. 4. In Wimpole-st. Amy-Anne, wife of Adam Askew, esq.

Jan. 5. The son of Thomas Fletcher esq. of Highbury-terrace.

Jan. 6. At Hackney, aged 42, Mary-Ann, wife of James Parratt, esq. R. Art.

Aged 89, Mary, wife of Chas. Pleydell Jones, esq.

At Kensington, in his 70th year, John Alexander, esq.

Jan. 8. At Gloucester Villa, Regent's-park, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Scoles, esq.

At Alpha-cottages, aged 75, Capt. Edw. Smith.

Jan. 9. In New Broad-st. in his 58d year, Mr. Nich. Phené.

At Kensington, aged 76, Elizab.-Emma, wife of Robert Barlow Pratt, esq.

Aged 72, Ann, wife of W. Hobson, esq. of Markfield, Stamford-hill.

At Hackney, Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Fisher, D.D.

Jan. 10. At Putney, aged 78, Benjamin Bovill, esq.

At Stockwell-common, aged 68, Mrs. Vandiest.

Jan. 11. Alice, wife of Wm. Pounsett, Stamford-hill.

Jan. 11. At Clerkenwell, aged 83, Wm. Robertson, esq.

Jan. 12. Aged 72, Richard Baggallay, esq. of Camberwell.

At Pentonville, aged 82, Joshua Dale Bower, esq.

Aged 80, George Whitelocke, esq. of Melbury-terrace, Dorset-sq. He was son of Major John Carleton Whitelocke, of Priors Wood, near Dublin, and grandson of Carleton Whitelocke, esq. of London and Surrey, counsellor-at-law, the sixth son of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, of Fawley-court, co. Bucks, Keeper of the Great Seal of the England, and by the Protector styled Lord Whitelocke.

Jan. 13. At the Charterhouse, Richard, second son of the Rev. C. R. Pritchett.

At Hoxton, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Jonathan Garnham, of Bunhill-row, cousin-german of the late Francis Meager, esq. of White Horse Farm, Croydon.

Jan. 14. Mary-Louisa, wife of Mr. J. D. Niemann, of Islington, dau. of late E. P. Bridel, LL.D.

At Chelsea, in his 40th year, Mr. Wm. Quentary, schoolmaster.

Jan. 15. Aged 83, at her son's in Woburn-place, Mrs. Allcock.

Jan. 16. In Mornington-crescent, the relict of John Carden, esq. of Barnane, Tipperary, Ireland.

At Kensington, aged 71, M. Pellatt, esq.

Jan. 17. In Berkeley-square, Ellen, wife of Thomas Legh, esq. M.P. of Lyme Hall, Cheshire—late Miss Turner, for the abduction of whom the Wakefields were tried and imprisoned (see vol. xcvi. i. 360, 350.)

Jan. 18. Aged 65, Abraham Mann, esq. late of Clapham.

Jan. 19. Aged 77, at his son's in Fen-church-street, John Symes, esq. formerly

Distributor of Stamps for the Western Division of Somerset.

Jan. 24. In the New Kent-road, aged 78, Mary, widow of Rev. R. Johnson, Rector of St. Antholin's, Watling-st.

Jan. 25. At Hampstead, aged 79, J. Merivale, esq. late of Exeter.

At Hampstead, aged 80, James Boudon, esq. many years clerk of the Chamber of the City of London.

Jan. 26. In Upper Brook-st., Mary, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Moore Disney, K.C.B.

Jan. 31. At Peckham, aged 60, Edw. Upcher Brockway, of Colchester.

Aged 73, Jacob Priddy, esq. Stamford-hill.

Feb. 1. At Turnham-green, aged 92, Mrs. Collett, relict of Richard Collett, esq.

Feb. 3. In Salisbury-sq. Rebekah, relict of Gilbert Jones, esq.

Feb. 4. Aged 23, Eliz.-Mary-Morice, eldest dau. of Jonathan Birch, esq. of Upper Gower-st.

Feb. 5. At Guildhall, Mary-Medley, only dau. of Henry Woodthorpe, esq. LL.D. Town Clerk of the City of London.

Feb. 9. At Chelsea, in her 20th year, Eliz. widow of John Darbon, esq.

Feb. 10. In Brompton-sq. aged 20, Helen Eliz. eldest dau. of W. Harvey, esq. and granddau. of late Adm. Sir H. Harvey, K.B.

Feb. 12. Aged 76, John Williams, esq. of Queen Elms, Chelsea, and the Marine Parade, Brighton.

Feb. 13. In North Audley-street, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Hebard.

Feb. 14. At Balham-hill, aged 64, James Powell, esq.

At Hornsey, Eliza, widow of W. Paley, esq., barrister.

Feb. 15. At Lambeth, Henry Maudslay, esq. the celebrated engineer.

Feb. 16. In Francis-st. Bedford-sq. aged 63, Wm. Tucker, esq.

In Harley-st. aged 77, Lady Earle, widow of Sir James Earle, of Hanover-sq. knt. F. R. S. Surgeon Extraordinary to King George III. Her Ladyship was one of the daughters of the late Percivall Pott, surgeon; and sister of the Ven. Archd. Patt.

BERKS.—Feb. 1. Aged 24, Charles-Sydney, youngest son of Tho. Greenwood, esq. of Priory House, Wallingford.

BUCKS.—Jan. 28. Advanced in age, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Farrer, esq. of Cold Brayfield House.

DEVON.—Jan. 20. At Bishop's Hull, aged 76, Wm. Cox, esq.

Jan. 22. At Devonport, aged 69, Diana-Bryon, relict of Capt. Phil. Somerville, R.N.

Jan. 28. At Exeter, in her 20th year, Lucy Anne Theresa, fourth dau. of R. W. Elliston.

Lately. At Oaklands, near Okehampton, aged 47, Albany Savile, esq. an active Ma-

gistrate, and formerly M.P. for that borough. He was highly beloved by his neighbours, and upwards of 600 persons of all ranks attended his funeral.

Feb. 2. At Exeter, Augustus Von Gravett, esq. an officer in the Prussian service. He arrived at the New London Inn, on the 2d of Aug. having lately arrived from Lisbon; and, seized with illness, he never again passed the threshold. His brother, sister, and his two children, left him at Falmouth to proceed to Germany, but the packet was lost from the bursting of the steam-boiler, and all perished.

Feb. 3. At Hudsott, Christiana-Philippa-Maria, youngest sister to Lord Rolle.

Feb. 4. At Dawlish, the widow of John Weymouth, esq.

Feb. 7. At Ringmore, aged 51, Joseph Whitaway, esq.

Feb. 18. At Southernhay, near Exeter, aged 72, Shirley Woolmer, esq. a frequent and esteemed correspondent of this Miscellany; of whom we hope to give some biographical notices hereafter.

DORSET.—*Feb. 5.* George David, only child of Rev. G. D. Davis, of Cerne Abbas.

Feb. 7. Aged 12, Hubert-John, eldest son of John Hussey, esq., of Nash-court, Marshull.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 24.* At Abbes Roding, aged 18, Emma Armine Dyer, niece of the late Rev. W. C. Dyer, Rector.

Feb. 10. At St. Oyth, aged 85, John Golding, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 23.* At Bristol, aged 86, Isaac Nickolls, esq. of Barbadoes.

Lately. At Clifton, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of late Rev. James Howell, Rector of Clutton, Somerset.

At Bristol, Wm. Pickford, esq., youngest son of late Tho. Pickford, esq., of Islington.

Jan. 25. At Bristol, aged 65, Capt. John Gardiner Herbert, late 3d R. Vet. Bat.

Jan. 29. At Newnham, aged 66, Tho. Edw. Barker, esq.

Feb. 4. At Badminton, aged 22, Lady Isabella-Ann, wife of Thomas Henry Kingscote, esq. and sixth dau. of the Duke of Beaufort. She was married April 8, 1828.

Feb. 5. At Boddington, near Cheltenham, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Neale, Vicar, and Rector of St. Mary-la-Port, Bristol.

Feb. 7. At Cheltenham, Sarah, widow of James Forbes, esq. late of Hutton Hall, in Essex, and of Kingerlock, in Argyllshire. Her remains were conveyed to the family-vault at Hutton. This is the fourth of the same family, whose death has been recorded in this Obituary, within two years.

Feb. 8. At Clifton, in her 80th year, the relict of Thomas Houghton, esq. of Kilmanock House, co. Wexford.

At Bristol, aged 72, Mrs. Eugenia Pelly, of Brook Lodge, near Wrington, relict of Rev. John Pelly, Rector of Weston Sub-edge, *whither her remains were carried.*

Feb. 9. At Clifton, aged 18, Mr. Alex. Gordon Pringle, youngest son of late John Pringle, esq. Agent to E. I. C. at Cape of Good Hope.

At Bristol Hotwells, Caroline, youngest dau. of late Lawrence Olyphant, esq. of Gask, co. Perth.

Feb. 13. At Newent, aged 70, George Reed, esq. of Dochfour, Demerara, formerly of Barbadoes.

Feb. 15. At Gloucester, aged 71, David Walker, esq. for upwards of 30 years proprietor of the "Gloucester Journal," and during the greatest portion of that period a zealous and useful member of the Corporation.

HANTS.—*Feb. 6.* At Southampton, aged 72, Katharine, relict of Admiral Sir Richard Grindall, K.C.B. who died in 1819.

Feb. 6. At the residence of Lady Murray, Andover, Fanny-Caroline, wife of Capt. Sidney Widdrington, 53d regt. and dau. of late Thomas Strickland, esq. of Kendal.

HANTS.—*Feb. 11.* At Hemel Hempstead, Mr. George Hewett, late of the firm of Hewett and Cooper, bankers, Heuley.

HEREFORD.—*Jan. 22.* Aged 35, Thomas Hampton Symons, esq. of Mynde Park.

Feb. 9. At Eastnor Castle, aged 70, the Right Hon. Margaret Countess Somers. She was the only dau. and heiress of the Rev. Treadway Russell Nash, D.D. F.S.A., the historian of Worcestershire; was married March 19, 1785, and has left two surviving sons and a daughter.

KENT.—*Jan. 28.* At East Malling, Lt.-Col. Walter Syms, of the 80th foot, brother to the late G. W. Syms, esq. of Oxford. He was appointed Lieut. 89th foot 1797, Captain 1803, Major 69th foot 1810, brevet Lt.-Colonel 1811. In 1809 he served as Assistant Quartermaster-gen. on the Home staff; and in 1811 was present at the capture of Java, for which service he wore a medal.

Jan. 30. Aged 76, at Tanbridge-wells, Dorothy, relict of C. Jacomb, esq. of Guildford-street.

Feb. 4. At Woolwich Common, aged 60, Lady Robe, widow of Col. Sir William Robe, K.C.H.; K.C.B., and K.T.S., a distinguished officer in the Artillery during the Peninsular War. He died Nov. 1, 1820.

Feb. 13. At Greenwich, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. W. Mayott, R.N.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 26.* At Liverpool, on his arrival from Bombay, aged 19, George Hadden, esq. E. I. C. civil service, second son of Alex. H. esq. of Nottingham.

Lately. At Liverpool, Thomas Dunbar, esq. son of the late Sir George, and brother of the present Sir William Rowe Dunbar, of Mockrum, Bart.; M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford. Mr. Dunbar was Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, from 1815 to 1822. He took his degree of M.A. in 1808.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 30.* At Leicester, aged 72, Jane, widow of John King, esq.

Jan. 31. At Hinckley, Robert Chessher, esq. who, for upwards of forty years, distinguished himself in every branch of the medical profession, but particularly in the successful treatment of deformities of the human frame. The great number of wealthy patients committed to his care contributed greatly to the welfare of the town and neighbourhood. On the 9th Feb. his remains were attended to Peckleton church by eight mourning coaches and four, and a long train of gentlemen's carriages.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 14.* At Gainsbro', aged 20, William, eldest son of Mr. A. Stark, bookseller.

Jan. 15. At Lincoln, aged 78, Thomas Money, esq. for many years Captain and Paymaster of the North Lincoln Militia.

Jan. 18. At Louth, aged 81, Samuel C. Pettener, esq. surgeon. He was the senior member of the Corporation, and filled the office of Warden, or chief Magistrate, seven times.

Jan. 20. Aged 34, Mr. M. Errington, Clerk of the Works to the Witham Navigation Company, Lincoln.

Jan. 30. At Sudbrook Park, aged 13, Harriet-Louisa, second dau. of Right Hon. Robert Wilmot Horton.

Feb. 5. At Louth, aged 76, Adam Eve, esq. About thirty years ago he established a carpet manufactory at Louth, the first in the county, and by unremitting attention brought it to such perfection, that his goods are held in the highest estimation, not only in this kingdom, but in America, where, for several years, he had an extensive contract.

Feb. 8. At Sleaford, aged 72, Frances, relict of John Turner, esq. of Gainsbro'.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 3.* At Chiswick, aged 84, Ann, widow of John Harwood, esq.

Feb. 10. At Isleworth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary James, formerly of Russell-house, Streatham.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 30.* At Cosgrove Priory, Maria, youngest child of C. R. Moorsom, esq. Capt. R. N.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Oct. 28.* At Newcastle, aged 49, Sir Thomas Heron, Bart.

Feb. 4. Aged 73, John Stevenson, esq. Alderman, and Collector of Customs, at Berwick.

Feb. 11. At Newcastle, aged 75, George Pickersgill, brother to the late John Pickersgill, of Leeming-lane, and uncle to Francis and Richard Pickersgill, carriers from Newcastle to Leeds, &c.

OXON.—*Jan. 27.* At Oxford, aged 77, the widow of S. W. Bishop, esq.

Feb. 5. Aged 46, Eliza, wife of Rev. Walter Brown, Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector of Stonesfield.

RUTLAND.—*Jan. 18.* At South Luffingham, aged 83, Capt. James Thomas, formerly of *E. I. C.'s* naval service.

SALOP.—*Jan. 7.* At Hales-Owen, aged 87, Catherine, widow of Mr. John Walker, of Lea Hall, Yardley.

Jan. 21. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of late Thomas Vaughan, esq. of Burton Hall.

Feb. 2. At Bridgnorth, age! 74, Sarah, relict of Rev. Thomas Crane Johnstone, Rector of Aston Botterell, and Vicar of Worfield.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 28.* At Bath, aged 81, Samuel Taunton, esq. a very old and highly respected inhabitant.

Feb. 8. At her son's, in Bath, Mary, widow of John Hill, esq. late of Freemantle, near Southampton.

Feb. 9. At Bath, aged 54, Henry Bullock, esq. late of Overton House, Wilts., leaving a wife and eleven children.

Feb. 18. At Cricket St. Thomas, aged 85, the Right Hon. Mary Sophia Dowager Viscountess Bridport. She was the only dau. and heiress of Tho. Bray, esq.; became the 2d wife of Adm. Lord Visc. Bridport, June 26, 1788, and was left his widow, without issue, May 3, 1814. Her contributions to all works of benevolence and utility were always on the most liberal scale, and her private charities very extensive.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 7.* At King's Bromley, aged 9 months, Albert-William, 2d son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane.

Jan. 8. Mrs. Sarah Wetton, widow, of Moss Pit, near Stafford, in her 100th year.

Feb. 9. At Harborne, aged 68, George Simcox, esq. long known as an active magistrate, and a zealous promoter of the religious and civil welfare of Birmingham.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 23.* Aged 73, George Bloomfield, of Bury St. Edmund's, shoemaker. He was the elder brother of Robert Bloomfield, the author of "The Farmer's Boy," and held at one time much correspondence with the distinguished patrons of his brother. For some years past he had been in a state of dependence on the kind and humane attentions of a few friends.

Jan. 30. Aged 73, Susan, wife of Andrew Hunter, of Bury St. Edmund's.

Feb. 10. At Chelsworth, in his 63d year, Vincent John Shortland, esq. formerly of Oxford.

SURREY.—*Jan. 13.* Aged 71, William Malbon, esq. of Milford Cottage, near Godalming, for many years a Clerk in the Secretary's office, East India House, and brother of the late Capt. Micaiah Malbon of the Royal Navy.

Feb. 7. At Wimbledon, aged 86, Mary, relict of Ralph Allen, esq. of Bathampton.

Feb. 8. At Hale House, the seat of Lee Steere, esq. Eliza-Jane, youngest dau. of late J. K. Watson, esq. of Hull.

Feb. 15. Aged 76, Benj. Paterson, esq. of Durnsford-lodge, Wimbledon.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 27.* At Brighton, Capt. Hare, of the Royal Sussex Militia.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are happy to announce that our report of the death of Commissioner Briggs (see vol. c. ii. p. 644) is not correct; an account of that excellent officer being in good health in February last, having since arrived.

Mr. JAMES TOWNLEY says, "It is a singular fact, that, although SALOMON NEGRI, a learned native of Damascus, is stated by Bishop Marsh and Le Long, as well as by Freylinghausen, the editor of a Latin memoir of him, to have been the editor of the Arabic New Testament, published by the 'Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge' early in the last century, there is not, at least so far as I know, any biographical account of him in our own language. I shall therefore be obliged to any of your Correspondents who will give a detail of his proceedings in England; and as it appears, from the '*Memoria Negriana*' of Freylinghausen, that he died in England in 1728 or 1729, it would afford additional gratification if it could be stated where he was buried, and whether any monument be erected to his memory."

CLERICUS (of Maidstone) observes, "The satisfaction I have received on the perusal of two original letters from the pen of the celebrated Bp. Berkeley, in your last number, induces me to express a hope that your Correspondent A. P. who contributed them, may be inclined, if it be in his power, to furnish your readers with a few more. It may also be no small gratification to A. P. and the other admirers of that eminently great and good prelate, to know that the original portrait of him, painted by John Smibert the artist, to whom one of the above letters is addressed, is taken care of in my possession, and that therein the benignity of the Bishop is strikingly portrayed in every feature."

A CORRESPONDENT states, that "Wells Leigh near Wells (noticed in vol. c. ii. 614), may be the place from whence the ancient family of De Welesley, Welseley, Wellesley, or Wesley, for so it has been variously written, derives its name; but the Duke of Wellington is Baron Douro of *Wellesley*, not Wells Leigh, and the Marquess Wellesley sits as Baron Wellesley of Wellesley, not Wells Leigh, as Mr. Casan supposes, erroneously. The origin of Wesley, the celebrated preacher, is unknown beyond a descent or two; but the Wesleys or Wellesleys of Ireland, have an authenticated pedigree as far back as 1172, when the first ancestor came to Ireland from Somersetshire as Standard-bearer to King Henry II. and had large grants of land in Meath and Kildare. William de Wellesley was summoned as a Baron of the Realm in 1389; the name was in after times written Wesley, an abbreviation of Wellesley, until the present Marquess *Wellesley* and his brothers, re-assumed the ancient name, just as the Seymours now style themselves *St. Maurs*," &c.

D. remarks, "The materials from which Lord Orford compiled his interesting account of English Painters, Engravers, and other Artists, are still preserved in the library at Strawberry-hill, among a great many other papers likewise in the handwriting of, or collected by Mr. Vertue. They are probably of no use to the present noble owner, and it would be rendering an essential service to literature, could he be prevailed on to transfer them to the British Museum. The same remark would apply to that very interesting volume of old poetry and metrical romances, formerly belonging to Bishop Percy, most of the contents of which are specified in his elegant work the '*Reliques of Ancient Poetry*.'"

H. says, that the fact of the Duchess of Burgundy visiting England in 19 Edw. IV. (see p. 156) is thus noticed in Arnold's *Chronicle*, 4to. 1811, p. xxxvii: "This yere the Kingis suster Duches of Burgō, com into England, to see her brodyr."

Mr. JOHN HENRY CLIVE would feel obliged if the gentlemen who furnished the curious particulars of the family of Copinger, at pp. 12, 110, 112, can give him any account of Susannah the daughter of Henry Copinger, who married perhaps about 1580 Sir George Clive, and afterwards John Poole, of Poole in Cheshire. She was a widow about 41 Eliz., as appears by an inquisition taken in that year. She called one of her sons Ambrose, a name quite new in the Clive family, but familiar in that of Copinger of Buxhall. Sir George's arms were: Argent, on a fess, between three wolves' (or griffin's) heads erased Sable, three mullets. Crest, a griffin.

A CORRESPONDENT states, that there is in the possession of Mrs. Deerman of Barnet, a portrait of King Charles the First, painted on glass. The King is habited in a scarlet dress fitting close to the body, ornamented with jewelled clasps, the sleeves loose, with a white underdress, a falling band, and on his head a kind of embroidered white cap. The hands are slightly raised up. Above, from a dark cloud, is a hand holding a crown, from which issues a stream of scarlet or bloody rays, and forms a cloud of blood around, or rather behind the head. From the worn-eaten and decayed state of the frame, it has the appearance of being in its original setting.

P. 98. Mr. Canning's ancestors were seated at Foxcote, in the male line, since the reign of Henry VI. and in the female line through the Le Marshalls, since the time of Edward I. There is a pedigree of the Cannings at Foxcote, drawn up in 1622, by Sir William Segar. George Canning of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, temp. Q. Eliz. ancestor of Lord Garvagh, and of the late Premier, was the eighth son (not fourth, as stated in the Peerages) of Richard Canning of Foxcote.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

EXCAVATIONS FOR THE CITY APPROACHES TO LONDON BRIDGE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 25.*
THE very deep excavations which are now making for purposes connected with forming the northern approaches of the New London Bridge, between 30 and 40 feet below the surface of the ground on which the city now stands, must put the antiquary upon the alert. Such an opportunity, perhaps, has never before presented itself of obtaining a section of the factitious surface of the streets of modern London and its substratum, or of demonstrating some facts connected with the foundation of the city. But to speak in the first place of the immediate scene of these excavations, which have now approached so near as almost to undermine the south wall of the little church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, the successor of a very ancient structure, which Stow says at first was a

small and homely thing, and the ground thereabout a filthy plot, being used by the butchers of Eastcheap as a laystall. W. de Burgo in 1317 gave two messuages in Candlewick-street to this Church. John Lovekin, mayor of London, rebuilt it, and was buried with his lady in the choir, under a fair tomb, bearing their recumbent images in alabaster. The bold Sir William Walworth, who made such short work with the chief of the radicals of his day, sometime a servant of the said Lovekin, (for when in England has sober worth and honesty been incapable of rising to wealth and honour?) rebuilt the choir, added side chapels, and founded a college for a master and nine priests. Sir William dying in 1385, was buried in the chapel north of the choir.* Stow says his monument was defaced temp.

* I was present at that portion of the last service which took place in this sacred edifice, and as this may be said to have completed its history, I may be allowed to put the particulars on record. During last week the walls of the city exhibited the following placard, "St. Michael's Church, Crooked-lane, being about to be pulled down for the approaches of the new London Bridge, divine service for the last time will take place on Sunday morning next, 20 March, 1831, when a Sermon will be preached by the Rector, the Rev. W. W. Dakins, F.S.A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, for the benefit of one hundred poor children of the Charity-schools of Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate Wards, Divine service to begin at 11 o'clock." While the Curate, on the occasion above announced, was reading the second lesson, a piece of plaister fell from over the circular east window, and descended near Dr. Dakins, who was seated within the Communion rails; this occasioned some alarm in the congregation, but they were tranquillized by an address from the pulpit by Dr. Dakins, it being generally thought that some idle person had thrown a fragment of rubbish through the window, in which there appeared a broken pane. Further to compose the assembly, the ninety-third psalm was given out, during the singing of which a shower of loosened plaister descended over the Communion-table, the Rector hastily retired from his seat, the major part of the congregation rushed out in consternation, the communion plate was tremblingly removed from the apparently dangerous place by one of the attendants, and that portion of the assembly who had the presence of mind to observe no alteration in the perpendicular of the walls, or fissures in the ceiling, retired through the west door, giving their contribution towards the charity, which by this unfortunate occurrence must have fallen very short of expectation. The last words which were chanted on this venerable consecrated site, were not inexpressive of the stability of the Church universal under all worldly mutations.

"With glory clad! with strength arrayed,
The Lord that o'er all nature reigns,
The world's foundations strongly laid,
And the vast fabric still sustains.

"How

Edw. VI., when this college fell into the hands of the crown, but was renewed by the fishmongers; who, from ignorance of true history, in his epitaph, following a fabulous look, made him the slayer of *Jack Straw* instead of *Wat Tyler*.

The only existing traces of Walworth's college will be soon swept away; these are two pointed arches in the wall bounding the church-yard of St. Michael; wherein, by the bye, the disinterment of the dead (a painful desecration!) is now in progress. Stow notices an ancient house in Crooked-lane called the *leadens* porch, † belonging temp. Edw. IV. to Sir John Merston, knight, in his time converted into a tavern called the Swan, possessed of strangers selling Rhenish wine. ‡ Above Crooked-lane, at the corner of Eastcheap, he says was a great house builded of stone, belonging to Edward the Black Prince, who was in his life-time lodged there; this was afterwards turned into a common hostellerie, having the Black Bell (qu. *Bull?*) for its sign. This, therefore, was the city residence of the Princes of Wales, and thus the extravagancies of Prince Henry and his companions at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, on which Shakspeare has so delightfully amplified, will be found to have taken place within a stone's throw of the Prince's own dwelling; and it is moreover probable, extraordinary as the assertion may sound to modern ears, that the riot in which the king's sons were embroiled, occurred at a *cook's shop*, having that ancient daintie the Boar's Head for its sign; "for," says my venerable authority, "of old time, when friends were disposed to be merry, they went not to dine and sup in taverns, but to the cook's. In the year 1410, the 11th of Henry the Fourth, upon the even of St. John the Baptist, the king's sons, John

and Thomas, being in Eastcheap at supper, or rather breakfast, for it was after the watch had broken up, betwixt two or three of the clock after midnight, a great debate happened between their men and other of the Court, &c. &c." Lidgate's song, called 'London Lickpenny,' tells us, he continues, "that in Eastcheap the cooks cried hot ribs of beef roasted, pies well baked; there was clattering of pewter pots, harp, § pipe, and saw-trie." The customers of the cooks in Eastcheap had no doubt their wine brought them in these pewter "cannikins," from the vintner's cellars on the river side hard by; and this arrangement had existed from a very early date; for, says Fitz Stephen, "Est in Londonia *supra ripam* fluminis inter vina, in navibus et cellis, *vinaria venalia, publica coquina.*" || Honest William Stephanides goes on then to describe the dainties which may be promptly had for money to refresh the weary traveller; and tells us, that while the meats are cooking, the table set out, and the vessels for ablution produced, one runs down to the river's bank, where all more that is wanted (*desiderabilia*) are to be found; the bread and meat having been before named, these *desiderabilia* must have been the *wines*.

Let the Antiquary now therefore watch the progress of the mattock and the spade; for the northern approaches of that majestic structure the new London Bridge are destined to pass over ground rendered sacred by no ordinary historical recollections. The bones of the champion of civil order, Sir William Walworth, may not have yet found their last resting place, and the foundation-stones of the dwelling of the heroes of Poitiers and Azincour, may in a few days see the light to be obliterated for ever.

My next notice will contain some

"How surely 'stablish'd is thy throne
Which shall no change or period see;"

—and here the Psalm was broken off. I have since understood that there was no real ground for alarm, but that some persons having been on the flat roof of the Church to examine its state previously to removal, had, from the concussion occasioned by the tread of their feet, loosened a portion of the plaister of the ceiling beneath.

† A covering of lead being in these days a costly distinction for a building, sometimes gave a name to the whole edifice; we have a striking example of this in that *emporium* for civic gastronomists *Leadenhall*.

‡ Survey of London, Candlewicke-street Ward, edit. 1613, p. 404.

§ Those who quaff their wine at the Shades hard by, are at this day regaled with the *clear calling notes* of the harp.

|| *Descriptio Nobilissimæ Civit. London. De dispositione urbis.*

observations on the *wall*, which Fitz-Stephen roundly asserts bounded old London towards the Thames, "*Similiterque ab austro Londonia murata et turrita fuit;*" and I shall be able to show, on the information of a zealous and intelligent young antiquary, who has had the best opportunity possible of ascertaining this fact, what that wall probably was. I am afraid worthy Stephanides must give up the *towers*. I shall also make some remarks on the evidence which the works of the New Bridge may have afforded, of the sacking of London by Boadicea.

I shall at the same time offer one or two suggestions relative to the completion of the repairs and restoration of ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, which as a feature connected with the New Bridge, if too onerous a matter for the parish (as I fear it may be), ought to be made one of public undertaking and expense. There is surely in these disjointed and divided times, enough of public taste, public spirit, and respect for fanes long hallowed by the worship of the Almighty, to effect an object of such obvious expediency. A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Tredrea, Cornwall,*
March 2.

YOU will much gratify me, and I may venture to add, many other correspondents, by inserting in your most excellent Repository, which has now survived one century with a spirit and vigour that give promise for its continuing through another, some particulars of an individual sprung from this country, who must have been a man of talent and of learning sufficient for adding lustre to any origin; but who is now almost entirely forgotten, his family having long since become extinct, and the records of the University, of the Church, of the Diocese, and of the Province over which he presided, having in great measure perished in the devastations of civil war, and especially of those aggravated by religious dissensions.

Mr. Lysons, in his History of Cornwall, states that in the parish of St. Wenn is situated Tregury, Tregurra, or Tregurtha, the seat of a family so called, of whom was Michael de Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1471. The last heir male of the elder branch of this family, died in the reign of Henry the Fifth, leaving three daughters coheirs, who sold this bar-

ton to the family of Botreaux, from whom it passed successively, by inheritance or sale, through the families of Hungerford, Hastings, Edgcombe, Parkins, and Vivian, to Mr. William Hals, who wrote the Parochial History of Cornwall, and resided here in the latter part of his life. The estate, now called Tregotha, is the property of Thomas Rawlings, Esq.

This brief notice of the Archbishop scarcely made any impression on my mind beyond a mere recollection of the circumstances, when a Cornish gentleman informed me that he had observed a monument to this Prelate in the Cathedral at Dublin. I then took the liberty of applying, through Mr. Dawson, Member for the County of Londonderry, to his brother the Dean of St. Patrick's, who not only gave me every information and reference that is known to exist, but also a drawing of the monument, of which I have sent a wood engraving.—Since this was engraved, I have seen a tracing from an old drawing in the possession of Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms, which shows that the sides of the original altar tomb were adorned with trefoil-headed arches rising from short pillars.

It appears that few records are extant of the Prelates and Dignitaries of Dublin, prior to the Reformation, in places where they might most reasonably have been expected to be found; and the monument itself would have perished but for the care and attention of the celebrated Doctor Jonathan Swift, who, with the Chapter, exactly a hundred years ago, rescued it from a dilapidated chapel, and carried the monument to its present situation in the Cathedral.

Michael Tregury attained his reputation for learning at the University of Oxford. He was Junior Proctor in the year 1434, under which Anthony Wood gives the following notice of him in his "*Fasti*." He "*was now Fellow of Exeter college, and about these times Principal of several Halls that successively stood near to the said college. But the King having a special respect for him (being now accounted the almost ornament of the University) made him Prefect or Governor of [the College at] Caen in Normandy, lately erected by King Henry the Fifth of England; which office he performing with singular ap-*



plause, became at length, through divers preferments (of which the Deanery of St. Michael of Pencryche* was one) Archbishop of Dublin in Ireland."

The foundation of the College or University of Caen, is again mentioned by Wood in his Annals, under 1417. In consequence, he says, of discontents regarding preferment and tithes, "the corruptness of provisions, and especially the wars between England and France, many dispersed themselves to other places. And because Normandy, Angiers, Poyctou, Aquitaine, Bretagne, Gascoigne, and other places that were subject to the Crown of England, could not for that reason exercise their Scholastical Acts at Paris publicly and without murmurings, they receded to Caen in Normandy, † and studied there. Which place Henry the Fifth, of England, made an University, causing one Michael Tregorie, an Oxford Doctor, sometime Fellow of Exeter College, to be Governor and Reader there, to the end that the doctrine of the University of Oxford might dilate itself and take root in those parts."

The following memoir is extracted from Ware's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 359:—

"Before the close of the same year (1449), Michael Tregury, a native of Cornwall, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of Oxford, was consecrated Archbishop of this See. He was a man of such great eminence for learning and wisdom, that in the year 1418 King Henry the Fifth invited him over to Caen in Normandy, to take upon him the government of a College, which that Monarch had then founded in the said city; to whom he joined, out of the Mendicant Friars, learned professors in all sciences. ‡ There he is said for a long time to have discharged the trust committed to him with great applause, both by his public prelections and writings. A Catalogue of his works may be seen in Bale and Pits. At last, upon the death of Talbot in 1449, he was promoted to this See by a papal provision, and was the same year, on the 10th of February (English style), restored to

* The Deanery of Penkridge in Herefordshire was not, however, an early preferment of Tregury, it having been annexed to the see of Dublin as early as the reign of King John.

† "Jo. Rous, in lib. de Regibus, MS."

‡ "Pits, de Script. 663."

the temporalities by King Henry the Sixth, whose Chaplain he was: [But was obliged to submit himself to the King's favour, and renounce every clause in his Bull, prejudicial to the Crown. § He was called into the Privy Council immediately, and had twenty pounds per annum || granted him by the King, *pro sano consilio*, for giving good counsell, as his predecessors, Archbishops of Dublin, who were of the Council, had; and in 1453 King Henry the Sixth, for securing an arrear of two years and a half, and the growing salary, granted him a custodium on the manor of Tassagard, and the town of Ballachise, parcel thereof, to continue during the time he should be Archbishop of Dublin. ¶]

"In certain Annals ascribed to Dudley Furbise, there is a mention made under the year 1453, that an Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner at Sea. I must leave the passage to the credit of the Annalist, not having met any hint of it elsewhere. There is extant in the Black Book of the Archbishop of Dublin (p. 82), a copy of a Bull of Pope Pius the Second, dated the 23d of November, 1462, and directed to the Bishop and Archdeaconry of Ossory, commanding them to pronounce excommunicated, Geoffrey Harold, Thomas and Edmund his sons, Patrick Birne, Thady Sheriff, Thomas Becagh, Robert Burnell, and other laymen of the City and Diocese of Dublin, for laying violent hands on this Prelate, and committing him to prison; and that they should keep them under excommunication until they went to Rome for absolution, with the testimonials of the Bishop and Archdeacon. The reason of this insult is no where mentioned, that I can find. He repaired the Manor House of Tawlaght, and died there in a very advanced age, on the 21st of December, 1471; having governed this See about twenty-two years. His remains were conveyed to Dublin, attended by the Clergy and Citizens, and buried in St. Patrick's Church, near St. Stephen's Altar [as

§ See the act of restitution of his temporalities, in Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. xi. p. 260.

|| By Sir George Shuckburgh's Tables, printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1798, this sum would be equal to almost six and a half times as much as the same nominal sum at the commencement of the present century; that is, 130*l.* a year.

¶ Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. xi. p. 325.

he had directed by his will], where heretofore might have been seen a specious monument, adorned with his statue, of elegant workmanship, on which are inscribed the following verses, penned without the aid of the Muses: *Præsul Metropolis Michael hic Dubliniensis Marmor tumbatus, pro me Christum flagitatis.*

And at the head of the statue,
'Jesus est Salvator meus.'

"This monument was found under the rubbish in St. Stephen's Chapel; the cover of it was preserved by the care of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Chapter; who in the year 1730 fixed it up in the wall, on the left hand, as you enter the West gate, between the said gate and the place where heretofore the Consistory Court was held; and they have placed this inscription over it: 'Vetus hoc Monumentum, è ruderibus Capellæ Divi Stephani nuper instauratæ erutum, Decanus et Capitulum huc transferri curaverunt, A.D. 1730.'"

"The will of this Prelate, dated the 10th of December, 1471, is extant among the Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (B. 52), whereby he deviseth his two silver gilded saltsellers (salfaris) with their covers, to make cups for St. Patrick's, to serve in Divine Offices. He also bequeathed his pair of organs to the said Church, to be used at the celebration of Divine service in St. Mary's Chapel. 'I devise also (says he) that William Wyse, whose industry for this purpose I choose, shall in my stead visit with a decent oblation St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, which by vow I am bound to perform either by myself or proxy; and also orders him to give some Largesses towards building the neighbouring Churches near which his friends dwell.'

"The Registry* of the Dominican Abbey in Dublin, gives an account, that above fifty persons went out of the Diocese of Dublin to Rome in 1451, to celebrate the jubilee then held under Pope Nicholas the Fifth, and that this prelate gave them recommendary certificates to the Pope; that seven of the number were pressed to death in the crowd, besides what died in their return. This squares with the relation given by Mathias Palmerius, in his

additions to the Chronicle of Eusebius,† viz. 'That there was so great a concourse of people from all parts of the Christian world at this jubilee, that at Hadrian's Mole almost two hundred perished in the press, besides many who were drowned in the Tiber.' They who returned safe in 1453, brought the melancholy news, that Constantinople was taken by the Turks, and the Emperor Constantine Palæologus slain. Our Archbishop was so afflicted at the account, that he ordered a fast to be kept strictly throughout his Diocese for three days together, and granted indulgences of an hundred years to the observers of it; and he himself went before the Clergy in procession to Christ-church, clothed in sackcloth and ashes."

The works of Tregury are thus noticed by Pits, in his volume "De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus: "

"Multa scripsisse perhibetur, quæ Gallis inter quos vixit vel Hibernis apud quos obiit, magis quàm Anglis e quibus natus est, nota esse poterunt. Hos tamen paucos titulos sequentes invenio:—

Super Magistrum Sententiarum, lib. iv.
De Origine illius Studii.....lib. i.
Questiones ordinarias.....lib. i.
Contra Henricum Albricensem.....lib. i.

Yours, &c. DAVIES GILBERT.

Mr. URBAN, Barton, Feb. 22.

In perusing the communication of your Correspondent A. J. KEMPE, inserted in your Magazine for December last, p. 499, I was most forcibly struck with a passage in the quotation from William of Malmesbury, to which, presuming the translation to be correct, I beg leave to call your attention. Referring to the battle of Brunanburh, it is there stated, amongst other consequences, that "the King of the Northmen, with his little troop, fled in his terror to the voice of the ship; the king of the fleet, with one ship's crew living, escaped over the yellow deep." On referring to your Magazine for January 1821, you will there find my suggestions regarding the long doubtful point amongst historians, as to the site of this renowned battle, which I am the more convinced took place at Burnham, about four miles south of the river Humber; and I now beg leave to call in the foregoing testimony of Malmesbury as an additional proof of the correctness of my suggestions; the muddy water of the Humber being most particularly applicable to, and, I believe, at some time, the only water in England that can supply an adequate authority for the expression of the yellow deep. W. S. HESLEDEN.

* Ware's MS.

† Ad An. 1451.

THE
PREFACE

The expences have been met by the revenues, and certain sales, of the Crown lands, without any Parliamentary grants.

During the last Session of Parliament, an Act was passed, enabling the Commissioners to raise 300,000*l.* by loan; and the terms of the Equitable Assurance Company being the lowest, the Commissioners agreed with them for the whole sum at the interest of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., to be repaid at the following periods:

30*l.* per cent. at Midsummer 1833,

30*l.* per cent. at Midsummer 1835,

40*l.* per cent. at Midsummer 1837.

When the Commissioners made their last report, which is dated the 8th of June 1830, they had nearly completed the purchase of all the premises required.* Since that period, the work of demolition has rapidly gone forward; and to that has now succeeded, and is proceeding with scarcely less rapidity, the more pleasing process of re-edification.

We shall now briefly notice the several features of the plan before us; merely premising that considerable changes and modifications have taken place since Mr. Nash's plan, made at the period already mentioned, was published in the Commissioners' Report for 1826.

We will first place ourselves in the Area. Its width from west to east is five hundred feet; and from the front of the old royal stables on the north to the statue of King Charles the First is the same distance. The western side is already formed by the beautiful edifice occupied as the Union Club-house, and the College of Physicians. On the eastern side it was proposed by Mr. Nash to erect a range of buildings of correspondent design, and in a correspondent position; but it is now under consideration whether the mag-

nificent portico of St. Martin's church (which has been very properly considered as a principal object of regard in all the present arrangements,†) would not show to greater advantage if this building was to range with the west end of the church. In this case its front will at its northern angle recede somewhat further to the east, and towards the southern wing project rather further into the square than is shown in the plan. Perhaps it is not possible to arrive at a satisfactory determination on this point, until the area has been entirely cleared, and its effect on coming from Whitehall has been ascertained.

On the north of the new Area, a very long building is laid down for a "National Gallery of Painting and Sculpture;" but we believe it is by no means certain that this edifice will be erected. Mr. Arbuthnot, the First Commissioner in 1826, gave it as his opinion in addressing the House of Commons, that the paintings, statues, and works of art possessed by the nation, would be more useful to the public there than in the British Museum. But with that opinion we cannot agree. Putting out of the question the additional expense of a distinct building, and distinct establishment, (but which considerations will have their weight in the present æra of economy,) we must contend that the site of the British Museum is unexceptionable. It is considerably more central than Charing-Cross; and it is to be remembered that neither the present valuable treasures of that repository, nor those destined to adorn a National Gallery, are for the sole amusement of loungers or people of fashion, but for the study and instruction of the whole town; in all parts of which reside admirers of the arts, and joint owners of the public collections. Add to this that the

* In the Report of 1829, it was mentioned that, in negotiating the purchases, (then amounting to 540,) only eight cases had occurred in which it was necessary to resort to the compulsory powers of the Act for obtaining verdicts by juries, and in six of those cases verdicts were taken by mutual agreement after the juries had been impanelled. This is worthy of notice, as a remarkable contrast to the conduct of the parties concerned in the property required for the approaches to London Bridge.

† Ralph, an architectural critic of the last century, whose suggestions on metropolitan improvements have recently been often quoted, thus expressed himself on this subject, and pointed out the excellencies of the edifice: "I could wish, too, that a view was opened to St. Martin's church: I don't know any one of the modern buildings about town which more deserves such an advantage. The portico is at once elegant and august; and the steeple above it ought to be considered as one of the most tolerable in town. * * * The *two columns at each angle of the church* are very well conceiv'd, and have a very fine *view in the profile of the building*. The east end is remarkably elegant, and very *justly engages a particular applause.*"—*Critical Review of the Public Buildings*, 1784.

premises of the British Museum are sufficiently extensive for whatever additional buildings are likely ever to be required; but any new situation might be found too confined, when the opportunity for enlarging it with advantage no longer existed. The national pictures at present remain in Pall-Mall, at the house of the late Mr. Angerstein; all the sculpture belonging to the nation is at the British Museum.

The building formerly the Royal Stables, although possessed of some architectural merit,* will not be allowed to remain. It would not stand in the middle of that side of the area, but in the western half of it; a more important reason for its removal, however, is that the direction it takes is different from that which will be required; since the new street, in order to lead directly to the noble portico which is the great centre of attraction, must pass over the site of its eastern wing. These stables, part of a more extensive design never executed, were built in 1732, six years after St. Martin's church. They are now temporarily appropriated to two public objects; the ground floor to the menagerie formerly at Exeter Change, and the upper story to the "National Repository for the exhibition of specimens of new and improved productions of the artizans and manufacturers of the United Kingdom."

In the centre of the square it was designed to erect a large building, after the model of the Parthenon, to be devoted to the Royal Academy. This intention has been relinquished; and the site remains free for some national monument, which may reflect honour on the patriotism and the taste of the country. On each side stations are marked for equestrian statues of George the Third and George the Fourth.

Behind the old Royal stable on the north-west, some extensive foot barracks have been erected on what was the upper court of the Mews. The stack of building to the east of this consists principally of the Workhouse of St. Martin's parish, the back part of

which has been rebuilt by the Commissioners. The corner house marked with the letter A is appropriated to the West London Provident Institution; that marked with the letter B is for the Royal Society of Literature.

On the opposite side of St. Martin's Lane stands the new residence of the incumbent of the parish; in a line with which are a new Vestry-room and National School. The two former of these have been erected by the Commissioners, in the place of those which gave way to the improvements. From the old vestry room to the new one has been removed a bust of a parochial benefactor, under which is the following inscription:

"The effigies of Richard Miller, esq. who has given to y^e Charity Schools of this parish 500*l.*, to the Library and Free School 300*l.*, and for the building of the Vestry-house 300*l.*; in memory of whose uncommon benefactions, y^e Vestry in his lifetime caus'd to be made and set up this his effigies A.D. 1726-7."

There also are placed some portraits of eminent Vicars, including Archbishops Lamplugh and Tension, Bishops Lloyd (of Worcester), Green (Ely), and Pearce, and Archdeacon Hamilton; † as well as others of Gibbs the architect of the church, and Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a parishioner chiefly immortalised by the tragical circumstances of his death.

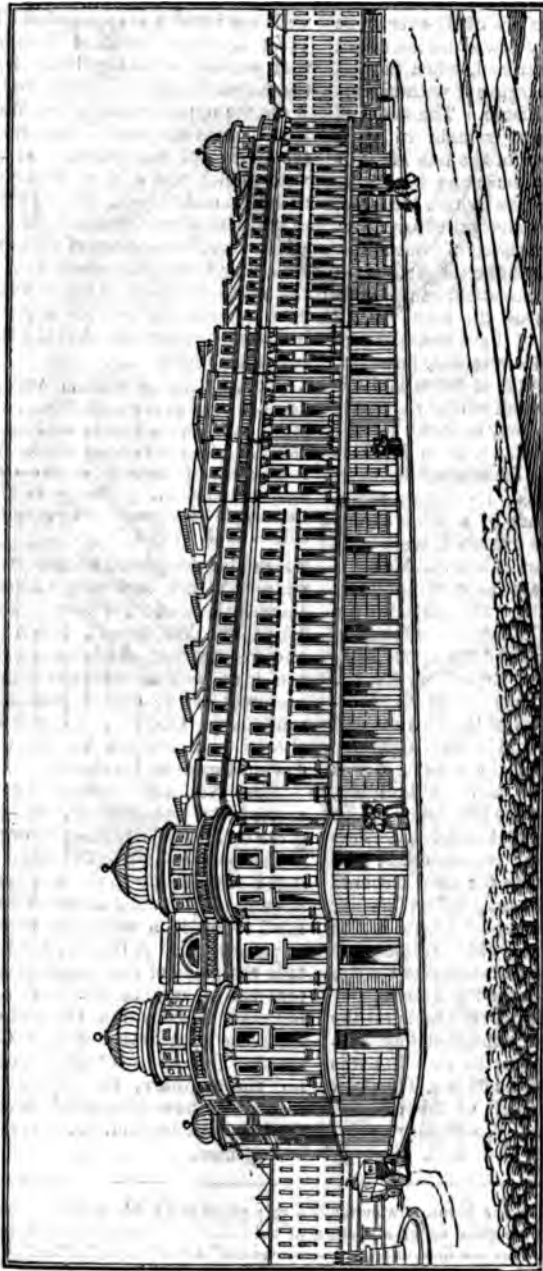
The National School has been erected by subscription, on ground given by his Majesty King George IV. ‡

The passage in front of these buildings leads directly to the new Lowther Arcade, the direction of which is calculated to entice a numerous concourse of passengers. A Bazaar, intended to take the place of that removed at Exeter Change, was, in Mr. Nash's original plan, laid down on the ground behind the spot where Exeter Change stood. But, as this would have been no thoroughfare, its failure might reasonably have been anticipated. In the present situation, the reverse may be expected.

* "The stables in the Meuse are certainly a very grand and noble building; but then they are in a very singular taste, a mixture of the rustic and the gothic together; the middle gate is built after the first, and the towers over the two others in the last."—*Ita/ph.*

† See Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. IV. p. 193.

‡ The Library School adjoining the workhouse (founded by Archbishop Tension in 1685, which the Charing-Cross Act enabled the Commissioners to take down,) has not been disturbed, an alteration in the plan of the new barracks having made such encroachment unnecessary.



THE NEW BUILDINGS IN WEST STRAND.

* * The accompanying Engravings originally appeared in the Athenæum ;
and are here inserted by favour of the Editor of that excellent weekly Paper.



THE LOWTHER ARCADE.

The Lowther Arcade, which receives its name from the late very efficient First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Lord Viscount Lowther, will be 245 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 35 feet high. It will contain twenty-five shops, the whole of which will have eighteen feet frontage, and the greater part will be 32 feet deep. All will have light and air in the rear. In the same triangular stack of building, there will be 20 shops in the Strand, 18 in William-street, and 9 in Adelaide-street; making in the whole, with those in the Arcade, sixty-seven dwellings. The whole building terminates at each of the angles by a circular arcostyle octastyle temple of a composite order, surmounted by a balustrade, and a cupola crowned with a dome and a tholus. The architect and builder of the whole comprised in this triangle is Mr. William Herbert, of Farm-street, Berkeley-square. The buildings were commenced in November last, and we understand will be finished fit for occupation by Michaelmas next.

On the eastern boundary of the improvements will be Agar-street, so named from the present first Commissioner, the Rt. Hon. G. J. W. Agar Ellis. This will, in fact, be an enlargement of Castle Court, the houses on one side of which are sufficiently good to remain. The opposite side will be occupied by the Charing-Cross Hospital; and at the other angle of the same triangle of building, between William-street and Chandos-street, will be the Ophthalmic Hospital.

Returning up the continuation of Pall-Mall East, the road passes over part of the old burial-ground of St. Martin's church. By the Act of Parliament, persons were allowed the expenses (in no case to exceed 10*l.*) of removing the bodies of their relations*; and we find that by the account made up on the 5th Jan. 1830, no less than 1953*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* had then been spent on

* "Not less than 700 bodies have already been removed from this ancient burial-place to the newly consecrated ground at Camden-town, and the church-yards of St. Clement's, St. Bride's, St. James's, and St. Anne's. The remaining bodies, &c. as yet to be exhumated, are calculated at 1000. The coffins are lodged so close to each other, as the excavation proceeds, that they have the appearance of a subterranean boarded floor."—*ibid.*, Oct. 3, 1827.

this item. We may here notice with approbation the handsome iron railing with which the church-yard is now enclosed. It has been cast to the massive pattern of the old wrought iron railing in the front of the church; and has been fixed on a substantial wall of granite. But, with respect to that same old iron railing, there is an important consideration to be regarded, which we would beg to enforce, on better authority than our own:

"When the new street is completed, it will be the duty of the parish to remove the iron railing which now encloses the portico; and, if such a fence be necessary, (which doubtless it is), to set it back quite clear of the columns, into which it has been originally very injudiciously introduced. The columns have already received much injury from this circumstance, by the perpetual contraction and expansion of the metal, nor is it less injurious to the majestic effect of the portico of this elegant Church."

Memoir, by Joseph Gwilt, Architect, in Britton's and Pugin's "Public Buildings."

In the smaller triangle of building at the westernmost end of the Strand, Mr. Nash assigned stations for the Vicar's house, the Athenæum, and the Golden Cross inn, with its extensive stables. The first of these, as we have already described, has been erected to the north of the church; the second has found another locality in Waterloo Place; the great coach inn will occupy a considerable portion of this space (as shown in our plan), although not exactly as Mr. Nash originally designed it. It has been stated in the newspapers that a society of gentlemen are in treaty for the contiguous ground, "for erecting a suite of rooms, to be let for concerts, balls, masquerades, theatrical and other exhibitions relating to the arts,"—in short, to be applied to the various uses served by the late Argyll Rooms in Regent-street, which were burnt last year, and have since been converted into shops.

The purchase of the old Golden Cross was by far the largest the Commissioners had to make. It was concluded on the 28th Dec. 1827, when those extensive premises, together with three houses in St. Martin's Lane, and two houses and workshops in Frontier Court, were bought of George Howard and others for the sum of 30,000*l.*†

† Report of Commissioners, 1829.

The highly desirable project for a renewal of Hungerford Market, the plan of which is included in our plate, is the independent enterprise of a Joint Stock Company. The architect is Mr. Charles Fowler, and we shall take an early opportunity of publishing some details, in addition to what has already appeared in our last volume, part i. p. 264.

We may here add that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have a Bill now passing through Parliament, to enable them

1, to form a new Street from the Strand opposite Waterloo Bridge to Charles-street, Covent Garden;

2, to improve Bow-street, by widening the north end into Long Acre;

3, to close up part of Gloucester-court, St. James's-street, now rendered useless in consequence of the wider communication formed into King-street; and

4, to grant to the Westminster National Free School the site of its premises, at a small nominal rent, for the term of ninety-nine years.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Jan. 20.*

THE inquiry in your Minor Correspondence for December, regarding the trial between James Annesley, Esq. and Richard Earl of Anglesea, refers to circumstances intimately connected with the foundation of the Earl of Bantry's family.

At the period in question, the land which formed the subject of the lawsuit, consisting of the fertile island of Whiddy near Bantry, and a vast tract of mountains round the Bay, was farmed by two persons named White and Despard, who had emigrated from the Queen's County. At Whiddy, however, they realized good fortunes, ostensibly by agriculture, but much increased, as was reported, by illicit trade, for which this remote and almost inaccessible district at that time afforded great facilities. Despard, satisfied with his acquisitions, sold his share of the farm to White, and returned to the Queen's County. The son of the latter was at this time in London, studying for the Bar, and having formed some acquaintance with the celebrated Lord Mansfield, found means to ascertain that learned Lord's opinion on the subject in dispute, whereupon his father contracted with that party which

he knew to be the stronger of the two, for the purchase of the fee simple of the estate. I am not acquainted with the manner in which the suit terminated, but it was of course in favour of White, whose family are in possession of the estate.

The modern peerages state that the family of White have resided at Bantry since the period of the Commonwealth; but they carefully abstain from giving the early particulars of the family, and confine themselves to general statements. I would suggest a probable descent. The name of Simon prevails in his Lordship's family. Hence it seems probable that they are descended from a Simon White, who obtained a grant of land in the county of Limerick soon after the Restoration. He and a Robert Wilkinson jointly had a grant of a good estate in the barony of Ownybeg, in that county. Mr. White, the first settler at Bantry, was, I think, great-grandfather of the Earl of Bantry.

As I am on the subject of genealogies, I wish to make some inquiries of your Correspondents. I find an old paper containing pedigrees of the different families through whom the estate of Shenston in Staffordshire passed. Among them is a particular account of the eminent family of Grendon, one of whose members was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward III. The account terminates with the falling of the estate into the hands of the Crown, temp. Hen. VII. Notwithstanding which, the following note is at the foot of the paper:

"7ber 1668. This is the coppie of what I founde amongst my old writings at Shenston, parte of which land I enjoy to this day.
THO. GRENDON."

On the back is a note by another person, stating that this was a copy of his grandmother's pedigree from his uncle Grendon of London.

Now it is clear, from Thomas Grendon's note, that he had an ancient residence of Shenston, where his ancient family papers remained. Perhaps some of your Correspondents can give some account of this family of Grendon, and how the estate of Shenston fell a second time to the family, and at what period, and who is the present possessor? Indeed, that part which Thomas Grendon inherited, may have descended to him from the original Grendons, and been originally separated.

from the rest as a younger son's portion, for the paper relates only to two mibts of Shenston. I dont know what the word " mibts " means.

I am anxious also for some information on another subject, which I think must be generally interesting, namely, the descent of the very celebrated Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. In the first account of his life, which may be seen in the Encyclopedia Britannica, he is stated to be the son of William Berkeley, Esq. of Thomastown, a cadet of the family of Earl Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle. In his life, written by his brother (who must have known how the fact stood), he is merely stated to be the son of William Berkeley, Esq. whose father came to Ireland soon after the Restoration, and obtained the collectorship of Belfast, *the family having greatly suffered for their loyalty to Charles the First.* Now it is well known that Sir John Berkeley, of a very distant branch of the Earl of Berkeley's family, suffered greatly for his adherence to Charles the First, but on the restoration was created Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His title however became soon extinct, and it seems very probable that the Collector of Belfast was a natural son of his, and obtained the Collectorship from his father the Lord Lieutenant, it being a very natural post for the latter to confer in such a case. The pretension contained in the original memoir shows that there must have been some sort of ground for such a claim, while the silence of the Bishop's brother on the point, seems to show that there was something in it too delicate to allow him to insist on it. This, coupled with his assertion that the family suffered for their loyalty to Charles the First, and our knowledge that Sir John Berkeley did so suffer, and was afterwards sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, seems almost to decide the point. The title of Lord Berkeley of Stratton died, I believe, with his son. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Ampton, near Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 9.*

IN your interesting Miscellany, vol. xcv. ii. p. 518, you gave a description of a monument in the Church of Camberwell, Surrey, erected to the memory of Jane, the wife of Thomas *ines, esq.* (not Sir Thomas), and *rwards* of Sir Thomas Hunt, of *abeth Dene, knt.* who was buried

at Folsham (not Folkham) in Norfolk, where a monument to his memory on the north side of the chancel, still remains, but much defaced by a fire which happened there in 1770, by which several houses were consumed, and when the Church also took fire, and was burnt in such a manner that nothing but the walls were left.

Sir Thomas Hunt was lord and patron of the parish of Folsam, which he purchased in 1682, of Edward Parker, Lord Morley, and was a benefactor to the poor of the adjoining parish of Hilderston, where his ancestors resided, as appears by a monument originally placed at the east end of the south aisle of that parish church, but removed, when the Church was repaired about twenty years since, into the nave; it is probably in memory of the father and mother of the above Sir Thomas Hunt, and, if so, was erected by him.

It is a small arched monument of Sussex marble, inlaid with the figures of a man, his wife, and their children, in brass, above a shield with the arms and crest of Hunt; and beneath the following inscription in old English characters:

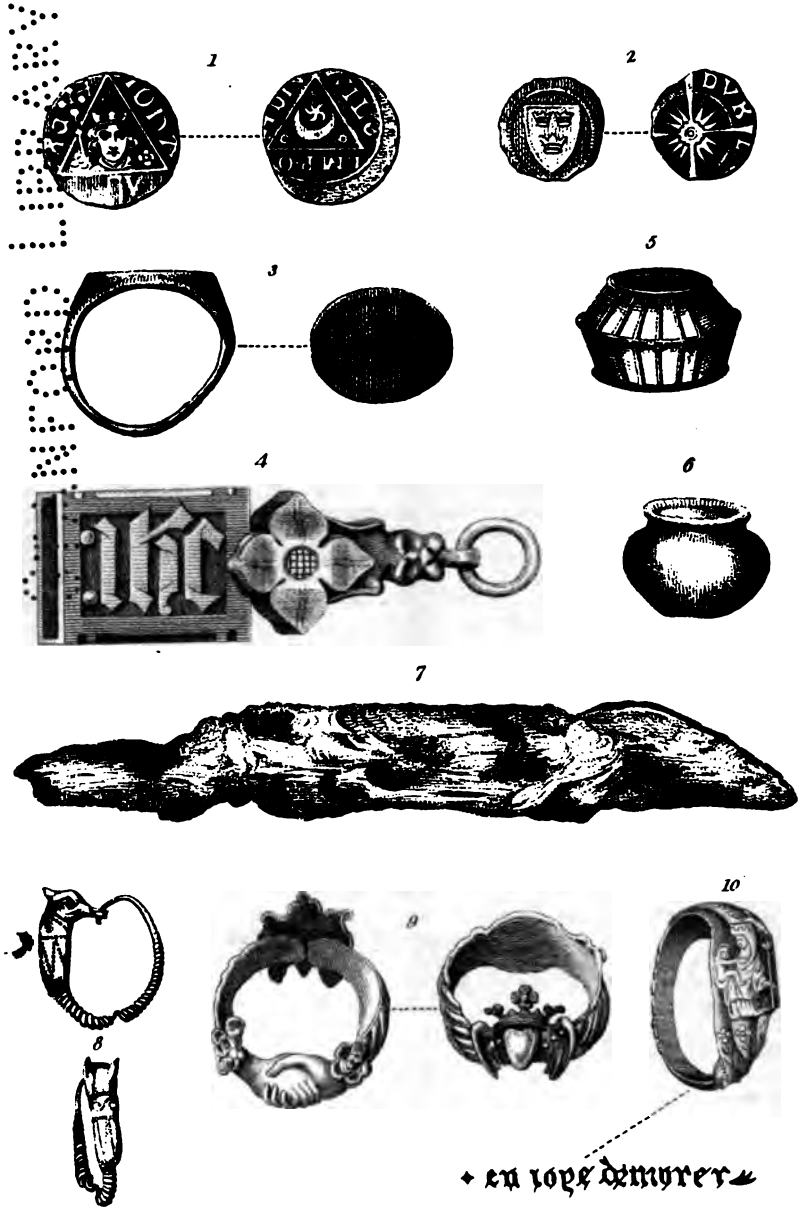
“ Enter'd a couple heere dothe ly, that hatefull deathe did kill,
Whiche lyryng loved as man and wife, and bent to God there will,
Whose names to tell, thus weare they called that death bathed rest of life,
Edmon Hunt the gentillman, and Margret hight his wife;
Children these had fourtene in all, daughters four, and sonnes tene;
Two infantes dyed, thre marchants weare, lawiers foure, and one devine;
These Huntes huntynge abrode the chase one Hunt oute-hunted the rest,
Who made this stone in memory how God his huntynge blest,
Who hopes by fayth heaven for his haven in Christ that he shall finde,
Where welcom once no farewell is; suche welcome God us sende!
Obiit ille anno Domini 1558, Octobris 11,
Obiit illa anno Domini 1568, Decembris 3.”

As the above is not noticed by Parkin the Norfolk historian, nor has to my knowledge ever appeared in print, you will perhaps think it worth preserving in your columns, and by so doing will oblige a constant reader, and one who has venerated this ancient monument ever since his boyish days, when taught to read it by the old parish clerk, then almost the only person in the village who was able to instruct him. A. P.

BRILL

BRILL





+ en 10^e demyere

MR. URBAN, *Claremont, near
Dublin, Jan. 2.*

I ENCLOSE drawings of two coins, both, I believe, unpublished, and the latter unique.

The first (*Plate II. Fig. 1*), is a penny of King John, the obverse bearing the usual legend, JOHANNES REX; the reverse is remarkable by having WILHELM. P. ON. DIV., which I am not aware occurs on any published coin until the time of Edward I. when the name of Robertus de Hadlee appears on some of the pennies. I have seen but one other penny of John bearing a similar inscription, which is in the collection of my friend George Petrie, esq. to whom I am indebted for the subject of the present drawing.

The second (*Fig. 2*) bears on the obverse three crowns in a shield, with a small figure of 1 over it—the legend obliterated, partly by the coin having lost somewhat of its circumference; the reverse has a star of 12 points, divided by a long cross running out to the edge of the coin, the centre of the cross forming a rose. The letters DVBL only remain of what was probably the original inscription, CIVITAS DVBLINÆ. This coin is copper, and weighs above 7 and nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains, which is the weight assigned by Simon in his Essay on Irish coins (ed. 1810) p. 21, to a coinage of brass money of Henry VI. A.D. 1459; the penny of which was to weigh 60 grains, and the eighth part of the penny $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Whether this should be referred to Henry VI. or, as the type would rather lead us to imagine, to his rival and successor Edw. IV., and to whom I am disposed to place it, I leave to more learned antiquaries.

This coin was turned up singly in the garden of the National Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Claremont near Dublin, and is now (together with the penny of John, already described), in my possession. J. H.

THE Ring (*Fig. 3*) was found within the last year at Burgh in Norfolk, the Garianonum of the antiquary Ives, and is now in the possession of John Bruce, esq. F.S.A.

MR. URBAN, *Long Melford, Suff-
folk, June 2.*

IN your number for April last appeared an engraving of a brass relic found beneath the pavement of Mins-
GENT. MAG. March, 1831.

3

ter Church in Thanet. I send for your inspection a similar article of much finer workmanship (*Fig. 4*). It is of silver, gilt, and in length, including the moveable ring, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the breadth across the legend is $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an inch, and the thickness one-eighth of an inch; the weight not quite one ounce.

The two pins, which are supposed to have confined the end of a leathern thong, remain firmly riveted near the extremity; the round hole underneath the quatrefoil is very distinct, and I suppose might be made for the purpose of receiving a small hook, by which the article in question and the scabbard supposed to have been annexed to it were more securely suspended from the belt; the two pins being scarcely sufficient for supporting so heavy an appendage as a sword.* The ring proceeds from the mouth of a wolf or some other animal; this is also the case with the specimen (which is now in my possession) engraved in your volume for 1818; but in that engraving the head of the animal does not appear.

I consider that the ring was fastened to the belt, and that the legend was at the end near the hilt of the sword; this idea is confirmed by the appearance of the metal near the top of the hole, on the under part, which is worn or become thin rather on one side, and I have no doubt by the friction of the hook which assisted in confining it to the belt.

Allow me to add a suggestion relative to one of the seals engraved in your number for November 1829; which represents a squirrel, and is inscribed CRÆCZKÆXL. I think it probable that this belonged to one of the family of Creswell, who bore three squirrels for their arms, and a squirrel for their crest.

Yours, &c. R. ALMACK.

MR. URBAN, *Stoke Cottage, Gos-
port, Nov. 4.*

IN your number for July, (p. 17) your correspondent T. A. presented you with what I was preparing to of-

* The use of these brass ornaments not being precisely ascertained, we will not express a decided opinion; but we must confess that we rather lean to the idea of that correspondent who suggested that they were made to fasten books: see a note to the list of plates at the back of the title-page to vol. c. part i.—EDIT.

fer—an account of the Roman Remains on Lancing Down, Sussex. He has therefore saved me the trouble of sending drawings of several of the articles found, as described by him, to the correctness of which I am happy to bear testimony.

I visited these interesting remains several months ago, and found they corresponded with the description given, to which I beg to offer a few additional observations.

That the building, whose foundation alone remains, was a temple, or one dedicated to religious purposes, there can be but little doubt. Its size and form prove that it was neither a villa nor a common residence; and the uncommon circumstance of its being surrounded by graves shows that it was considered a sacred spot, and set apart for sacred purposes.

That it was *exclusively* British, Saxon, or Roman, is not probable, since remains of all these people have been found in and about it. Several of the brooches and bone combs are exceedingly rude, and are most probably British. But there are indubitable evidences of its being chiefly of Roman workmanship. The tesserae are such as are generally found in common pavements of their villas, being formed of pieces of dark grey limestone, about an inch square. There were also fragments of common black pottery, and I have in my possession a few pieces of the fine Samian ware made only by them. The coins also prove the same.

It is well known that the Belgæ had very numerous settlements on the extensive downs that are on the southern coast, and at no place are their remains more frequently found than along the range of which Lancing Down forms a part. It is therefore probable there was a colony on this spot or in the neighbourhood (in support of which I shall presently bring another proof), and that here was the edifice where their religious rites were performed. When the Romans became masters of this part of the country, and established themselves in the different camps on the heights, they improved upon the rude structure of the Britons, and formed a temple according to their own plan that would serve for the use of the neighbouring stations, which are to be seen on the west, north, and east: indeed there is evidently a narrow raised way, almost

in a straight line, from this temple to the great camp called Cissbury, (the station or camp of Cissa), about a mile to the north-west.

The room in the centre mentioned by T. A. was undoubtedly the Sanctum Sanctorum, into which the priest was accustomed to retreat from the worshippers, to hold (as he wished them to believe) more intimate communion with the Deity. The stucco on the exterior has evidently been sprinkled with some red liquid. Is it too much to suppose it to be the blood of the animals sacrificed? Boars' tusks and other bones were found.

The most interesting of the surrounding excavations is the small circular bath, the dimensions of which prove that it was used not for common purposes, but for sacred ablution, connected with the rites of the temple. The narrow bronze spoon represented among the other relics in the number for July, was undoubtedly used for the service of religion.

The small urns found at the bottom of the narrow graves (some of which are not above a foot in diameter) probably contained the ashes of the heart. That which I have in my possession is three inches wide, and two deep; a sketch of which (*Fig. 5*) I send you. In the grave No. 10, as represented by T. A., were the bones of a fowl, and a fibula in the shape of a cock. The bones were most likely those of that bird; as they have not unfrequently been found with the remains of the dead. At the bottom of an urn discovered in the castle bank at Lewes, formerly a Roman station, almost in a line with those near Lancing, the skeleton of a cock was found, which I saw in the splendid cabinet of G. Mantell, esq. of that place.

Mr. Medhurst has made several other interesting discoveries in the neighbourhood. About a mile from the pavement towards Cissbury, he opened a tumulus which contained a skeleton, with the right arm extended, and in the hand a curious but rudely formed small urn (*Fig. 6*) about three inches deep, and five wide at the projecting rim that forms the termination of the *bars*. This also, which is of an uncommon form, probably contained the ashes of the heart.

Being informed by him that several skeletons had been found in digging for chalk in a large pit, a quarter of a

mile to the south of the temple, I accompanied him to the spot, and having procured suitable implements, and examining the most probable place, had the great satisfaction of disinterring a skeleton in a very decayed state, imbedded in loose chalk at the bottom of a grave two feet below the surface, cut in the solid chalk hill; the sides of which still retained the mark of the shovel in its smooth and regular form. Near the head was the blade of a knife very much corroded, of the shape and size of *Fig. 7*, which I have in my possession. The down where these graves were is quite level, and the only circumstance that induced us to suppose we should make the discovery was the rusty colour of the chalk in that spot, at the side of the pit which had been dug close to the foot of the grave.

Here was in all probability a British encampment; and this their place of sepulture. The knife exactly corresponds with others found at the left side of several skeletons disinterred near Lewes; one of which is given in Horsfield's *History and Antiquities* of that place; and confirms the account we have of a custom prevalent among some of the British tribes, of depositing a knife in the left hand of their dead.

Nearly the whole range of the Sussex Downs abounds in remains of former ages: and their summits, crowned with camps and tumuli, are exceedingly interesting to the antiquary.

Mr. Medhurst, a few weeks since, found a skeleton at a short distance from the pavement, bent so as almost to encircle three urns.

Yours, &c.

J. H. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Grove House, Brompton, March 12.*

THE Ring (*Fig. 8*) which I have the pleasure to submit to your inspection, was found in a Greek tomb, together with several other ornaments, and of a date evidently some centuries anterior to the Christian era. It is, you will observe, of very pure gold and curious workmanship; the head representing that of a grasshopper, and the circle being formed of a wire round which a smaller wire of gold is wound till near the extremity, where an attenuated thread terminates in a hook which fastens it to a small loop held in the mouth of the grasshopper.

I need not particularly direct your attention to the classical allusions in which this ornament is mentioned. I had thought it occurred in Anacreon; but on hastily glancing over that author I do not find what I expected, and I therefore suppose my memory was misled by some recollection of his ode *Eis Tettigya*. In Thucydides, however, the notice is very distinct, "καὶ χρυσῶν τειττίγων ἐνέρσει κρόβυλον ἀναδύμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τριχῶν." Wherein the Athenians are represented as "wreathing their hair into a topping, which they fastened around by the insertion of golden grasshoppers." In the *Knights* of Aristophanes also it is said, "ὁ δ' ἐκείνος ὄραν τειττιγοροφόρος τῶ ἀρχαίῳ σχήματι λαμπρός."—"But he was a mighty fine fellow to look at, wearing his golden grasshoppers after the olden fashion."

Lucian also is supposed to refer to the passage I have quoted from Thucydides; but I need not multiply these references. It is worthy of remark that these ornaments were very generally worn by men, as I suppose they were by women; and from the circumference of my specimen it would appear as if the hair had been gathered up in many ringlets.

Yours, &c.

W. JERDAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Nov. 11.*

WITH this I send you a drawing (*Fig. 9*) of a silver Ring, which has lately fallen under my inspection. It is in the possession of Dr. Littlehales of this place, and was found at Denebury Hill, near Andover.

My own observations lead me to think that it originally belonged to the Douglas family, from the representation of a heart crowned above, and winged on the sides; yet in the usual figures of the heart so crowned, the wings are pointed upwards. This change, however, might have taken place to accommodate the ring by not taking up so much room. At the back of the ring are two hands united, and issuing from a rose on each side; and from which we may be led to think there may be allusion to the union of the two houses of York and Lancaster. The ring is of very rude workmanship, especially where the two ends are united within.

The opinion of your correspondents on the above will oblige

Yours, &c.

JOHN LATHAM.

can never be prudent to overstrain him. In short, there are many particulars which might be noticed, but cannot be so from the necessary brevity to be observed in this place. The intention of pain is to compel us to consult self-preservation, and secure a freedom from accident and rashness, through the misery, which is to be expected from carelessness or folly in such respects: and common feeling ought ever to produce an amiable and virtuous disgust at wantonly and cruelly inflicting it. I shall end these observations, purely founded upon the reason of the thing, with only one further remark, that the treatment which I have described, by shortening life and diminishing value, is injurious and foolish.

From the question, thus discussed as a matter of prudence and credit, I proceed to a view of the subject connected with religion and morals. The Jewish law directed, that the ox or ass, though of an enemy, if it had fallen into a pit, should be taken out, even on the Sabbath-day; and to these and like passages, regarding the treatment of animals, Solomon probably alludes, when he says "a righteous man (i. e. in the Jewish phrase, one who strictly attends to observation of the law) regardeth the life of his beast." But, setting aside the limitation of this expression to the Jewish law, kindness to animals is certainly the test of a goodnatured disposition, at least so far as concerns that domestic form in which it is best shown; namely, regard to the comfort and well-being of every person or animal dependent upon us. To be the lord of life and death, of pleasure or pain, will be a privilege never abused by a generous mind; it will only be an additional motive for observing superior kindness. Tyranny betrays an unfeeling discontented spirit, quite opposite to the nature of God, and the character of a Christian. The Almighty, by bestowing life, intended, of course, that it should be a blessing and not a curse; or he would never have created animals, with organs capable of receiving pleasure, or an understanding sufficient to know and value kind treatment. How many dumb signs (most interesting appeals to the feelings!) do not these animals often exhibit, in proof of inviolable attachment to a kind and benevolent

How many times have they

been known, by the most surprising and wonderful instinct, to have saved even the lives of such masters. The wild beasts themselves, though of the most fierce and cruel habits, have been even reduced by kindness into the fondness of faithful friends. The Almighty, by all these results of kind treatment, has plainly, through his Providence, thus taught us our duty; and he has further confirmed it by the mischief which often ensues from opposite conduct. Anger is a passion, given us to ward off injuries; and as the feelings are the same in all animals, as well as man, it will be shown, where it is possible. How often has cruelty to animals been punished by a resistance and wounds, which have ended in death. So much for the will of God, as plainly pointed out by Providence and Nature, in this matter. As connected with the character of a Christian, the duty is equally clear. A Christian, as such, has no concern with bitterness, wrath, or clamour, on any account, or with any of them. Though firm, he is always mild, and of course always master of himself. The wisdom which is from above is first pure, then peaceable, and its fruits are benevolence and joy. He desires no revenge of any kind; much less mean revenges of this sort, upon poor animals, perhaps for disappointments in unreasonable and unwise expectations, founded on cruelty. He uses the creatures which God has given, so as not to abuse them; and he makes it a rule to let his life be conducted by receiving good with thanksgiving, and evil with submission. Like the direction given to St. Peter in the vision, when the sheet was let down from heaven, he considers nothing unclean (i. e. to be disregarded, as an abhorrence or a nuisance) which God has ennobled by creating, except where it infringes upon the necessities of his self-preservation and defence. He knows that God directed rest on the Sabbath day, to be observed towards the labouring animals, as well as other domestics; and if he is to do all to the glory of God, that can never be promoted by conduct opposite to the spirit and intention of his revealed commandments, and the evident intentions of his Providence.

There is, indeed, a foolish kind of argument derived from their condition, as brute animals. If they were

incapable of feeling pain, the argument might be solid. It is true that the Almighty has placed the disposal of their lives in the power of man, but we have no ideas which can ever sanction us in torturing them; so far the contrary, that it cannot be done without a sense of shame and a distress of conscience. But what reasonable purpose does it answer? Does it not show passion, or brutality of disposition? and is either of these innocent? Does God sanction folly?

On a subject like this, I have thought it best to speak immediately to the feelings and good sense of mankind. I shall conclude in the same style, by an address to the masters and owners of these dumb useful animals. It is to recommend them to issue positive and peremptory orders to their servants, to treat the animals submitted to their care and protection, with the most humane and careful attention. Like infants, they neither redress, nor help, nor escape wrongs or neglect, or ill-usages; and they so far resemble them in the claims which they have upon our feelings. It is really a disgrace to us to treat anything ill, which is of eminent use; and such are those animals who pass their lives in our service; and, if we were in their place, we should certainly think it just that we should do unto others as we would be done unto. Every man, however, naturally likes what is his own; and as he knows, by the simplest calculations, what is consistent with the powers, and what is necessary to the due support of his labouring animals, the duty of instruction upon this head is easy and simple; and such instruction will redound to his reputation as a man of feeling and good nature.

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WALK THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS.

(Continued from the last Supplement, p. 601.)

WE entered Lord Breadalbane's domain by a door but a little removed from our inn, and the appearance of every thing around us was extremely noble. Not to mention the more general features of this most striking landscape, the eye is immediately delighted by the exact order in which the place is evidently kept. The grassy and smooth-shaven slopes are highly beautiful, and of an extent hardly equalled in any other spot in the king-

dom. They are, of course, kept in this order at an immense expense. On all sides are the most extensive and towering woods, appearing interminable. In the park the trees are peculiarly fine, particularly an avenue of beech, under the shade of which, to a great extent, the grass is closely mown, and the turf of exquisite softness. The clear waters of the Tay shoot by in all their beauty, while, in the distance, you have a view of the Loch, and its cloud-capt mountains Ben Lawers and Ben More. At this spot alcoves and seats are erected, from which the spectator has an opportunity of enjoying the scene in all its luxuriance. Further on is a sort of summer apartment in the park, adorned with much care both with statues and paintings.

The situation of the house is low and ill-chosen; and, although its size is magnificent, it is a striking instance how inconsistent regular suits of modern apartments are with any thing like castellated architecture. The hall appears insignificant, low, and of small dimensions. In a large room near it we observed armour of various descriptions, which had belonged to the heroic ancestors of the family, and which had probably been conspicuous in many a field.

We returned by a different route, which led us once more over the bridge, built partly at the expense of the Breadalbane family.

From this point our guide pointed out an island in the Loch, on which was erected, by one of the Kings of Scotland, a priory to the memory of his Queen, as noticed by Gilpin. "Often," says he, "in the calm still hour of evening, or before the sun had arisen upon the mountains, the boatman plying his course would rest on his oars to listen to the chaunted hymn, or early matins, as they came floating in the breeze along the surface of the lake." So beautiful is the scenery, so delightful the retreat, that no one in contemplating it would be disposed to question the enthusiasm of the boatmen, but would be almost inclined to regret that the peeling organ and chaunted hymn resound there no longer.

We left Kenmore at eleven, and a mile or two onwards were stopped by whole troops of people in their holiday clothes proceeding to kirk.

"In rude but glad procession came
Bonnetted Sire, and coil-clad Dame,
And plaided youth with jest and jeer,
Which snooded maiden would not hear."

The curiosity of these people appeared strongly excited by our appearance, and possible occupation, but we passed each other without much converse. Another, and another group succeeded, and we were not a little surprised at observing that though it was uncommonly fine, and, to common observers, likely to continue so, almost every one of these good people was furnished with an umbrella. This was an appendage which one would hardly have expected to have found so common in the Highlands, were it not pretty well known that, though living in a very variable climate, the Highlanders are still by no means without apprehension as to any severity of weather, and that they are very careful of themselves both in cold and wet.

The crowds whom we now encountered were on their march to the kirk at Kenmore. Proceeding onwards we came to a congregation in the fields. This to us was a sight quite new, and strikingly patriarchal. The minister was holding forth with some animation in Gaelic, from the Gaelic Bible, a verse or two of which he read, and then proceeded to comment upon it. Of course we could not expect to be much edified, neither would it have been pleasant to have marched up to the congregation in our strange garb, if we had entertained such expectations. We therefore walked slowly behind some bushes, where we had an opportunity of observing at our leisure all that passed, without exciting their attention. The congregation, which was numerous, were seated at their ease on the grass, and chiefly consisted of females. The few men present were stretched out at full length, without seeming to pay much attention to the exhortations of the preacher; yet the group was picturesque. Beneath the hill on which they were reclining, rolled the broad expanse of the lake, reflecting from its unruffled bosom the foliage of the trees which adorned its banks; beyond were extensive woods and lofty mountains. The picture altogether was most impressive, and we waited for a considerable time in our hiding place to enjoy it, expecting that we might every moment be further gratified by listening to their psalmody,

which under such circumstances would have had a singular effect, but in this hope we were disappointed. We loitered till our patience was tired, the orator still increasing in earnestness and vociferation, till we again set forwards on our way. A second congregation soon presented itself, the minister holding forth from a sort of sentry-box. But the sight had lost its novelty, and we passed quickly by, arriving at Killin at five.

Next morning we made an early visit to some interesting ruins on the other side of the river. In their neighbourhood was a most beautiful and extended avenue of limes, dispensing around the most agreeable fragrance, and resounding with the murmurs of whole hosts of insects. It was impossible to contemplate this light and graceful arch without much pleasure. From this spot we proceeded directly to the Hall of Finlarig, which is now, from the changes and chances of human life, become a place of habitation for rooks, a large flock of which quitted their airy turrets at our approach. This castle, though in ruins, has still a noble appearance, and it is impossible to behold it in its fallen state with indifference. Its ruins however are still objects of much care, perhaps rather too much so, the neat gravel walks, and somewhat fantastical ornaments, harmonizing but little with the structure they are meant to adorn. On the whole, we were greatly pleased with this domain, the lofty mountains overhanging which are extremely grand, and afford the noblest subjects for the pencil.

Quitting Killin, we once more got into a country completely highland, bleak, dreary, and uncomfortable, and where, almost of course, we met with rain. For some time we had the river, dismal and unadorned, on our right, till we quitted the road leading to Tyndrum, and struck off, nearly at right angles, to the left. The country became still more highland, the hills rose to a greater height, and we were wrapped in still more impenetrable gloom. We at length arrived at the celebrated pass of Glenogil, one of the finest and most admired of the Highlands, and once more we appeared completely shut out from the society of our fellow men. Pursuing our way through the same sort of country, we arrived at Loch Earn Head, and re-

freshed, our repast being spread before us by a damsel whom I found designated in the window as "Puellarum Caledoniæ pulcherrima, munditiis simplex, insigni lepore, et morum suavitate." We then marched through another pass, extremely romantic, and most beautifully wooded, to Callender, which we found crowded with visitors.

We proceeded to Loch Katrine on horseback, and seldom have I felt more gratified than when borne at full speed against the wind on an aged but fleet hunter of M'Nab's, "the high-maned, broad-breasted, proud, wide-leaping, strong steed of the hill." Bright are the sides of the steed! His name is Sulin-Sifadda! The road possesses no great interest till you arrive almost at the neighbourhood of the Trosacks. It is then indescribably wild and romantic. Passing leisurely by

"the copse-wood grey
That waned and wept o'er Loch Achray,"

we came to a sort of hut or inn, the general receptacle of all strangers. We joined another party, and arriving at the lake, the rain fell in torrents; notwithstanding, we embarked, and made the usual rounds, but with less satisfaction than we might have done under brighter auspices. The lake was far from being that "burnished sheet of living gold," so beautifully described by the Bard, who has rendered it immortal. Yet was it lovely in its storms. The view of the Trosacks from its bosom is extremely striking for its wildness and beauty, and we observed with much delight the clouds flitting along the rugged sides of Ben Venue. We rowed twice round the celebrated "islet in an inland sea," and as many times sought shelter from the rain under the branching and dark green canopy of Ellen's oak. The rain continuing, we made for land, and ordered out our steeds. Mine excited greater admiration than ever. He bounds from the earth as if his entrails were hairs, le Cheval volant, the Pegasus, qui a les narines de feu! We speedily reached Callender. Next day we visited the Bracklin Brig, which has a terrific effect, and the passage over the narrow plank thrown across the chasm, any thing but agreeable. After purchasing a true Trosack stick, we commenced our march at one, finding the road in-

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different, but the country rich, cheerful, and picturesque. We passed by the venerable ruins of Doune Castle, together with several handsome and pleasantly situated villas, and arrived at Stirling at six, the Castle and surrounding country strongly reminding us of Edinburgh. The view from the hill is one of the richest and most extensive in the kingdom. From this place we proceeded by coach; we travelled pleasantly, and with great expedition. The day was fine, though rather cold, and the views varied and delightful. The eye wandered with the greatest satisfaction over the windings of the Firth, and the villas, woods, and corn-fields ornamenting its banks. The scenery however was no longer "such as Nature brings together in her sublimest moods—sounding cataracts, hills which rear their scathed heads to the sky—lakes, that winding up the shadowy vallies, lead at every turn to yet more romantic recesses—rocks which catch the clouds of heaven,"—and was consequently contemplated with far less interest than had been inspired by our more northern and more Alpine rambles. Yet we did not fail to observe, amongst other sights, the vast volumes of smoke arising from the works at Carron, exhibiting, as a picturesque traveller somewhat whimsically expresses it, "a set of the most infernal ideas."

At an early hour in the day we once again caught sight of the Pentlands, the Castle, Arthur's seat, and all the romantic precincts of the Scottish metropolis! Our vehicle rolling rapidly onwards, we soon afterwards had a full view of the "gude town" itself, as we exclaimed loudly, and not a little delighted, "Aye, bonnie Edinbro', we ken ye noo."

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, March 1.

THE sentiments I wish to communicate to you have appeared in the columns of the well known journal of Felix Farley, and it having been suggested to me that they would not be unacceptable to the venerable pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, I have ventured to offer these hints and remarks to all those who, with me, are deeply interested for "that pure and apostolic religion which has been established among us for many genera-

tions." The great progress which has been made by the advancement of learning and the arts, has given rise to several new institutions for the purposes of education, of which a College (as it is designated), lately opened in the City of Bristol, is one *not* sanctioned by the Episcopal authority of the place; this circumstance, with many others, has led me to give publicity to a scheme which I have long had in view, for forming minor Universities on a more orthodox and sound plan. It is an undeniable fact that, in consequence of the peace which we have been so long enjoying, those young men who would have taken up arms in time of war, in defence of their King and country, have been induced by a change in political affairs, to embrace the learned professions, by which means the Universities are overflowing. At this momentous crisis, is it not greatly to be wished that some pious, influential persons in Church and State, would form the resolution of founding one or more Colleges in each University? but, if it be urged that there are already too many young men congregated together, and that it incurs a very heavy expense to families in bringing up their sons in these seats of learning, and which the plan of the Bristol College, and all others of the same kind, is intended to obviate, I suggest that every *City* shall be a minor University, the Lecture Rooms (*the Schools*) to be in the Close or Cloisters of its Cathedral, under the superintendance of the Dean and Chapter, with the Bishop of the Diocese for its visitor. Let the Cathedrals be divided between the Universities, subject to the statutes and regulations of either, as the case may be; the Professors to be chosen from or by the Dignitaries and other Clergy of each Cathedral; terms to be kept in strict accordance to time with each University, and when the period arrives for the young men to graduate, let them repair for that purpose alone to Oxford or Cambridge, according to which their Cathedral is tributary. These minor Universities are to be an exact epitome of the greater ones, and during term time the students are to be distinguished in their habiliments by wearing square caps and gowns, and when attending Divine service in their *College Chapel* (*namely the Cathedral of the Diocese*), they are to be habited *aplices*. Proctors to be annually

elected, and all other officers, which may add dignity to these miniature Universities. In prosecution of my scheme, I will now make a distribution of the several Episcopal sees to be attached to the two Universities.

OXFORD.

Winchester, Salisbury, Wells, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Lichfield.

CAMBRIDGE.

Canterbury, London, Lincoln, Peterborough, Norwich, Rochester, Chichester.

For obvious reasons the Cathedrals of Oxford and Ely are not included in this list.

It has long been my most earnest wish that a regular constituted University, with the power of conferring degrees, should be founded in the north of England, and I cannot think of any place so proper as York, the see of a metropolitan, the splendour of which undertaking would be heightened by having that magnificent fabric, York Minster, the glory of the Church of England, and of all other Protestant Churches, for the Chapel of this anticipated University. The Archbishop presiding as visitor. To this province I assign its suffragan Cathedrals of Durham, Carlisle, and Chester.

The College at Llampeter, founded by the piety and zeal of the present Bishop of Salisbury, who formerly presided over the see of St. David's, entirely supersedes the necessity of making any new arrangements for the Dioceses of North and South Wales.

Yours, &c.

EVA.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Southernhay, Exeter, Feb. 12.*

PUBLIC affairs present strange turns, changes, and appearances, at different periods. About two centuries ago, an occurrence was agitating, which appears to us now much ado about nothing; a whole nation in an uproar and wrangling about a *farthing*; and this farthing actually not one fifth the value of one of our late King George the Fourth's current farthing. However, it is upon record, that in the early part of the reign of Charles the First, one William Hawks and several others were fined, placed and exposed in the pillory in London, for counterfeiting this *Royal token farthing* of Charles the First.

This diminutive copper coin is dis-

tinguished as one of the least intrinsic value in the series of British medallic history, but its currency was most rigidly and forcibly circulated throughout the realm by Royal authority. Letters patent were granted in 1625 to the Duchess of Richmond* and Sir Francis Crane, of the exclusive right of making these farthing tokens for 17 years, and to weigh six grains each, and for this privilege they were to pay the King 100 marks (13s. 4d.) yearly; and the patentees, to encourage the circulation, used to sell a guinea's worth for 12 shillings; also they had them distributed in all the cities and towns of the kingdom; and all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. were charged to assist the patentees on pain of his Majesty's high displeasure, and counterfeiters and offenders to be proceeded against, as transgressors of his Majesty's authority and Royal prerogative. King Charles and his cabinet were so anxious to check the counterfeiting of them, that they published four successive proclamations to prevent it, and also issued prosecutions from the Star Chamber repeatedly. This coin, after a lapse of more than 200 years, is become scarce. I have a genuine and fine specimen in my possession, which I will describe, viz.: it is struck on good copper, about one third of an inch diameter; Mint mark, a crescent. Obverse: two sceptres crossed, with a crown on them in the centre; legend is within two circular lines, "Carolu' D. G. Ma.

* In the fourth proclamation, possessed by Henry Lord Maltravers.

Bri." Reverse: full rose in the centre, with a crown upon it; legend, "Fra. et Hi. Rex," within two circles. The extreme smallness of the coin was so powerful a temptation for gain, as to induce many to counterfeit it, which so much annoyed the King and patentees, who, to render it more difficult to imitate, ordered it to be plugged through with a small piece of brass of less than a quarter of an inch diameter. The profits were considerable, as one ounce of metal which cost a penny, made 80 farthings, and the amount circulated was not less than 100,000*l.* sterling. The Duchess and the Knight had their little tokens well executed, and aimed to compensate for the deficiency of metal by the goodness of the workmanship; for the letters are well shaped, and the neatness in which they are plugged, must have made it difficult for a private mechanic to imitate.

N. Briot, a celebrated French artist came to England about this time to seek employ, and was engaged by King Charles. He struck his superior gold† and silver coin, and most likely superintended the patentee's concerns, at least assisted in the best ones, as there were several different dies. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.‡

† N. B. is marked on many of them, and fine specimens are extremely rare, especially the gold angel, I suppose worth more than 20*l.* at present.

‡ We have to lament the loss of this much esteemed and frequent correspondent. He died on the 18th of February, six days after the date of this letter.—EORR.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

New Translation of the Book of Psalms.
By Wm. French, D. D., and George Skinner, M. A.

(Concluded from p. 31.)

IN resuming our remarks on this valuable publication, we would commence by observing, that it is difficult to do justice to its merits, by merely presenting specimens of the execution. If we were to dissever the text from the notes, and take the *former* only (as in our former article) or the *latter* only, we should in either case do injustice to the learned translators and annotators; since their version and notes must be taken conjointly, in order to be fairly judged. And to *conjoin those, or even give the text in verses* (as

it is in the original work) the narrowness of our columns renders impracticable. We shall, perhaps, but discharge our duty by presenting a few specimens of improved translation, and especially of *judicious annotation*.

In Psalm LV., 6 and 7, we observe the sense more correctly represented than in any versions we have yet seen, as follows:—"Oh that I had wings, like a dove,—I would fly away, and I would dwell,—Behold! I would flee afar off;—I would make my abode in the desert."

Our two authorised versions rather follow the Sept. than the Hebrew.—Some recent translators connect כִּירְגָה. But the new translators have

are quite aware of this, and have thrown light (for instance) on the obscurity which envelopes the second verse of the 91st Psalm, by adverting to this principle. They judiciously point thus: "Who saith, 'Jehovah is my refuge and my fortress,—My God, in whom I place my trust,'"— remarking in the note, "The Psalmist here breaks off, and instead of completing the sentence, by pointing out the happiness of such a person, proceeds to address him as though present." The difficulty which involves the latter part of Ps. xcvi. they remove by supposing that ver. 8—11, are the words of the Almighty. It may be interesting to our readers to know the sentiments of two such distinguished scholars, profound Orientalists, and theologians, as Dr. French and Mr. Skinner, on the controverted subject of the *imprecations* found in several of the Psalms, as Ps. LXIX. and CIX. Most translators and commentators so render and annotate as to *explain away* the force of the imprecations. The present learned translators have here preserved the same rigid fidelity and accuracy as in other respects, and content themselves with the following masterly note on the subject, once for all, at Ps. CIX: "It may be observed, with reference to the imprecations, found particularly in this Psalm and in Psalm LXIX, that the morality which they breathe does not ill accord either with the general character of the Mosaic dispensation, or with the state of religious knowledge to which the Jewish nation had attained. The love of our enemies was a duty first distinctly and positively inculcated by the Divine Author of the Christian faith. This pure and sublime doctrine did not form a part of the law delivered to the Jews, because of "the hardness of their hearts." Let it not be urged that it would have been better if the sacred volume had nowhere exhibited the "holy men" who were of old, thus betraying, even in their intercourse with God, a deep resentment of the unprovoked injuries which they were continually suffering from the wicked. These very passages of Scripture convey an useful and a very important lesson; for they teach Christians, in the most forcible manner, the value of those pre-eminent *stages* which are enjoyed by *under the Gospel.*"

In Ps. CXIX. 83, "I am become like a bottle in the smoke," the present translators well render, "a skin shrivelled in the smoke," i. e. a skin bottle for holding liquids, which, on being placed in a smoky tent, would generally be shrivelled. At verse 85, "which thing is not commanded in thy law," it is well remarked that the negative form of expression is here, and elsewhere, employed, to give greater emphasis to the expression of what is *forbidden*. On verse 131, "I open wide my mouth, and pant eagerly, because I love thy commandments," there is the following tasteful remark: "In a simple state of society, inward emotions were accompanied with more of corresponding outward action than is exhibited where civilization is more advanced."

It would be easy and delightful to extract a multitude of notes such as the above, and it would be not difficult for us to contribute fresh illustrations to those of the learned annotators; but no further *specimens* can be necessary for the *chief* purpose we have had in view. Indeed our narrow limits warn us that we must think of furling our sails. We must therefore now confine ourselves to general observations. We are enabled, after close scrutiny and full examination, to pronounce this to be by far the most *faithful* and *accurate* version of the Psalms which this or perhaps any country has ever produced. The acuteness and judgment shown in the distribution of the several portions of the Psalms (which are often, as it were, *dramatic*, and the persons supposed to be speaking abruptly changed, with as much obscurity and occasional harshness as in the Odes of Pindar), is such as to claim our warmest commendations. As to the *notes*, they are, we think, quite models for annotation of this kind. They are almost invariably short, but are apt, pithy, judicious, tasteful, and calculated to prove highly instructive to the class of persons for whom they were especially formed; namely those who are unacquainted with the original, and are not very conversant in critical lore. It may occur to some readers that it would have been better to have *regularly* pointed out the passages which contain prophecies of, or allusions to, the Messiah. But the limits which the annotators had prescribed to themselves forbid this; and

as it had been fully done by preceding annotators, whose notes it was not the intention of the authors of the present work to supersede, it would have been unnecessary. The present annotators will, however, be found to have pointed out almost all the *principal* evangelical predictions or allusions. But to return to the *text*, the style is remarkably simple, plain, and unadorned; perhaps somewhat more so than the taste of the age (not the most pure), will be likely to entirely approve.

To advert to a matter which may possibly be a stumbling block to some well-meaning, but not well-informed readers. It may be thought strange that Dr. French and Mr. Skinner should have sometimes translated and explained in a manner varying from the sense which appears to be affixed to the passages by the inspired writers of the New Testament. This, it would seem, must be wrong; and yet it is, in fact, as a system, quite right. As there are *two handles* by which most things may be taken, so we not unfrequently meet with *two senses*; the *grammatical* and *primary* sense, and the *mystical* or *allegorical* one. The *latter* of these has with reason been adopted by the writers of the New Testament; but the *former* alone could, consistently with their plan (which was to give a literal translation, with notes pointing out and illustrating the *grammatical* sense) have been expressed by Dr. French and Mr. Skinner.

We have said that the present translation stands pre-eminent for *accuracy*. This will be found to be the case especially in assigning the true force of the *tenses of verbs*; the real sense of the numerous obscure *particles*; and, above all, in explaining the various perplexing *idioms*, and adjusting the harsh *constructions*, in which the Book of Psalms abounds. In all these respects, the two old versions are defective to a degree which would scarcely be credited by those who have little or no knowledge of the Hebrew language. The present translators were *enabled* to correct these numerous errors, not only by their own profound knowledge of the Oriental languages, but by availing themselves of all the invaluable information to be found in the works of the great Hebraists of the last century; with which and *every other kind of lore* they

are thoroughly imbued. Indeed their being likewise consummately versed in *Classical* literature has enabled them to go much further than *mere* Hebraists, however eminent and perfect, could have done. This faculty, indeed, has had, in the present work, comparatively but little scope. It will, however, have full play in the work which they announce as intended to succeed this, namely, *Copious Philological Notes on the Psalms, for the use of those who have some knowledge of the Original*. This, we hope, they will give to the public in the same form (8vo.) as the present performance, and whenever it appears, we shall feel it our duty to give it an early and an ample notice. We have no doubt that the two works taken together will be *indispensable* to all who would attain a correct knowledge of this most important of the books of the Old Testament.

As to the *present* work, from its convenient size, beautiful typography, and the great information which it contains as to the *literal* sense of the Psalms, it is well calculated to be a constant accompaniment to Mant's Family Bible and Prayer-book, and may be even of considerable assistance to young Hebraists.

Of the *success* of a work which, though formed as little as possible *ad captandum*, contains solid merit sufficient to make it very valuable to all classes of readers, we entertain no doubt. And we are anxious that this success should be as *speedy* as it must finally be *certain*; since that may excite the learned and able translators to furnish some further contributions of this kind to sacred literature. We have, indeed, been informed (and we hope report speaks true) that they are now closely engaged on a new translation of the *Proverbs of Solomon*. This, we can venture to augur, they will execute in a manner *even superior* to the present work; for we have observed that they never fail to execute the *gnomic* portions of the Psalms in the best possible style. We trust they intend to include *Ecclesiastes* in their proposed work; and may we venture to express our further hope that they will, at their leisure, favour the public with a new version of all the books of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha which are *gnomic*? To use the words of a distinguished ornament of

their own College, *Utinam calcar addere nostra voluntas posset!* But whether they accomplish more or less, we cannot conclude without thanking them heartily for what they have already done, in a work which may be considered a very important addition to the other new translations of the books of the Old Testament, and which must be exceedingly valuable to those persons who shall (we trust, ere long) have the task of either forming a new translation of the whole of the Old Testament, or effecting a complete revision of the old one. Such works as the present, and those in preparation, show that for the *noble work* we have just adverted to, there would be no want of scholars at *either* of our Universities properly qualified to effect it; and as to *Cambridge*, it will readily be allowed, that few indeed of her sons are so well qualified to take part in this glorious work as the Master and Senior Tutor of Jesus College, ζῆγος Ἀρσείδων; Whether, indeed, it shall still be deferred, or at length be happily accomplished, Τοῦτο Θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κείται! One thing is certain,—that the many important works in Theology which have been of late years produced by Cambridge scholars have not only done honour to that University, but, by promoting the *credit*, have materially added to the *security of our Church establishment*. And, as far as they have been accomplished by scholars resident in that University, and occupying stations of great dignity and considerable emolument, they tend, *placare invidiam*, to make a certain part of the public view less grudgingly the ample revenues (much, however, exaggerated) of its great academical foundations. Again and again we would say, let *Cambridge*, from which, since the revival of literature, so much of light has emanated, but hold on her course resolutely, through evil report and good report, and ever verify her motto—“*Hinc lux et popula sacra!*”; let her continue to *carry*, not *follow*, the lamp of knowledge, and she will have no reason for fear in the evil day; the storm may beat upon her house—but it will not *fall*, being founded on a rock. It will not be with *her* as with some foreign Universities, whose sur. is set for ever. Never to *her* will be applicable the words of Isaiah, “There is not one to lead her of all the sons she hath brought forth;

neither is there one to support and help her of all the sons whom she hath educated!” In the *moral influence* of the enlightened bands she is continually sending forth, will consist her own security and prosperity. Their pious care shall (Θρησκευτικῶν οὐνεκα) guard her time-honoured walls, and bequeath them to posterity, as a κτῆμα ἐς αἰ.

MR. URBAN, *Brook-st. March 2.*

IT is possible that your learned correspondent T. E., p. 122, may not know that the word *κάμηλος*, in the verses he has cited from Matthew, Mark, and Luke, has been, in two English versions of the Gospels, translated a cable, or a cable-rope.

First, in “The New Testament in Greek and English; containing the original text, corrected from the authority of the most authentic manuscripts: and a new version formed agreeably to the illustrations of the most learned commentators and critics; with notes and various readings, and a copious alphabetical index. In two volumes, 1729.” In this the Greek word in the corresponding columns is *κάμηλον*.

Secondly, in “Divers Parts of the Holy Scriptures done into English, chiefly from Dr. J. Mills’s printed Greek copy; with notes and maps. 1761.” In this the expression is “it is easier for a cable-rope to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.”

But long before either of these translations had appeared, a similar translation had been given in English. In “A compendious and a moche fruytefull Treatyse of well livynge, contaynyng the hole summe and effect of al vertue. Wrytten by S. Bernard, and translated by Thomas Paynie,” [15—], the author comments upon and praises the state of poverty, and referring to Luke xviii. quotes thus: “Yt is moch more easy to nedel a gabell of a shyp then for a riche man to come to heven.”

I have not been able to find the word *needle* used as a verb in any other author, nor in any dictionary. This book, indeed, is well worthy the attention of all philologists, who are fond of searching out obsolete words and expressions with which it abounds.

Yours, &c.

S. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Parochial Topography of the Rape of Bramber, in the Western division of the County of Sussex. By Edmund Cartwright, M.A. F.A.S. Canon of Chichester, Rector of Earnley, Vicar of Lymington, &c. [Vol. II. Part II. of the History of Western Sussex.]

COUNTY HISTORIES are works in which the provincial gentry, not of coarse or frivolous habits, take a warm interest; and, considering that they contain memorials of an inaccessible or evanescent character, most rationally so. The best feelings are excited—those feelings which accord with the *humanum est*, support the pieties of nature, and elevate sentiment. But we have expatiated more than once upon the subject.

The work before us is one which will place Mr. Cartwright among the first of our county historians. A law-book form all such works must necessarily have to a certain extent, if they are good for any thing, and all that can or ought to be done is to relieve heavy but indispensable particulars by seasonable, instructive, or judicious embellishment. This is remarkably well effected in all points, but in one more particularly, i. e. Gothic architecture; and upon this point we fasten with particular pleasure. Not that we would support such strange persons as would say, that although there may be a George the Second, Third, and Fourth, there never was a George the First, i. e. because there never were but two styles in Europe, the *debased Roman*, derived from the Gothic reign in Italy, and the Asiatic or Pointed style, (and the first was brought from the Continent to this island in the time of the Anglo-Saxons,) we would say, that no memorials exist of *their* works—not that we would support theorists, who have never regarded the works of oriental travellers, who find English castle and church work on the shores of the Red Sea, and have beheld with their eyes closed, actual fac-similes of our architecture in ancient Churches at Rome and other parts of Italy, where the dates are known—not, we say, that we would violate the sacredness of history to gratify the positiveness of pedants or the pseudo-discoveries of cox-

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combs—but that we would imbue, if we were able, the public mind with a taste and veneration for those sacred edifices which have in them an intrinsic character of holiness, and lead us to that *primum mobile* of all that is good; the feeling what God is, what is the hope of man, and what he ought to be.

Mr. Cartwright is a connoisseur on the subject, and there is no commonplace in his information. The following extracts will show it.

At Broadwater,

“The capitals of the pillars which support the arch under the tower, are surmounted with branches of palm, an ornament introduced by the Crusaders, and peculiarly appropriate to a Christian Church. Instead of the stone stalls, frequent on the south side of our chancels, is a stone bench, over which is a Norman arch, a very rare if not an unique instance (p. 35). On the south side of the Church is a cross in the wall, in flint work, a style peculiar to the Suffolk Churches, and not occurring in any other Church in Western Sussex.” pp. 35, 36.

How essential proportion is in Gothic architecture, and the causes why many Churches have been in this respect disfigured, are given in the following account of that of New Shoreham:

“The mixed style of architecture which makes this Church remarkable, is peculiar to buildings of the twelfth century; the earliest authentic instances of the pointed arch being pretty certainly dated in the reign of King Stephen, and the semicircular arch being quite disused at the accession of King John, in the end of the same century. Within this period many stately Churches were erected, which exhibit both pointed and circular arches, intimately joined and intermixed. When the Church of New Shoreham was standing entire, it was a stately and spacious structure, extending in length from east to west about 210 feet, with a transept measuring 92 feet from north to south, and a tower rising from the centre of the cross, 83 feet. The destruction of the nave has taken away one half of the total length, spoiling the proportion of the building, and throwing the tower out of its proper position, as seen in a general view. It is not known at what time the Church was thus mutilated; it is likely to have been done in the reign of Henry VIII. or soon afterwards, when the monastic Churches were generally destroyed, either totally or in part, though it may have hag-

pened a century later, many large Churches being reduced in size after the restoration of Charles II. in consequence of the ruin they had fallen into by neglect and ill-usage in the civil wars, and during the time of the Commonwealth."—p. 57.

Under the Church of Steyning, Mr. Cartwright, who assigns the erection to the middle of the twelfth century, notices an architectural peculiarity.

"It is remarkable that the northern windows appear deeply recessed on the inside, whilst there is only a single plain course round the outside; but the southern windows are deeply recessed on the outside, with double courses of mouldings, and have only a single one within. This contrivance was calculated to improve the external appearance of the south front, where was the principal approach to the Church, and which of course would be more observed than the north side, and it shows what care and study the builders of that age bestowed on their works."—p. 168.

We shall now notice a curiosity relative to the Church of Itchingfield:

"The Church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a single nave or aisle, of no greater antiquity than the age of Edward IV. or Henry VI. The tower, which hardly rises above the body of the Church, is a singular construction. It is composed of very large blocks of timber, or rather entire trees, fastened together with wooden bolts, and is certainly as ancient as the Church. In a country so productive of timber, it is by no means extraordinary that it should have been so applied, and indeed it is most probable that the ancient Church was of the same material, of which the Church of Greensted in Essex is an example at the present day."—p. 330.

Bramber is a castle mentioned in Domesday Book; and we will take leave to say, that the tower, engraved in p. 172, may be, and probably is, Saxon, whatever may be affirmed to the contrary. There is evidence that the castle was existent in the Anglo-Saxon æra, and none whatever that it was built by William de Braose in the time of the Conqueror. We could produce authorities to show that a similar style of towers exists among the Gothic remains of Italy, of date anterior to the Anglo-Saxon architecture.

At Streatham, in Henfield, are the remains of extensive foundations,

"the site, as is supposed, of the Castle of Earl Warbald and his Countess Tedburga, to whom it belonged previous to its donation by King Osmund, to the See of Winchester."—p. 267.

We wish that these foundations had been excavated, and that we had a ground plan, for then some light might be thrown upon the style of Anglo-Saxon Castles, and the peculiarity discovered, if any.

At Shipley are the remains of the Keep of a Castle, which stands upon a knoll within a moat, and may, Mr. Cartwright thinks from its name, the Knepp, have been occupied "by a scion of that royal family in the Saxon times, to which the Castle of Bramber belonged."—p. 292.

(To be continued.)

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Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary, and the Constitutional Legislature of the United Kingdom. The Nature and Functions of the Aula Regis, the Magna Concilia, and the Communia Concilia of England, and the History of the Parliaments of France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, investigated and considered, with a view to ascertain the origin, progress, and final establishment of Legislative Parliaments, and of the dignity of a Peer or Lord of Parliament. By Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, &c. &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

WHEN a Judge charges a Jury that they shall divest their minds of all prejudice concerning the prisoner at the bar, and decide only according to the evidence, he requires, if they had any previous knowledge of the character or acts of the prisoners, a physical impossibility; and the utmost which he can reasonably expect is, that the evidence may qualify or counteract their prejudices as to the case before them. It is also not uncommon for a man labouring under a prepossession, not to see the wood for trees. Now both these circumstances must have ensued with regard to Selden, a man of enormous learning, but most confused intellect, who has involved the history of our Parliaments in a state of entanglement, and advanced hypotheses which, through his eminent name, have been taken for data; thus he has made puzzles which ought never to have existed, because the text of history and record were not literally regarded. In truth, the history of Parliaments is in all substantial clear, though there may exist a great defect of information upon some particular points. But there is a wide difference between desiderata and misstatements.

Sir William Betham has produced a book, which for the vast number of

facts introduced into it, is of the highest value; but we differ in points, and when he says, in p. 41, that

"Blackstone goes too far in his zeal for the ancient constitution, when he asserts that, without the consent of the Witanagemote, no new law could be made, or old one altered,"

we allege that Blackstone was correct; and in proof thereof, translate a passage from Brompton, which, by the way, also shows how Christianity came to be first incorporated with the Law of the Land. The King says, that after many nations were converted to Christianity, many Synods were held every where; and also that in England, after its conversion, holy Bishops and wise Laymen resolved, from merciful considerations, that the Lords of the soil (*terreni domini*) might by the licence of them (the Bishops), without sin, exact for the first fault the pecuniary emendation which they (the Bishops) decreed, except the *proditio Domini*, which admitted of no pardon, because God, under the Jewish law, allowed of none to such delinquents, nor Christ to Judas; and in many of their Synods they adapted the penalties [*multorum forisfactorum emendationes aptaverunt*], and out of a general mass of their Synodal books, made a code of chapters.

This statement being premised, Brompton says,

"These, and the ten commandments, and the laws of Moses, and the judgments which God spake to Moses and ordered him to guard, Eifred King of the West Saxons caused to be collected, and to be reduced to writing, thus saying, 'I then, Alfred King, have collected together these, and ordered them to be written—many things which our predecessors have observed, and have pleased me, I have reserved; and many things which displeased me, I have rejected by the advice of my wise men, and directed to be observed in a different manner (*aliter observari præcepti*); and I have been unwilling to put many things of my own in writing, because we doubt (*dubitamus*) what might of these (*inde*) please posterity; but what I found in the days of Ina my relative, or Offa King of the Mercians, or of Ethelbert, who was the first baptized King of England, what appeared to me more just, these I have collected, the rest I have dismissed; I, Alfred, King of the West Saxons, have shewn these things to all my wise men, and they have said 'Placet ea custodire.'"¹²

¹ Hence the writ "De heretico comburendo."

² Brompton int. Dec. Scriptor. 819, 820.

Now the concluding sentence of Alfred's proëmium does, in our opinion, show that he was bound to consult the Witanagemote, and have their *placets* before he could legalize the measures; and Ina says, that he enacted his laws by a similar assent¹

That there might and sometimes did exist an opposition, is evident from Malmesbury, who says, that Athelstan was elected and crowned King at Kingston, although a certain Alfred with his party (*factiosis suis*), because sedition always finds accomplices, had tried to prevent it.²

It appears from Matthew Paris, in his Lives of the Offas,³ that it was not unusual in the earliest periods to tamper with the nobility and excite opposition; but the general mode of showing it was by coming armed to the assembly, and retiring in a body, rather than by debating and dividing; but in the Parliament of Northampton, there were violent debates between the adherents of the King or Becket respectively.⁴

In p. 65 it is said that the *commune consilium regni* was to be summoned *de auxilio assidendo*, but for no other purpose. We shall adduce proofs to the contrary.

A *commune consilium regni* was always summoned at the election and coronation of a new King; for Henry the First says, in his Charter de libertatibus, "Sciat is me Dei misericordia, et communi consilio Baronum regni Angliæ, Regem esse coronatum;" and to show that this was a full Parliament, the historian adds, "Congregato Londoniis clero Angliæ et populo universo."⁵ In 1079, a great council was held about the *focaria* of the priests.⁶ In 1164 another was held at Clarendon, concerning liberties.⁷ In 1175 a third was held to attest the reconciliation of Henry the Second and his son;⁸ a fourth in 1185, upon Henry's refusal to take the kingdom of Jerusalem, to which was also convoked the *clerus et populus*.⁹ In 1197 a fifth was held at Westminster to adjust weights and measures.¹⁰

Now Eadmer says, as quoted in a paper recently read before the Royal

¹ Dec. Scriptor. 761.

² Script. p. Bed. f. 26 b.

³ M. Par. 961, 962.

⁴ Id. 46.

⁵ Id. 84.

⁶ Id. 119.

⁷ Id. p. 86.

⁸ Id. 60.

⁹ Id. 109.

¹⁰ F. 180.

many countries the first division of the soil into private property, and prevailed in Asia long before its pretended origin in Europe. The histories of India prove its antiquity in all substantial. But to the extract.

“The following evidences establish the fact of Anglo-Saxon feudality. A charter of King Ethelred fixes the land of the Abbey of Abington à *regali servitio*. A patent of the Conqueror grants to Alan Earl of Bretagne, ‘*omnes terras et villas que nuper fuerunt comitis Eboraci in Eboracire; cum feodis militum et aliis libertatibus ita libere et honorifice sicut idem Eduxinus eadem tenuit ante obsessionem Ebor.*’

“The Leiger Book of St. Alban’s, mentioning King Offa’s over-running Kent, says, *convocatis omnibus sibi officium militare debentibus*. King Edgar gave a hundred to Oswald Bishop of Worcester, ‘*et redditiones socharium et regis serventium.*’

“Homage and fealty, due by reason of knights’ service, were also rendered in the Saxon times; the Leiger Book of Abington says, ‘*Turkellus did homage to the abbot of Abington for his lands;*’ he was afterwards slain in the battle of Hastings.”

Here is a mistake. Turkill was alive and well temp. Henry I. See MS. Harl. 6060, f. 93, 94. See too the same MSS. no. 2188, fol. 82, 83, and Dugdale’s Warwickshire.

“Ingulphus states that Edward the Confessor gave to Griffin and his heirs, the principality of Wales, reserving fealty. In Domesday it is stated that the burgesses of Canterbury did homage for the manor of Northwood in Kent.

“Wardship was also in effect before the conquest. In Ina’s Laws, cap. 38, the mother was to be guardian in soccage of her children, and was allowed six shillings per annum in money, a cow in summer, and an ox in winter for their support.

“Likewise was *escuage* incident to knights’ service before the conquest, as mention is made in Domesday *de scutagio*. By reason also of the tenure by knights’ service, the tenant was to serve in the war, as appears recorded in the Book of Worcester, in a cause between William Bishop of Worcester, and Walter Abbot of Evesham; the Bishop claimed *soc, sac, sepulturam, et gildam regis, et expeditionem in terra et in mare*. The Bishop on the hearing, brought witnesses, who proved that the Abbot, in King Edward’s time, sent soldiers for those lands, and one was helmsman to the Bishop to carry him beyond the seas. The Abbot therefore submitted *ad omnem rem sicut Episcopus clamuerat* (sic.)

“That relief was due before the con-

quest,¹⁸ appears by the will of Ebiſa, an Earl, cited by Lambard; and in the Confessor’s Laws, written by Ingulphus, mention is made of relief.”—p. 41, seq.

In the paper submitted to the Royal Society of Literature, it is clearly shown from record, that the greatest mistakes have existed concerning the pretended origin of the House of Commons. Ducange was of the opinion contained in that paper, for he says (in literal translation), “Lastly, the English Parliaments seem to be of the same kind as in France are our assemblies of the three orders of the kingdom, which we vulgarly call *assemblies of the three estates of the kingdom*, who were chiefly assembled for this purpose, that, under impending war, pecuniary aid might be rendered by all the inhabitants of the kingdom. An anonymous Englishman in the book entitled *Mirror*, c. i. sect. 2, has

“*Le Roy Alfred fit assembler les Counties—et ordeina pur usage perpetual, que deus foits per an, ou plus souvent, pur miester in temps de peace, se assembleront a Londres a parlementer sur le guidament del peuple de Dieu, et coment soy garderont de peoher, viveront en quiet, et receiveront droit per usages et saints judgements, per ceste estate se fieront plursors ordinaances, per plursors Roys, jusque a temps le Roy que ore est, que fuit le Roy Edowart.*”

(To be continued.)

A View of the Legal Institutions, Honorary Hereditary Offices, and Feudal Baronies, established in Ireland during the Reign of Henry the Second. Deduced from Court Rolls, Inquisitions, and other original Records. By William Lynch, Esq. F.S.A. &c. &c. Royal 8vo, pp. 360.

IT appears plain that King Henry the Second introduced into Ireland the feudal system and laws which obtained in England, and the consequence is, that by means of documents still existing in reference to the former country, we may be enabled to supply certain desiderata, which leave the history of the latter nation in obscurity as to its ancient Parliaments and dignities, because what was law in Ireland was previously law in England. Now the best vehicles of exhibiting these are most assuredly legal records, “instead of the imperfect,

¹⁸ In the Laws of Canute it is called *Herget*. Ducange, v. *relevium*.

contradictory, and indeed too often erroneous, statements of annalists and historians."—p. i.

The points which are most especially established are, (1) *the antiquity of the House of Commons, as essential to a full Parliament, when a general pecuniary tallage ensued*; and (2) *the existence only of baronies by tenure, in the early periods* (office, we add, excepted), for the Judges anciently voted as Peers, and so *de ceteris*.

In proof of the first position we adduce the following writ of John, by which we see who were the "*clerus et populus*" of our own historians. The latter is especially designated by the words *citizens, merchants, burgesses, and freeholders*.

"On the 10th of February, in the 5th year of his reign, the same King issues his writs to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Archdeacons, and Clergy, the Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Knights, Citizens, Merchants, Burgesses, and Freeholders, and all other his faithful in Ireland, acquainting them that an *Aid* had been granted him in England, and praying them to grant him, '*non consuetudinarie set amabiliter*,' a similar Aid in this moment of his necessity, as the Justiciary of Ireland, Walter de Lacy, and others, whom he sends over, will declare to them. To obtain an extraordinary Aid like the above was the principal cause at that period of convoking full Parliaments: only in the '*commune concilium*' could such supplies be granted."—p. 38.

That the *populus* appeared by representation is a desiderata as to evidence, but that it did do so is to be inferred from the Clergy appointing procurators, of which we have authentic evidence prior to the pretended introduction of representatives in the time of Edward the First. And the words *merchants, burgesses, &c.* show that the House of Commons did *not* grow out of the representatives of the inferior tenants *in capite*, as erroneously surmised. In truth, the tenants *in capite*, merely as such, never had a right to attend Parliament; only those who held baronies by tenure, there being in the early periods no other baronies. In p. 126, we have positive proof of this. In a close roll of 51 Edw. III. the King declares, IT HAS NOT HITHERTO BEEN THE LAW OR CUSTOM IN OUR REALM, THAT ANY PERSONS, WHO HAVE NOT HELD BY BARONY, OUGHT TO BE SUMMON-

ED TO OUR PARLIAMENTS, OR BE FINED FOR ABSENTING THEMSELVES.

It is very true, as appears from a clause roll of John extracted by Selden, that upon the convocation of a full Parliament for levying aids, scutages, &c. all the tenants *in capite* were mustered by summons, but that they did not join the Peers, only appointed four knights to represent them in the general business of Parliament, which knights did not sit in the Upper House, for the extract now to be quoted shows that such persons were summoned, but only among the Commons, and not among the Peers, until they had acquired the estates requisite to constitute a barony.

Thomas Vernoull or Verneill was summoned as a *Knight* to the Parliament of Dublin 48 Ed. III. and again to that of Kilkenny, 50 Ed. III. That he was not summoned as a *Peer*, is evident, because he was ordered to be summoned by the Seneschal of Meath, and no Peers were summoned by Sheriffs or persons of that rank. The presumption here is, that he had been elected a *Knight of the Shire*. He was, however, fined for non-attendance, but in his prayer of remission, states particularly,

"Because none of his ancestors were ever summoned before this time to any Parliament except amongst the Commons. This latter allegation as to the petitioner's ancestors, which is evidently true, was not however considered by the King as a legal cause for absence; and therefore, in issuing his writ to the Exchequer, he merely commanded that the one point, namely, the wars of the Connors and Bermyngham, should be inquired into; and the jury having found that this Thomas on account of those wars could not attend that Parliament *without destruction of his country*, the fine was discharged, and only on that account. In consequence, as Sir Thomas Vernoull's estates in Meath were of great extent, and sufficient to qualify him on the principle of Tenure, he continued to be summoned afterwards as a Feudal Baron by special writ, notwithstanding that his ancestors, never having so great an estate, had never been summoned amongst the Peers."—p. 127.

The Barony by Tenure, as dependent upon estates, is proved by the following extract from a record, which refers to the practice in the time of Henry the Second. It is evident from thence, that persons who held a given estate had a claim to be summoned (the omission of which forms one of

the grievances in Magna Charta), but not others of smaller property, unless the King thought fit for especial purposes to summon particular individuals among them.

“As to the principle of Tenure, or the obligation of the Baronage to attend Parliaments, in the third section of this record, under the head of ‘Summons of the Laity,’ we find the following words :

“‘Every Earl and Baron and their Peers, viz. such as have lands or rents to the value of one entire earldom, or twenty knights’ fees, each computed at twenty pounds, which make four hundred pounds, or to the value of an entire bounty, viz. thirteen knights’ fees and the third of a knight’s fee, which make four hundred marks, ought to be summoned and come to Parliament; and none others of the laity or clergy of lesser possessions ought, at their own costs, to appear on account of their tenures, unless the King should summon his Counsellors, or other wise men, for some necessary cause, to whom he usually sends, praying them to come and remain in Parliament at the charges of the King himself.’

“It is evident from the above, that the feudal parliamentary dignities of Ireland were governed solely by the principle of Tenure, and remained, down to this period, unaffected by any alteration; and that this continued to be recognized by the Crown, and of the Legislature, appears from the record left us by Archbishop Alan, of the Parliament assembled in the reign of Henry the Eighth, wherein he was present, and which record, as to the persons summoned and their qualifications, is nearly a transcript of the above Modus.

“After this exemplification of the ‘Modus,’ the principle of Tenure was so strictly observed, that we find many Barons, who were always summoned to Parliament by special writs, and were fined frequently for non-attendance, became completely divested of their privileges in that respect, and were never summoned again to Parliament. This may be attributed to alienations or partitions made of their estates, or to the encroachments made by the natives on the former possessions of such Barons, which so diminished their property, as to leave them far below the standard prescribed by the Modus.”—p. 132.

We have had occasion to notice in our review of Sir William Betham’s work that, in our judgment, the greatest error has prevailed concerning our ancient Parliamentary history. In the book before us, we have found records which confirm our opinions. Our old Chroniclers do affirm that even in the time of the earliest Norman Kings, a *convocation of the Clergy* and a House

of Commons did exist under the term “Clerus et Populus,” and that the assemblage of them was imperative when a general taxation was implied. Circumstances prohibit further entrance into the subject. We have therefore only to thank Mr. Lynch for the light which he has thrown upon it, and to say that his work contains other most curious and valuable matters.

◆

Recollections of the Mauritius or Isle of France. By a Lady. 8vo. pp. 208. Cawthorn.

THIS is evidently the production of a ladylike and talented woman; who, besides the respect due to her sex and abilities, claims from us the consideration which is due to misfortune. The volume is a “widow’s mite” to literature, and a very acceptable one. The “Recollections” are given in the form of notices to her two daughters, and are distinguished by an elegance of thought and correctness of feeling, highly honourable to the authoress.

We extract the following description of a storm in the island of Mauritius, as a specimen of style, and as affording an instance of the tremendous power of the tempest in the middle zone:

“They only who have witnessed such a hurricane, can form an adequate notion of its horrors. The wind had been very high during the preceding night, and the rain poured in a deluge from the clouds. The next morning the storm began to give notice of its approach; the wind roared louder than the loudest thunder, veering perpetually to every point of the compass, and the rain fell in still greater torrents.”—
 “Never shall I forget the terrors I felt during that awful scene! The windows and doors were closely shut; and secured by nails and bars; yet, as the blast roared around, the house shook as if in an earthquake. I never before imagined that it was possible for the wind to produce sounds so appalling, so tremendously loud; it seemed as if all the elements were at strife, and all nature in commotion and uproar. We could hardly hear each other speak, amid the raging tempest, and every moment dreaded that the roof would be carried off by the wind, and that we should be crushed beneath fallen beams and rafters.”—
 “The storm continued to rage thus until evening, when it gradually decreased in fury, and by the dawn of morning, a perfect stillness had succeeded to the tumult of the winds; but what a scene of ruin, of desolation, met our

view, on opening the windows to receive the light of day!"

There are some curious remarks on the condition of the slaves in the latter part of the volume, which is throughout an interesting picture of colonial life.

◆

Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Giovanni Finati, native of Ferrara; who, under the assumed name of Mahomet, made the campaigns against the Wahabees for the recovery of Mecca and Medina; and since acted as Interpreter to European Travellers in some of the parts least visited of Asia and Africa. Translated from the Italian, as dictated by himself, and edited by William John Bankes, Esq. 2 vols. 16mo. Murray.

GIOVANNI FINATI was the son of respectable parents, who intended him for the Church, but when he arrived at the age of eighteen, he was impressed for a conscript. He gives an account of this horrible form of recruiting. A substitute might be provided, but if he deserted the original drawee was obliged to take his place. This misfortune happened to poor Finati, who then secreted himself. Compulsory measures were accordingly taken to induce the family, by persecution, imprisonment, and confiscation of property, to deliver him up. He voluntarily therefore surrendered himself; was marched into the Tyrol, whence he deserted and came home. The consequence was, that the confiscation was renewed, and his younger brother peremptorily required to serve in his room. Concealment in the unfrequented part of the country, lodging in sheepfolds, outhouses with the animals and cattles, and sometimes in ditches and holes in the earth, wretchedness and privation, were all that he gained by his escape. He was at last discovered, and marched handcuffed to Venice. A visit to that city in 1807 by Buonaparte, produced a general amnesty, and saved him from the utmost rigours of military law; but

"after his head had been shaven close, a particular dress, much like those which common convicts wear, was put upon him, and he was loaded not with heavy chains only, but with a great weight also attached to them, which he was compelled to drag behind, as he was goaded in derision by the subaltern officers along the lice, from whence he was conducted back, with every mark of contempt and disgrace, to the barracks, and

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1831.

directed to be lodged there for two months in strict confinement, without being suffered to move out of them; and during all that time, there was no office, the meanest and most laborious, that was not thrown upon him, as matter of punishment and degradation."—i. 23.

Such was Buonaparte's method of preventing desertion. He was sent to Spalatro in Dalmatia, whence he escaped by another desertion into Turkish Albania; but found that, unless he turned Mahometan (at least nominally) he could not avoid slavery. A general officer took him into his service, and placed such confidence in him as to allow him to enter his harem,

"which included ten females of different countries, all of them young, and all more or less attractive, and the merriest creatures ever seen."—i. 56.

An intrigue with one of these, who proved pregnant, compelled him again, from dread of the consequences, to fly into Egypt. Upon his arrival there he enlisted in the service of Mahomet Ali; and from this period commence the adventures which in this work are recorded in detail. These we shall pass over to notice matters of archæology or curiosity.

We have a vulgar superstition about *laying ghosts in the Red Sea*. The large bay of Birket Faraoun is, according to tradition, the place where the Israelites crossed the sea. There is almost a continual motion in the water of this bay, which motion may be ascribed to exposure on three sides to the sea, and sudden gusts of wind from the openings of the vallies. These circumstances, together with the shoals, render it a very dangerous harbour. Hence the Arabs say, that the restless spirits of the Host of Pharaoh still remain at the bottom of the deep, and are continually busied in drawing down mariners to their destruction.—i. 139, 140.

Locusts, after being fried in butter, it seems, are eaten like shrimps (ii. 78). At Girstie he took two dovetails of wood out of a colossal figure, as old as the time of Sesostrius (84). He says, concerning the temples of the Ptolemaic Dynasty (as Edifou or Apollinopolis) that

"there is not a single historical sculpture to be seen on any one of them, but all purely mythological and dedicatory, whereas in the earlier edifices very few exist that do

not present some representation of real life and feats of war."—ii. 93.

He also observes that the execution of the sculpture is much finer in the early temples.

He is of opinion that

"some sound may proceed from Memnon's statue by the variation of the atmosphere, since morning after morning he observed that effect produced in the portico at Philæ; where the stones, as they warm or cool, give a crack like that of a panel, or that (to which the ancients compared the statue's voice) of a harp-string."—ii. 95.

At Diban, the Dibon of Scripture, our author saw some kistvæus like ours (ii. 270); and on the ridge of the Mokattam a curious picture,

"which represents the removal of a Colossus as large as those at Thebes, upon a sledge drawn by a multitude of men."—ii. 308.

The papyrus rolls are not commonly found in the more splendid sort of mummies; and they rarely occur in those of females.—ii. 306.

The triple inclosure* now distinctly noticeable, puts it beyond doubt that the ruin at Siwah, first visited by Browne, is really the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon.—ii. 345.

Our author says,

"I have a great number of tiles written in a cursive Greek character, and highly curious upon that account, which purport to be receipts of pay by the Roman soldiery at Assouan, during several reigns, from Tiberius to Commodus—one of these I found myself at Elephantine; and I have an Amphora, also, that has served the same purposes as a modern slate to some tradesman's family in Roman times, with his house or shop accounts registered upon it in ink from day to day."—ii. 357.

At Elephantine, which, after Thebes, is the place where the greatest harvest of curious antiquities is brought for sale by the natives, a roll of papyrus in the Greek character was put into our author's hands. It proved to be

"the last book of the Iliad most beautifully written in uncial letters, and the lines numbered in the margin; what is very surprising it has had accents added to it afterwards."—ii. 358.

The Dongolese bedsteads, placed like ours upon four feet, as a protection from ground-insects, have

"a little wooden rest for the head, as a

pillow, exactly similar to those which he had seen in the old mummy pits."—ii. 370.

Thus we may understand Genes. xxviii. 18, where Jacob took the stone that he had put for his pillow.

The tower houses of Diodorus are still to be seen.

At Sennaar

"The old palace of the Kings, is a tall pile of many stories. The American's Journal says, the centre building is six stories high, with five rows of windows."—ii. 408.

Such are a few of the many curious things to be found in this book.

The Life of Bruce the African Traveller.
By Major F. B. Head. 16mo. pp. 525.
Family Library, No. XVII. Murray.

MAJOR HEAD writes with the chivalrous feeling of an officer, the cautious prudence of a statesman, the professional skill of a geographer, and the elevated reason of a philosopher. A combination of qualities more suited to the nature of the work before us could not have been found. Bruce was a Quixote, but because he was so it did not necessarily follow that he was a liar. He related Anglo-extraordinary things; what else could he find among savages? He was charged with forgery by those who did not know what was the hand-writing of the persons forged upon; in short, he was actually libelled in a manner which, had the subject been different, would have very justly consigned his enemies to the penalty of a criminal indictment. But Major Head has too ably vindicated him to require further remark upon this head.

Major Head very excellently comments upon the monstrous folly of sending out, in the exploration of Africa, individual travellers, who are certain only of being first baited like bulls, and then slaughtered afterwards. He exposes the palpable errors of these travellers in wearing an European costume, and grossly insulting the religious prejudices and barbarous manners of the natives. Thus they alienate them, and do enormous injury to the cause which they profess to serve. Let any man of common sense read the passage hereafter quoted, and add to it the remarks of Captain Kotzebue concerning the pseudo-evangelization of Otaheite, and he will see that whatever good may be desired by rational people, it is totally defeated by the

* See Q. Curt. lib. iv. c. 7.—REV.

foolish projects of our devotees at home, who act as madly as it would be to plough and harrow the surface of a piece of water, scatter seed upon it, and expect a crop.

Africa is composed of sandy deserts and pestilential marshes; but if, as has been done to a great extent in Egypt,

"The dry country could be irrigated, and the wet one could be drained, this immense continent would gradually become the garden and the granary of Europe, and with its water, wealth would circulate, and civilization flourish."—p. 129.

Such fanatics have not been allowed to propagate all their folly in India, and what has been the result? The explanation may be found in the wisdom of the policy, a policy which is excellently contrasted with its opposite error in the following extract:

"In all countries under the sun, there is most surely one great road which leads directly to every man's heart, namely, his own interest. And in Africa, if we would but resolve to travel on that road, to be 'a light to lighten the gentiles,' we might then with some reason pride ourselves on being 'Britons and Christians.' If we were calmly to impart to these ignorant people the valuable information which we possess, if we were to satisfy them that our object is really to do them good, to give them gratis the inestimable benefits which science can bestow upon rude labour; if we were to offer to the poor woman a wheel for her draw-well, to show people who pound their corn in a mortar a more simple method by which they might grind it, if we would by a common filter sweeten for them impure water, and by a herb lull the painful disorder which it creates,—if we would come forward to replace a dislocated limb,—and, on a much larger scale, if we would explain to these people that by a very simple operation immense portions of their vast country might be either irrigated or drained, and that even their climate might thus be purified,—if we could show them manure lying unknown before them,—in short, if on great subjects, as well as small, we were chemically and mechanically to assist them, we should undoubtedly find that the value and good qualities of a mind truly civilized, would, rising to its proper level, be in Africa as elsewhere fully appreciated, that our fame would justly extend,—and that every tribe and nation would be eager to receive us.

"But if, on the other hand, instead of conferring benefits, we invade these people for narrow, selfish, and suspicious objects, the value of which, as rational beings, they cannot possibly comprehend,—if we tell them that we have come from a most dis-

tant country to discover the source of their rivers,—to carry away a copy of their temples, or to make mysterious notes and observations on their stars,—that we want also specimens of their grubs, insects, and plants,—what can we justly expect, but the persecution which the search of these objects actually brought upon its devotees even in England, in the century of demonology and witchcraft, which has so lately ended?

"But if, going far beyond all this, we are to give positive as well as negative grounds of offence,—if our political travellers, entering a capital dressed in gaiters and round hats, are to cry, 'Down with slavery,' and our missionaries in sable garments, are equally prematurely to exclaim 'Down with your religion,' may it not be fairly asked, does our non-intercourse with Africans proceed from their prejudiced and uncivilized conduct, or our own.

"Those who seem still determined to support such desperate theories, ought surely to be desired, like Bruce, to go themselves; for certainly nothing can be more ominous, or smell more rankly of theory, than a large body of men encountering danger by deputy, and shrinking from the execution of a project which each of them so eloquently recommends. Traveller after traveller in Africa, jaded, worn out, and exhausted, yet still leaning against his collar, nobly pushes forward, until death sends to inform us that he can do no more, 'Et Tartuffe? et Tartuffe? il se porte à merveille! Gros et gras, le teint frais, et la bouche vermeille.'"

We shall now give two extracts, which show how indispensable is Oriental archæology or custom to illustration of the Bible. The first relates to the "Horn" of Scripture as an ensign of honour.

"One thing most remarkable in this cavalcade was the head-dress of the Governors of Provinces. A large broad fillet was bound upon their forehead, and tied behind their head. In the middle of this was a horn,* or a conical piece of silver gilt, about four inches long, much in the shape of our common candle-extinguisher. It is called *kirn* or horn, and is only worn in reviews or parades after victory. This is probably taken from the Hebrews, and explains the several allusions which are made to it in Scripture. 'And the horn of the righteous shall be exalted.' Psalms, &c. &c."

In crossing the Desert of Nubia, Bruce saw a phenomenon which illustrates the mode by which Providence acted in regard to the "pillar of fire" that preceded the Israelites:

* Of this costume there is a wood-cut.

p. 301 is a dirge, which in poetical character much resembles David's lamentation for Jonathan, and Deborah's song,

"Oh! trust not to the gun and the sword; the spear of the unbeliever prevails.

" Boo Khalloom, the good and the brave, has fallen! who shall now be safe? Even as the moon among the little stars, so was Boo Khalloom amongst men! Where shall Fezzan now look for her protector? Men hang their heads in sorrow, while women wring their hands, rending the air with their cries! As a shepherd is to his flock, so was Boo Khalloom to Fezzan!

" Give him songs! give him music! what words can equal his praise? His heart was as large as the desert. His coffers were like the rich overflowings from the udder of the she-camel, comforting and nourishing those around him!

" Even as the flowers without rain perish in the field, so will the Fezzaner's droop; for Boo Khalloom returns no more!

" His body lies in the land of the heathen! the poisoned arrow of the unbeliever prevails!

" Oh! trust not to the gun and the sword! the spear of the heathen conquers! Boo Khalloom, the good and the brave, has fallen! Who shall now be safe?"

Our rustic sport of dancing in sacks is performed to admiration, as well as other pageants. See p. 232.

The Tuaricks are perhaps

" the only native Africans who have letters and an alphabet, which they inscribe not on books and parchments indeed, but on the dark rocks that chequer the surface of their territory; and in places where they have long resided, every stone is seen covered with their writings."—p. 174.

Pouring sand on the head is, as in Scripture, a customary token of humiliation.—p. 206.

Among the Loggunesse, Major Denham saw a current coin made of iron, somewhat in the form of a horseshoe; and, rude as this was, none of their neighbours possessed any thing similar.—p. 207.

The most prevalent opinion concerning the English is, that they have no abode but on the sea, and that they eat the flesh of the negroes whom they purchase.—p. 228.

The names of the authors of this excellent compendium, are sufficient to assure to the public more than critical praise, the due execution of this work; which, like many other modern books of the cheap class, is what the Irish call "a big little loaf for only two-pence."

The present state of Australia; a Description of the Country, its advantages and prospects, with reference to Emigration: and a particular account of the Manners, Customs, and Conditions of its aboriginal Inhabitants. By Robert Dawson, Esq. late Chief Agent of the Australian Agricultural Company. 8vo, pp. 464.

THE increasing intercourse between the mother country and this settlement, gives to Mr. Dawson's copious account a character of high utility. In one particular it deserves especial regard, viz. the beneficial effect of treating the natives kindly; but we have so often spoken of the excellent policy which has gained us the vast empire of India, that we deem it unnecessary to say more upon that head: nor have we room to give an analysis of a work so full of details or of opinions, the accuracy of which must be decided by experience. But every one knows the extreme difficulty of reconciling persons of roaming habits to fixed avocations. Mr. Dawson therefore, in order to act wisely, has adapted his plans of civilization to circumstances; for well does he say, concerning savages, that

" Moral instruction and the use of reason are not alone sufficient, and religion can, of course, have no share in it, still some progress has been made in the two former."—p. 196.

Accordingly he aimed at two objects, viz. to improve their understandings and to make them useful. To have attempted every thing at once, would have been to perform nothing beneficially. In order to render them easy and happy, it was necessary to prevent them from entertaining an idea that they were under unreasonable restraints; and I took care always to inform them, that if they wished to leave me and return to the forests, they could do so, whenever they pleased. I had by this time established the principles that no one should receive food or clothing, without having earned them by service. They had therefore the choosing between their old pursuits and consequent self-dependence, and their being well and kindly treated upon the performance of the duties required of them. It frequently happened that they would go for weeks, and even months, to enjoy their old habits in the woods."—p. 155.

Of course, there must be surveillance and discipline to prevent pilfering; but from p. 307 it appears, that the natives may themselves be tutored to deem thieving so dishonourable, that they will assist in detecting and flogging a delinquent of their own race.

In p. 332 we find instances of civilization having been completely effected by settlers who had taken boy and lad natives into their employ as labourers or mechanics; and in p. 155, that promiscuous intercourse with the convicts, and the use and abuse of spirits, render hopeless every attempt to civilize them.

Missionaries, according to the usual custom among devotees of putting the cart before the horse, have been sent, but to no purpose; for in p. 160, Mr. Dawson says, that the natives have no idea whatever of a God, and that he could not make them comprehend the existence of the Supreme Being. Now he who would come to God, must first believe that He is. Indeed they have no signs for numbers beyond their five fingers, nor any hieroglyphics of signs by which to record events. See p. 321.

Bruce mentions it as an Abyssinian custom, to knock out teeth in lieu of circumcision. In p. 321, we find that a native, before he is considered eligible to marry, must lose one of his front teeth, which is struck out as a blacksmith would do that of a horse.

Among the trees, we have wooden pears growing with their small ends downwards.—p. 97.

Mr. Dawson is at a loss to account for the following circumstance noticeable in dogs and carrier pigeons.

“If a native of Australia were taken in the dark one hundred miles from his home, in an unknown direction, he would easily find his way back, although he seldom in his natural state travels out of his own district, which rarely extends beyond fifteen or twenty miles in any direction.”—p. 148.

It is well known that several of our old celts of bronze, have the orifice for the handle on the side of the head. It was a fashion seemingly derived from the primary stone axes—for here those of the natives “have a groove worked near the head, around which they twist a stick to serve as a handle, similar to those which the blacksmiths use for their chisels.”

Mr. Dawson has given us a fund of information concerning the natives, of the highest value to emigrants and settlers. As to his deterring accounts, we know that Iceland, Greenland, Sweden, Siberia, &c. have been made habitations for man; and Australia is heaven in comparison with either of these.

The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained, by a Comparison with those of other ancient Authors, and with modern Geography. In the course of the work are introduced Dissertations on the Itinerary State of the Greeks, the Expedition of Darius Hystaspes to Scythia, the Position and Remains of ancient Babylon, the Alluvions of the Nile, and Canals of Suez; the Oasis and Temple of Jupiter Ammon; the ancient Circumnavigation of Africa, and other subjects of History and Geography. The whole explained by eleven Maps, adapted to the different subjects; and accompanied with a complete Index. By James Rennell, Esq. late Major of Engineers, and Surveyor-General in Bengal, F.R.S. &c. &c. The Second Edition revised. 2 vols. 8vo.

GEOGRAPHY grew out of the geometry which was practised in Egypt, for the division of the lands; and the earliest known mention of the former is in the following verses of Joshua xviii. 8, 9,

“And the men arose and went away; and Joshua charged them that went to describe the land, saying, Go, and walk through the land, and describe it, and come again to me, that I may here cast lots for you before the Lord in Shiloh; and the men went and passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book.”

Thales is supposed to have communicated the knowledge to Anaximander; but as the celestial globe was studied by the Phenicians for the purposes of navigation, so also maritime geography must have forced itself into notice. The Romans for military use greatly improved maps, by marking roads, &c.; but all these maps, on comparison with modern geographical skill, must have been very defective; in short, rather topographical descriptions than charts scientifically constructed. We cannot of course enter into the wide field of investigation, undertaken by the learned Major. We shall therefore take certain points which may tend to throw some faint light upon the ancient history of our island, so far as Herodotus is concerned. The Celts are known to have been our early ancestors, but the Welch call themselves *Cymri*, and say in the Triads that their first progenitors passed through the Dardanelles. Now Herodotus says, that the Danube separated the Celts from the Scythians; and Major Rennel thinks (i. 105) that the western Scythians

were probably our ancestors. The *Cimmerians* were the aborigines of a country called *Cimmeria* (supposed to be the modern *Krimea*), and were expelled by the western *Scythians*, of whom Major Rennel thinks that the *Massagetæ* were ancestors, or of the same stock. It is certain that the *Massagetæ* had wives in common, and other assimilations to ancient British manners (see our author, vol. i. 102—105). Among *Nomades*, from dread or conquest, or want of pasturage, migrations were of frequent occurrence. Upon some of these circumstances may have been founded the tradition, that *Hu the Mighty* first brought the *Cambrians* to the isle of Britain, and that they came from the *Summer Country*, which is called *De-frobani* (that is, where *Constantinople* now stands,) and that they came over the hazy sea (the *German Ocean*) to the isle of Britain, and to *Armorica*, where they settled. (Probert's *Welch Laws*, 374.) Now it is plain, from Major Rennel's map of the world according to *Herodotus* (vol. i.), that the *Scythians* or *Cimmerians* might have come to Britain *two* ways, either by the *Euxine*, the *Dardanelles*, and the *Mediterranean*; or by the *Northern Ocean*, which must have been considerably nearer. That they could have passed by *Constantinople*, through the *German Sea*, is absurd, unless it be presumed, as is stated in the Major's map, that the *Atlantic* terminated at the *Scilly Isles*, and the *Northern Ocean* commenced as now about the mouth of the *Thames*. The *Celtæ* who are placed in *Germany* and *France*, might have arrived without crossing any sea at all, except our *Channel*. By the *Celts*, *Herodotus* seems to designate all the inhabitants of western Europe. He says that they were only separated from the *Scythians*, *Cimmerians*, &c. by the *Danube*. As to the *Phenicians*, our author says (p. 330), that they were an assemblage of industrious and enterprising adventurers from all the neighbouring countries at least, and perhaps from very distant ones also.

Thus far concerning the alleged population of our island. The work itself, however excellent and valuable, is nevertheless too much a book of study, especially for geographers and scholars, to be susceptible of adaptation to mere entertainment upon cur-

sory perusal. It would also require details, and the aid of maps. But as it is relieved by digressions of great instruction and occasionally of great curiosity, we select from these the account of the *Goodwin Sands*, as likely to be interesting to every class of readers.

"The *Goodwin Sand* is so firm and cohesive at *low water*, that Mr. *Smeaton* found it difficult to insert in it an iron crow to fasten his boat to; although, as soon as the tide flowed up, it would not bear the weight of a man. We cannot help remarking a vulgar error respecting the origin of this sand-bank. It is unquestionably not a *remnant of land*, but an *accumulation of sea sand*, by the meeting and eddy motions of the opposite tides, near the *Strait of Dover*.

"The same cause operating more remotely, has probably occasioned a general accumulation of matter along the coast to the westward; but more particularly at *Dungyness* and the bay between it and *Hastings*. *Dungyness* has gradually increased, and is still rapidly increasing; partly by means of artificial works, partly by the operation of the tides. This great projection of the coast has been fatal to the ports of *Rye* and *Winchelsea*; and we account for it in this way: the more the point projected the more the stream of the flood tide would strike obliquely from the shore near *Hastings*, leaving more and more *still* water in the bay of *Rye*; where the sand would continually settle and fill it up, as we now see it.

"The ebb tide would in like manner be thrown obliquely from the shore of *Hythe* and *Dimchurch*; even more so than the flood from *Hastings* and *Fairlight*. Thus the accession of a vast tract of rich land in *Romney Marsh* has been at the expense of the ports above mentioned. But it is perhaps a matter of little consequence; as the increased size of ships of war would have rendered *Rye* of no use at present, had it continued in its former state.

"The *Goodwin Sand* has no doubt been forming ever since the happy disruption of our island from the continent. Many thousands of years may have passed away before it appeared above water; and when it did, we were not a naval power, and took little notice of it. The story of *Earl Godwin* was probably invented after that; and there can be no doubt of the increase of the *Goodwin* at the present moment, and of its slow progression towards the state of firm land." —ii. 326.

Public approbation has long fixed the great value of this work.

—◆—
A Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue, with a Praxis, by *Erasmus Rask*, Professor of *Literary History* in, and Librarian to, the *University of Copenhagen*,

&c. &c. A new Edition, enlarged and improved by the Author. Translated from the Danish, by B. Thorpe, Hon. Memb. of the Icelandic Literary Society of Copenhagen. 8vo. pp. 222.

THE physiological history of languages is curious. The earliest are presumed to have resembled the clucking of a hen, and to have consisted chiefly of vowels, short, long, duplicated and iterated. This opinion is supported by the present language of the South Sea Islands. The liquids, sibilants, and consonants, are of subsequent date, and an earlier proficiency in music, or a later introduction, may have dictated a choice, or have modified or controlled the use of them. If we take a Greek Lexicon, we shall find that the words beginning with Γ, Θ, Δ, Μ, Ν, and Ρ, are but few; those with Ζ, Κ, Π, Σ, Τ, Φ, and Χ, far more copious; but not all perhaps, taken in the whole, numerically more than those whose initials are vowels. As to a musical influence, the sweetness of the oriental voice is at this day proverbial; and enunciation which produced cacophony would naturally be checked. But among the northern nations there appears to have been a peculiar predominance of consonants, of which a satisfactory explanation is far beyond the date of history. The cause cannot be assignable to physical circumstances, for among the Chinese to the present day, synonyms in orthography have different meanings, and accentuation alone determines the distinctions. It may be that such was universally the primitive practice; but that consonants were introduced to remove the uncertainty arising from mere difference of tone, by improved discriminations which individuated the meaning. The test of this hypothesis, and perhaps it does not rise above bare conjecture, must be the number of words of similar spelling and writing, which denote different things, and are plainly not derivatives from one root. That question we have not made sufficient research to meddle with; and therefore can only say that the difference of the Celtic from the Asiatic nations, in this superabundance of consonants, which makes them unmusical, shows that they cannot be ranked with primitive languages; and the adoption of sundry Phœnician, Hebrew, and other terms, is, we think,

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favourable to our opinions. As to distinctions arising from races, we do not think that matters of this kind can be settled by geographical circumstances; for the language of the Americans is not the local one, but that of the Indians. The Welch language being mere gutturals, that is more dependent upon variation of sound, may be more ancient than the Anglo-Saxon, because the progress was most probably (1) ejaculation; i. e. the germ of vowels; (2) gutturals, to produce changes by enunciation; (3) consonants, for better discrimination; and, if we consider how few consonants in an alphabet can be pronounced without the prefix of a vowel, as *ef* for *f*, and *em* for *m*, &c. and cannot be articulated, according to the intention, out of composition, perhaps we may reasonably presume that they are only as to language, what pegs and nails have been to carpentry, subsequent but necessary additions. As to the Anglo-Saxon, we only know at present from the peasantry what was its broad Doric dialect; but under superior enunciation, we believe that it was muscular and grand. At least, we cannot read it without feeling such an impression.

The present Anglo-Saxon grammar has an advantage over others written by Englishmen, that the congeners in other fraternal languages are better understood. And where in fact distinct languages so called are in truth only dialects, this power of comparison is an advantage; for it does appear that a difference of dialect, i. e. of pronunciation, and a retention of obsolete terms, may render the provincial language of Yorkshire to a great extent unintelligible to a native of Middlesex.

We are not going to enter into the *hic, hæc, hoc*, of Anglo-Saxon. All we shall say is, that our ancestors had a habit of abbreviation; and out of the eight syllables of *πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης* made only four, "*far-sounding sea*." The part which we shall select is the *fifth*, relating to versification. We find from p. 144, that alliteration was the chief characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons, and that they had final rimes, both monosyllabic and disyllabic, perhaps also line rimes, but this is not certain.

"*Line-Rime* is when two syllables, in the same line of verse, have their vowels and consonants following them alike, which

is called *perfect rime* (consonances); or unlike vowels, and only the following consonants the same, which is called *half-rime* (*assonances*).

"In the 'Riming Poem' in Mr. Conybeare's Introduction, we find

'Flan man hwiteð—*they dart the javelin*,
burg sorg biteð—*sorrow litheth the city*.'

"Final rime is sufficiently known as a chief characteristic of modern versification. This is either monosyllabic, disyllabic, or even trisyllabic. Of these three sorts occur specimens in the above quoted poem, as *stol* and *gol*, *glitum* and *hiwum*, *hereden*, and *genereden*."—p. 139.

Of course this was a rudeness, now only to be found in the mock-heroic.

Another peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon which their descendants have barbarized is, that they never run into one Alexandrine two lines; and that their versification never admitted of the *cæsura* found in Latin and Greek hexameters and pentameters, and therefore never had longer verses than those answering to a verse of four feet among the Greeks and Latins.—p. 151.

Now if we could indulge in the same conjectures concerning the natural history of northern poetry, as we have done in that of languages, we would say that *parallelism* (as in the Scripture) is the first step out of prose; *alliteration* the second; and *rhyme* the third; and if we guess rightly, the alliteration might have *patronized* the cacophony of even such horrid lines as this:

þæt hi þe to-hýran—*that they obey thee*.—p. 150.

In the following lines, taken from the Saxon Chronicle, anno 975, we have both parallelism and alliteration:

"West-Seaxena wine—West Saxon's friend,
And Myrcene mundbora—and Mercian's protector."—p. 143.

Of the *long narrative* alliteration was the leading feature, and that excellent specimen, the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, may be traced up to Cædmon, as in the following lines of the latter:

"Swa migtigne on his mod-ge thople
nehstne to him on heofna rice (p. 159);
where the ringing letters are *m* and *h*.

At length, says our author,

"This species of verse fell into disuse; and the *popular verse*, or *Runhenda*, became the foundation of the modern poetry, as far as this is not a mere imitation of the

classic models. This also soon underwent a change; the alliteration, except in single lines, being rarely observed, and the final rimes being used in lines, not immediately successive, nay, sometimes only in alternate lines; examples of which are also to be found among the other ancient Germanic and Northern people."—p. 107.

We consider this is to be a more valuable work than we can do justice to; and a very fit companion to the less elaborate Anglo-Saxon grammars.

—◆—
A Letter to [Lord] Brougham, upon the present State of Legal Education. By G. B. Mansel, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Author of The Law and Practice of Demurrer, &c. 8vo. pp. 55. Rivingtons.

MR. MANSEL is honourably known by a course of Law Lectures, a volume on Demurrer, and by his philanthropic activity as a freemason. The present pamphlet is an attempt to recommend a more extensive and elevated course of study for lawyers. The author considers that the training for that profession is not sufficiently liberal, that ignorance and injustice must necessarily result from a narrow system of preparation, and that great models of character should be contemplated imitatively by students, as a duty to the community. In all these points we agree with him; but the evil consists in this, that young minds are *steeped* in law, before they have acquired any useful knowledge whatever, or even been imbued with good principles of conduct; and who can wonder that such persons turn out mere men of business, with many painful instances of disintegrity? On this account, Mr. Mansel lays down a course of mental education for the future law-student. We fear, however, that all his ideas are not practicable, and that he considers the human *heart* as possessing a pliability to which experience furnishes too many exceptions.

The best parts of this pamphlet are those which relate immediately to the main subject. The author has aimed at more display of style than was consistent with his intention, and deviates into flowery rhetoric, where simple fact and close argument are requisite. We shall be glad to hear many of his sentences repeated from the mouth in our courts of justice, and we may venture to predict an impressive utterance of language in due time.

A few errors of quotation, and some tautologies, have insinuated themselves into these pages, but it is beneath the dignity of criticism to fish in such waters. We quote the following sentence as a fair specimen both of the argument and style :

“Professions are the easiest and best passports of distinction; their privileges are alike the inheritance of all, rich and poor; and if the profession is to be justly termed *liberal*, the education of its members must be of an accomplished character..... The lawyer who knows the important duties of his station, will, in teaching human beings the nature and principles of social justice—the true foundation of all civilized institutions, as formed by man—be gladly recognised as a friend to the human species; and he will derive additional respect, when he assumes the character of an advocate, intelligent in mind, honourable in conduct, and impartial in duty; and if a Scottish patriot could say that his countrymen were virtuous for the honour of Scotland, have we not all the same duty to discharge to our profession?”

If a second edition of this pamphlet be called for, the author may profitably devote an hour or two to revising the surface of it; and, if not, the substance properly condensed, may advantageously be embodied in some more extensive work.

◆

An Address to the misguided Poor of the disturbed Districts throughout the Kingdom. By the Rev. Geo. Burgess, Vicar of Hatberdale and Moulton in Norfolk. 12mo. pp. 40.

NOTHING can do more credit to the worthy and well-meaning author, and yet, as we think, be more unavailing than this Address. We by no means dispute its reason, its eloquence, its best of feelings, and we only regret its inefficacy.

In our early life, we were students of Adam Smith, Ferguson, Millar, Lord Kaimes, and others of the same class, from whom we derived a firm conviction that circumstances have a paramount influence over the morals of nations. It is indeed a truism, but as it is one which is never acted upon or written upon, we shall come to analysis upon the present state of things.

All philosophers know that upon the occupation of land in the form of private property, a floating and insu-

lated class of the population is immediately created, who in barbarous ages become banditti, or mercenary troops under feudal chieftains. It is not but that under the agricultural or property system, the production may be indefinitely augmented (as is seen in Ireland, where potatoes counteract the pressure); but that Suffering, which is the consequence of mere abstract support, destroys the social tie, and, there being no clan or feudal system, no man is actuated by the gregarious principle, except from pure personal convenience. If luxury accompanies an over-peopled state, the result is obvious, because luxury cannot be indulged without an exchange of necessaries for superfluities, which must diminish the means of support: e. g. if an Irish landlord exports corn or bullocks for wine, or a workman spends his week's wages in drinking, the effect is tantamount. It may be said, and truly said, that production is augmented to meet the exigence, and ship-builders and sailors derive the benefit; but the very fact that these persons receive higher wages and better maintenance than the day-labourer, is sufficient to show that their conditions are not equal; and that detachments of pay are not possible to be made in the latter as in the former situation. It is useless to assert that luxury is not necessary to civilization and comfort, for most certainly (if free from intemperance) it is so; all we mean is, that it does not admit of an excessive population.

Now let us look at the habits of this nation. Luxury and spirit-drinking prevail; and nothing can, under such habits, render the lower orders contented but a sufficiency to enjoy *their* luxuries. In the hot countries, luxuries are cheap, and population may be more extended. The great luxury there is laziness in the shade, but in the colder countries human support is artificial, and labour rises in value; but when population, by increase and consequent competition, lowers the value of labour, and at the same time augments the price of absolute necessaries, and the tradesman adds, that the profits of his capital are by competition diminished also, then there ensue two evils, diminution of both the profits of capital and labour; but of what avail is *that* argument, when

hungry children call for food, and nothing short of a supply can satisfy them. Under the circumstance, therefore, of population overcoming subsistence, two remedies are recommended,—religion and law. But religion never advocates starvation, the very contrary; and if St. Paul himself says, "that in whatever state *he is, he is content*," it is plain that he elsewhere qualifies the phrase, by adjoining food and raiment. It is utterly absurd to suppose that destitution can be controlled otherwise than by coercion. But the coercion of religion and law finds a strong counteracting principle, in discontent. Upon this factionists and agitators act; delusion finds a favourable reception, and is aided by another circumstance. In England an insuperable line of demarcation is drawn between the wealthy and poor. Of that country it is proverbially said, that it is the hell of servants and horses. In France and America, much of this line of demarcation is removed by the approximation of servants to the preferment of humble friends, a rank to which faithful services justly entitle them. Instead, however, of a liberal system, a spirit of puritanism is rife, which considers it a moral duty to allow them no indulgence whatever; and by so doing contracts their stolen pleasures to the alehouse. In France, the society of females is deemed indispensable to pleasurable enjoyments; but all our puritans reprobate dancing as a sin. Now that it is which peculiarly recommends female society; and such society not only humanizes and polishes character, but prevents brutality of manners, and extirpates drunkenness. Other circumstances there are which divide the poor from the rich, and they who can talk most feelingly about negro slavery do all in their power to enforce it in their own families; and, moreover, often inculcate political notions which counteract the conduct that they adopt. Nevertheless it is absurd for a demagogue to oppose population to property, and be waited upon at table; it is absurd for a puritan to dine off venison, and recommend water-gruel. Nothing but necessity compels submission.

That there must be subordination is, however, a law of Providence indispensably annexed to civilization; but it may be amended by a better and

wiser mode of conduct than careless people on the one hand, and puritans on the other, have rendered usual. The extraordinary influence of clan-ship shows, that without the political obligation such a prudential scheme is practicable.

◆

Beauties of the Mind, &c. &c. By Charles Swain. Simpkin and Marshall.

THE poetry of Mr. Swain displays much depth of thought and eloquence of expression, and he is one of the few poets of modern times who unites strength and elegance. His lines breathe of youth and romance; they are "tipt with the fire" of genius, and yet, in this perilous indulgence, they never offend the purest taste, or the most blameless morality. We encouraged him in his former efforts, and we repeat our encouragement now; he needs no admonition of ours to tell him of his faults, his own maturing judgment will guide him aright. Again we say, keep in view the "purest models;" beware of the false lights which lead astray, and which more immediately beset the path of the ardent and the impassioned.

◆

The Life and Correspondence of the late Admiral Lord Rodney. By Major-General Mundy. 2 vols. 8vo. Murray.

AMERICAN-WAR fighting generally consisted in a sort of duels between armies and fleets, where the two parties fired at each other *honoris ergo*, but did not go out with any desire of victory. The only actions which bore a direct character of war, properly so called, were (particular instances excepted) those of Lord Rodney, Lord Heathfield, and Sir Henry Clinton. Now, the more numerous or important are victories, the sooner the war is ended, and the expense and bloodshed are diminished. But every body knows the common places of such a subject, and therefore we stop short.

The first volume opens with a curious genealogical manuscript concerning the family, written by Sir Edward Rodney, Knt. who lived in the reigns of the two Charleses. The first of the family, a Sir Walter Rodney, is presumed to have come into England with the Empress Maud. A Sir Richard Rodney fell at Acre, when fighting

under Richard I., and a subsequent posterity were settled at Stoke in Somersetshire, which from thence had the post-fix of Rodeney. It was granted to Osbert Giffard, 18 John, by attainder of Almaric Le Despencer, and came to Sir Richard Rodeney by marriage with Maud daughter and heir of this Osbert, and hence it was also called "Stoke Giffard." It is singular that this fact, which we give from Collinson, was unknown to Sir Edward Rodeney, the author of the Manuscript. The manor was lost to the Rodeneys through failure of heirs male of this Sir Edward Rodeney, who was born in 1590. He had a brother George, who married (1) Anna Jakes, widow of the Lord Roos; (2) Sarah, daughter of Sir John Gage in Cambridgeshire (p. 26), and had issue Antony "the first of the family who altered the name from Rodeney to Rodney." This Antony was father of Henry father of GEORGE BRIDGES afterwards LORD RODNEY, who was born Feb. 19, 1718.

We shall not particularize the incidents which form the materials of this well-digested book of biography, because it is to be considered rather as a just eulogy and vindication of a fine character, than a novel communication, which under the celebrity of the subject was impracticable. The publication was demanded by attempts to depreciate the reputation of the gallant Admiral, whereas, in truth, he appears to have been actually the founder of a renovation of good conduct in the Navy, and the precursor of Nelson and others, as to the tactics of "close action and breaking the line, tactics to which they in the main owed their success." When Rodney undertook command, the service had become a sinecure, and the duty only a screen, just sufficient to cover disgrace. The dock business was managed in a most slovenly, lazy, and fraudulent manner; in short, a commander or functionary, who acted with integrity, had then become almost a solitary exception. Rodney began the odious task of reform. He partially succeeded; and others followed him in those resuscitating processes which restored to useful existence the suspended animation of our naval establishment. Now there can be no reason why a pupil who has been taught by a Columbus how to make an egg stand upright, should take to himself more merit than his

instructor. As to the calumny, that Rodney owed his victory over De Grasse to a recommendation of Sir Charles Douglas that he should break the line, it is most successfully confuted by the disavowal of Sir Charles during life, by a similar previous measure of Rodney himself in his action with Guichen, and various intimations to friends, of his intention so to act. We shall now make extracts, useful or curious.

Smollett says (as quoted, p. 44), in a most lugubrious manner, that at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the "national debt had accumulated to the enormous sum of eight millions sterling." Our author adds (p. 45),

"England, indeed, appears to have been fated to be outwitted in all her negotiations, and diplomatic imbecility has generally, with the exception of the peace of Fontenoy, in 1763, and a very few others, lost to her whatever advantages her valour had gained by the sword."

Now whoever is obliged to sell an estate can never make a good bargain. The expense of war in England is so great, that peace is desirable upon almost any terms, while the overpowering force which the nation can command being purely naval, it only affects the mercantile interests of the continental enemy, upon whom it therefore makes but a feeble impression. Marlborough and Wellington could have dictated terms; but a naval war has only a defensive, not an offensive operation.

If a great rascal among our lower orders is sent to the tread-mill, and whipped, it would be deemed very absurd for any one to say that all the peasantry are so treated throughout the realm. Yet such is the actual conduct of the Abolitionists concerning the slave trade. Now what said Lord Rodney, who was intimately acquainted with the West Indies:

"I have been often in all the British West India Islands, and I have often made my observations on the treatment of the negro-slaves, and can aver that I never knew the least cruelty inflicted on them, but that, in general, they lived better, and particularly in Jamaica, than the honest day-labouring man in England, without doing a fourth part of his work in a day; and am fully convinced that the negroes in our West India islands are better provided for, and live better, than when in Guinea; and without the trade to Guinea, which

takes off so much of our manufactures, and gives us in return negro slaves, the West India islands could not be supported.

"It is true, I have often been told by the ancient inhabitants of Barbadoes, that that island was cleared by indentured servants from Great Britain, and made at first a tobacco plantation. Judge how many thousands of the lives of white men must have been sacrificed in clearing that island, before the importation of negroes."—p. 426.

The truth is, that the mass of these Abolitionists are religious fanatics, concerning whom it is known (first) that they always profess to revive the Golden Age, and always fail in the attempt; and (secondly) that, whenever they adopt a measure, not reason but enthusiasm takes the conduct of it; and (thirdly) that life, property, and government, become only subordinate concerns to the success of their projects.

We have elsewhere shown how the Missionaries have acquired ascendancy in the South-sea Isles; but whence originates their influence but from fear of gunpowder and Europeans? so that, in fact, these missionaries are mere cuckoos, who lay their eggs in other men's nests.

It would never be supposed that close action is not only more prospective of victory, but of preventing waste of life, yet such is the fact.

"In breaking the line, the Formidable passed so near the Glorieux, that I could see the cannoniers throwing away their sponges and handpikes in order to save themselves by running below, while our guns were served with the utmost animation. Another advantage of close fight is, that more of the shot tell in this situation, though they are much less destructive both to ships and men; unless, according to the recommendation of Robins, a smaller charge of powder should be used in close action. Distant shot, in consequence of their momentum being spent, make large chasms in a ship's side, shivering whole planks, and causing innumerable splinters, more destructive to men than the ball itself; whereas a close shot cuts so clear, that it makes an orifice even less than its own diameter, and without producing splinters. The average proportion of wounded to killed is about three to one; but this ratio will vary according to the distance and the charge of powder."*

* It is remarkable that at the battle of Navarino, on the 20th October, 1827, the proportion of wounded to killed was considerably less in the British than in the

No fact is more historically established, than that the care of the mother country to secure the colonies from hostile attack, and to insure their independence, caused them to obtain it at the cost of the benefactor. (See ii. 99.)

Free-ports ruin the carrying trade, and occasion the competition of foreign manufactures with our own, besides other evils.

"Before the Act of Parliament passed for making Kingston, St. Lucie, and Savannah la Mer, free ports, this island had near one hundred sail of sloops belonging thereto, employed in carrying the manufactures of Great Britain to the Spanish main, and to the Spanish and French islands. Their return was generally silver and mules from the Spaniards, and from the French cotton, indigo, and gold. The consequence of this commerce was, the employing a number of English seamen and vessels, by which means a great number of experienced pilots were obtained, capable of conducting any enterprise that might be undertaken in this part of the world. It is with infinite concern that I must now acquaint their Lordships that the commerce by British bottoms has totally ceased, and not one single pilot can now be obtained in Jamaica capable of conducting any of his Majesty's ships to any part of the Spanish main, or to the Spanish and French islands, the few pilots that are now employed being the masters of the ships of war that have been employed on this station. Their Lordships will judge by this what difficulties a commanding officer here will have to struggle with, in case of a future war, and with what facility the French will disturb the tranquillity of Jamaica, from their being perfectly acquainted with every creek and harbour thereof, and from the number of their seamen employed in these seas since the Free Port Act.

"The constant resort of French ships to the coast of this island, under the pretence of their being bound to one of the free ports, gives them an opportunity of smuggling an amazing quantity of the manufactures of France, to the detriment of Great Britain, particularly brandy, soaps, silks, wines, stockings, hats, &c. &c. &c. which is too much encouraged by the inhabitants on the coast, and particularly by the Jews, who carry on a most pernicious commerce,

ships of the two allied powers. They stand in the Gazette as follows:

In the British ships,	73 killed,	90 wounded.
In the French	43 ditto	144 ditto.
In the Russian	50 ditto	137 ditto.

"This can be no otherwise accounted for than by the greater proximity of the British to the enemy."—*By Sir G. Blane.*

and employ vessels which at St. Domingo are French, at Jamaica English; and notwithstanding, upon the application of the officers of his Majesty's revenue here, I had given orders to seize and deliver into the custody of the collector of his Majesty's customs such vessels as should be detected in such illicit practices, and some having being seized with contraband goods on board, and delivered to the said collector, they have made the pretence that sea-officers were not properly authorised to make seizures, and in order to save those officers from prosecution the delinquents have escaped."—p. 136.

It is to be remembered that these remarks result from experience, and we believe, that in the conduct of war, officers of established character are more likely to do good, by freedom from restraint, than by subjection to it.

We shall conclude our extracts with the following curious incident:

"The little bantam-cock which, in the action of the 12th of April, perched himself upon the poop, and, at every broadside poured into the Ville de Paris, cheered the crew with his 'sbrill clarion,' and clapped his wings, as if in approbation, was ordered by the Admiral to be pampered and protected during life."

We know few biographers who could have made a more judicious use of his materials than Major-General Mundy, the author. Having unmarried the Hon. Sarah Rodney, daughter of the Admiral, he had access to materials which would not have been confided to strangers, and he has made, from the joint operation of family feeling and excellent taste and judgment, a work of literary sculpture, which will confer honour upon the subject and himself to the end of time.

◆
The Talba or Moor of Portugal, a Romance.
By Mrs. Bray, Author of the *White Hoods*, &c. &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. Longman and Co.

THE *Romance* grew out of Chivalry, and implies writings highly moral and heroic. Every human perfection is attached to the characters; and very often a dramatic exhibition of the most interesting kind fills the mind's eye in the descriptions of persons, scenes, and things highly picturesque, but now no more. Some resemblance exists in the modern melodrama. Still in the present day there is no subject fitted for the genuine romance. The modes of life are quite altered. No persons now live in state, or cultivate heroism, nor

do events ensue which appertain only to times of violence. If however the modern romance has not the epic character of the ancient, amends are made by the omission of much tedious trash, which, to use Horace Walpole's phrase, would tire even the patience of a girl in love.

It is well-known, that there was ever among the Spanish Moors some frantic prophet or other, who excited the people to tumults; and a riot occasioned by one of these persons, compelled Mahomet *the Little* to surrender the Alhambra of Grenada in 1492, to Ferdinand, before the time appointed for the delivery of it. The *Talba*, here an heroic character, is one of these popular soothsayers. The horrible tragedy of Ines de Castro, forms the substance of the plot, and it is but justice to say, that there are very few beauties in the dramatic or the epic of our first poets, which Mrs. Bray has not most successfully rivalled. We think that the following extracts will prove our affirmation.

The first is the expostulation of a rejected lover:

"Thou fairest among women—the first, the only object of my devoted love—even in these moments, when thy bitter taunts sting more than an adder's fang, thy very scorn is dearer to me than would be the affections of another. As I look on thee, there is a charm in thy presence which disarms even my resentments. Not the mother, whose heart and whose eye is with her infant when it sleeps, is more watchful in her holy care than I would be over thee.—Come, then, Ines, forget the past; teach thy heart to relent; bid the frank and gentle feelings of thy early youth return, when Diego was not abhorred, when he was thy betrothed husband, and all shall be forgiven. Why wert thou ever false?"

In vol. iii. p. 26, we have this beautiful figure:

"Man in prosperity may be good, but it is in adversity he becomes great: like the anchoring bark, which, as she rides in the light on calm seas, may be an object of beauty; yet when she sails amid wild and tempestuous billows assailing her on every side, then is it that we contemplate her as a thing in which there is grandeur and sublimity, for then is she a spectacle that speaks the triumph of man above the war of elements."

We should like to hear Mrs. Siddons recite the following addresses of Ines to Alonzo for mercy:

A Treatise on Mental Derangement. By Dr. Uwins.

An English Tale, entitled the Smuggler. By the Author of "The O'Hara Tales."

Nos. VII. VIII. and IX. of the National Library, comprising BOURRIENNE'S Life of Bonaparte, with notes and illustrations by Joseph Bonaparte, and from the dictation of Napoleon at St. Helena.

The Second Number of the Standard Novels, containing GODWIN'S celebrated story "Caleb Williams."

Rustum Khan, or Fourteen Nights' Entertainment at the Royal Gardens at Ahmedabad.

A second series of Tales of a Physician. By W. H. HARRISON.

Select Female Biography, comprising Memoirs of Eminent British Ladies. By the Author of "Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom," &c.

The Second Volume of Mr. BOWLES'S Life of Bishop Ken.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 24. Davies Gilbert, esq. V.P.

The Right Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Chichester; Isaac Wilson, M.D. Physician to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, and John Lee, LL.D. of Hartwell House, Buckinghamshire, were elected Fellows.

A paper was read: On the Chemical action of Atmospheric Electricity, by Alexander Barry, esq. F.L.S.; and part of "An Account of operations carried on for ascertaining the difference of Level between the river Thames at London-bridge and the Sea; and also for determining the height above the level of the sea of intermediate points passed over between Sheerness and London-bridge; by John Aug. Lloyd, esq. F.R.S.

March 3. The Duke of Sussex, Pres. The reading of Mr. Lloyd's paper was concluded.

March 10. The Duke of Sussex in the chair.—Alexander Caldecleugh, esq. of Broad Green House, Croydon (who is on the eve of departure for Mexico), and John Cormack Morris, esq. were elected Fellows.

A paper was read, descriptive of a new graphical register of the Tides and Winds, by H. R. Palmer, esq.

His Royal Highness the President then addressed the Society, informing them, that by the express command of his Majesty, he, together with the Council of the Society, had that morning waited upon his Majesty at St. James's-palace, for the purpose of witnessing the affixing of the Royal signature to the charter-book of the Society; upon which occasion they were most graciously received. An address to his Majesty had already been presented, soon after his accession to the throne, at the close of the last session. But the illustrious President, on the present occasion, stated to his Majesty the objects and views of the

ciety, which had constantly laboured in the cause of science for upwards of one hundred and seventy years, under the fostering care of his Majesty's predecessors, and expressed their dutiful thanks for the patronage his Majesty was now about to bestow upon them. To this his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer, expressing the high sense he entertained of the value of Science, as conducing to the prosperity, the happiness, and the glory of the nation; an opinion which he had early imbibed, from the practical advantages of Science which he had witnessed during his professional career, and his earnest desire to promote the objects, and favour the exertions of the Society, and to see them co-operate cordially with other nations in the same laudable endeavours to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge. His Royal Highness also stated, that he then presented, in the name of the Society, an address to her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to receive the Council on the occasion, and to return a most gracious and gratifying answer.

March 17. The Duke of Sussex in the chair.

Two papers were read: On a means of supplying the metropolis with filtered water from the Thames, by Mr. Wright, author of the little treatise entitled "The Dolphin," which principally gave rise to the late Parliamentary enquiry; and, On the variable intensity of Terrestrial Magnetism, and the influence of the aurora borealis upon it; by Robert W. Fox, esq.

March 24. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.—Two papers were read, a description of Mr. Robinson's mountain barometer, the column of which is divisible into two portions by Capt. Kater; and on Water Cements, by Col. Pasley.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The late Dr. Wollaston having bequeathed to the Geological Society 1000*l.* the interest to be employed annually in recompensing or encouraging geological inquiries, and the council having directed a medal to be struck, bearing the impress of Dr. Wollaston, the first of these, together with a sum of money, has been adjudicated to Mr. W. Smith. Before the delivery of the medal, at the anniversary meeting, the President gave a chronological account of the discoveries of Mr. Smith, by which he justified the terms of the following award, viz. "That the first Wollaston Medal be given to Mr. W. Smith, in consideration of his being a great original discoverer of English Geology, and especially for his having been the first to discover and teach the identification of strata, and their succession, by means of embedded fossils."

Professor Sedgwick having terminated the triennial period prescribed to the presidency by the regulations of the Society, then took leave of the members in an elaborate discourse; when Roderick Impey Murchison,

esq. F. R. S. was elected President, and Dr. Turner and H. T. De la Beche, esq. Secretaries.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Col. Baillie, M. P. in the chair.

A paper, by Capt. Low, on the White Elephant, was read. There are several of these animals in the stables of the King of Siam, where great reverence is paid to them. When one is newly caught, he is attended by an escort, and the governors of towns meet him on the road, with every mark of respect. From a verse in Siamese, it is gathered that the White Elephant ranks above the King. Capt. Low sent also a drawing of one of the Albinos, or White Indians. The original was about forty years of age, fair as a European, with white hair and bluish eyes: very weak. He was by profession a school-master; was married, and his children were of the Malay complexion; but he had two sisters, who were likewise Albinos.

THE EARL OF BRIDGEWATER'S BEQUEST.

It will be remembered that the late eccentric Earl of Bridgewater left a bequest of 8000*l.* to reward the author or authors of a work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation." The direction of this bequest was left to the President of the Royal Society; and its terms will be found in our memoir of the Earl in our vol. xcix. i. 560. Mr. Davies Gilbert, the late President of the Royal Society, has now published the following statement. The devised sum having been invested in the names of trustees, he ascertained from a Noble Lord immediately connected with the deceased, that his family were desirous of having the objects of the bequest executed, and then proceeded as follows:—

He was fully aware of the duty imposed on him to select persons amply qualified for discharging in an adequate manner the task they would have to perform; and he was also impressed with the conviction, that, however carefully a selection might be made, several gentlemen must be omitted, possessing the requisite qualifications, equally perhaps with those who received the appointment.

For the purpose therefore of acquiring the most able assistance, and of placing the whole transaction above even the suspicion of favouritism or partiality, the late President was induced to request the aid of two individuals, as highly distinguished by their abilities and by their learning as by the eminent stations which they hold in the hierarchy of the country, where able and intrepid champions have never been wanting to vindicate the natural and moral attributes of the Divinity against the equally dangerous attacks of infidelity, fanaticism, and imposture. The two distinguished prelates, the

Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, most readily condescended to afford their assistance; and after much deliberation, and with the concurrence of the Noble Lord above alluded to, the work has been placed in the hands of the following eight gentlemen:—

The Rev. William Whewell, M.A. F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge.

The Rev. John Thomas Chalmers, Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh.

John Kidd, Esq. M.D. F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford.

The Rev. William Buckland, D.D. F.R.S., Canon of Christ Church, and Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford.

Peter Mark Roget, Esq. M.D., Sec. R.S.

Charles Bell, Esq. F.R.S. Surgeon.

The Rev. William Kirby, M.A. F.R.S.

William Prout, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

Each being pledged to take a part, as designated by the testator, most adapted to his acquirements and to his pursuits: and thus it is confidently hoped and expected, that a work entrusted to such individuals will appear, as a whole, worthy of the age and of the country about to give it birth.

BRISTOL INSTITUTION.

Feb. 10. The eighth annual meeting of this Institution was held, J. S. Hatford, esq. in the chair. The Report stated, that the various collections of art belonging to the Institution had, within the past year, been enriched by the accession of numerous objects. Amongst the contributions in the Geological department is a donation from Mr. Joseph Cottle, of the whole of his large collection of antediluvian animal remains, from the Oreston caves, near Plymouth. The invaluable collection of fossils, shells, and minerals, belonging to the late Curator, Mr. Müller, and which cost him more than twenty years to accumulate, has been offered to the Institution for 730*l.*; but as the ordinary funds are inadequate to the purchase, the collection has been secured, under the superintendence of a special committee, by the munificence of a few individuals, who trust that the contributions of members, in addition to their own donations, will enable them to present it to the Museum of the Institution. The geological department, when thus enriched, will excel in variety any other provincial establishment.

Under the head of "Fine Arts," it was noticed that the fitting up of the late Statue-room with cases for the reception of specimens in natural history, had led to the removal to the Great Room of the casts from the Egina Marbles, and those of the Laocoon, Apollo Belvidere, Venus de' Medici, the dying Gladiator, the Diana robing, the Terpsichore, and Bacchante, and the

marble statue of Eve at the Fountain (by Bailey). These form altogether a very interesting display of ancient and modern sculpture. The fine Bust (by Bailey) of the late Sir T. Lawrence has been placed in a conspicuous situation.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of the Society, on the 6th of May last, extracts from Mr. Gerard's letters, relative to the fossil shells collected by him in his late tour over the snowy mountains of the Thibet frontier, were read. The loftiest altitude at which he picked up some of them, was on the crest of a pass elevated 17,000 feet; and here also were fragments of rocks, bearing the impression of shells, which must have been detached from the contiguous peaks rising far above the elevated level. Generally, however, the rocks formed of these shells are at an altitude of 16,000 feet, and one cliff was a mile in perpendicular height above the nearest level. Mr. Gerard farther states, "Just before crossing the boundary of Ludak into Bussalier, I was exceedingly gratified by the discovery of a bed of fossil oysters, clinging to the rocks as if they had been alive."

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Feb. 24. A meeting of the Proprietors of the London University was held, when the annual report was read. It appeared

that the receipts had diminished to the amount of 600*l.* and that the number of students was only 510. It was announced that the warden had voluntarily given up 200*l.* of his salary. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Warburton said, that the receipts for the students were at present 3500*l.* and unless an increase to the amount of 1500*l.* took place, there would be a deficiency to that extent.

The subject for the prize essay, to be written for by the students of English law, is—"The illustrations which the history, opinions, and manners of the country, prior to the reign of George I. receive from the statutes of the realm."

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

March 15. A meeting of the founders, patrons, and members, met at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, to elect officers, &c. It appeared that the society intend to raise a fund of 10,000*l.* for the purpose of publishing works of merit, where authors and publishers cannot agree; to advance money in some cases to authors in progress of their labours; and to allow them a per-centage on the sale of their works. A committee was appointed, including the Duke of Somerset, Earl Dudley, and Sir Gore Ouseley. Sir T. Gates and T. Campbell, Esq. were named secretaries.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 24. Hudson Guruey, esq. V. P.

The Rev. John William Mackie, F.R.S. Student of Christ Church, exhibited a brass plate, brought from Tours, containing an inscription, which records the dedication of a chapel to St. Eloy in 1446. It is supposed to have been formerly attached to the door of the chapel; the letters are very elegantly cut in relief, some of them having flowery terminations, slight varieties occurring in each line.

A letter was read from Robert Smirke, esq. F.S.A. being a defence of his projected removal of the Screen at York Minster, and a reply to some points of Mr. Gage's letter, noticed in p. 163.

Miss Waddilove, daughter of the late Dean of Ripon, presented a collection of drawings and prints, formed by her father when chaplain to the embassy in Spain, and chiefly relating to the palace of Alhambra, particularly copies of the inscriptions, coloured and gilt after the originals.

March 3. Wm. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Edward Nelson Alexander, esq. of Halifax, solicitor, (from whom a History of that town is expected,) was elected a Fellow.

Alfred Bartholomew, esq. architect, pre-

sented an arranged drawing of some tiles of terra cotta, found in May 1830, in digging for the formation of a cellar, under the house No. 11, on the south side of Clerkenwell Green. They were of three or four ornamental patterns, and are supposed to have been the pavement of some of the buildings belonging to the Priory of St. John.

The Chevalier Bronsted, of Copenhagen, exhibited two bronzes, of the very best times of Greek art, found in Magna Græcia, on the spot where Pyrrhus fought his first battle with the Romans, and where Plutarch records that some fine arms were found in his time. Their designs were similar, a hero subduing an amazon; and had evidently been gilt. It was observed that Pyrrhus, in the contest alluded to, is related to have worn golden or gilt armour, and that he was on that account so conspicuous, that during the battle he changed it; which makes it possible that these fine relics of the arts of Greece might have been part of his armour.

The fifth letter of the Rev. John Skinner, F.S.A. on Camelodunum, concluded the readings of the evening.

Mr. Britton exhibited some more of his large drawings,—Brixworth church and the Jury Wall, Leicester; Beverley Minster, Malmesbury abbey, and Warwick castle.

March 10. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Charles William Packe, esq. exhibited a large square glass vase, fourteen inches high and six wide, which with four cups of red Samian ware was lately found in a stone chest at Harpenden, five miles from St. Alban's. The form of the vase, and the position of its handle, is similar to that found at Lincoln, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XII. pl. xiii. fig. 3; and to that found near Avisford Place in Sussex, engraved (with the other curious contents of the chest, remaining as originally deposited) in *Dallaway's Rape of Arundel*, p. 367.

William Knight, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some Roman coin-moulds (one with a very sharply impressed coin in it) found at Lingwell Gate, near Wakefield. Former discoveries of the same articles at that spot have been noticed in the 24th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*; and there is an essay on the subject in the 14th volume of *Archæologia*. They were likewise noticed in the *Archæologia*, vol. XVII. p. 333, vol. XIX. p. 412; and in our vol. XCIX. ii. pp. 32, 380. Indeed they appear to have been at all times found in such abundance, that there is great reason to suppose that this was a principal mint of the Romans in Britain.

The reading of Mr. Skinner's letters on *Camelodunum* was afterwards continued; and the chairman then announced that the gentlemen appointed Auditors for the present year were, Sir Alexander Johnstone, Gally Knight, esq. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., and Robert Smirke, jun. esq.

March 17. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

Henry Ellis, esq. Sec. exhibited casts of the seal of Waleran Comte de Meulan, on one side of which he is styled *COMITIS MELLENTI*, and on the other *COMITIS WIGORNIE*. As there is no record of his creation to the earldom of Worcester, it is conjectured that he assumed that title without the royal authority, as he certainly maintained the castle of Worcester in defiance of king Stephen. This seal was engraved in *Nichols's Leicestershire*, vol. I. pl. xi.

William Knight, esq. F.S.A. resident architect at the London Bridge Works, exhibited an interesting drawing, representing in one view the old and new bridges in their present state.

William Walton, esq. Attorney-general of the Duchy of Lancaster, communicated the accounts of a Bailiff of the Savoy in 16 and 17 Richard II., showing the prices of building materials, wages, &c. at that period, when the palace was in the course of repair from the devastation committed by Wat Tyler's mob.

The following resolution of the Council, which had been read at three meetings, was submitted to a ballot: "A proposal for the publication of Anglo-Saxon and early English writers having been submitted to the

Council, it was resolved that it appears highly desirable that this measure be undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries; but, as its funds are inadequate to defray the whole expense without interfering with its other publications, on the ordinary terms of distribution among its members, it appears expedient that copies of the intended publications be sold to the Fellows of the Society at half price, and that an adequate price be fixed on copies for general sale, by which it is expected that a great proportion of the expense will be reimbursed to the Society." This resolution was carried by a majority of 31 to 8. The following are the reflections on this subject, circulated by the promoters of the undertaking:

"While in France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, much has been done of late for the cultivation of ancient native literature, it has been a source of mortification to the English antiquary and philologist, that in this country few have been the steps taken, during the last century, towards communicating to the world the literary treasures preserved among us, from the times of our Saxon and Anglo-Norman forefathers. Though Somner, Hickes, Wanley, and Lye have, by their learning and unwearied industry, been as lights in our path to this interesting department of English literature, it is a lamentable fact, that they have shone more for strangers than for ourselves; and that foreign scholars, profiting by the knowledge which they derived from the works of those indefatigable philologists, and prompted by a zeal as laudable as it was powerless in reviving a kindred spirit in England, have given to the world some of the most interesting monuments of English-Saxon literature. Of these, the first both in time and in talent was Francis Junius, who gave the only edition yet published of *Cædmon*, the Milton of our Saxon forefathers; and it is to Thorkeino, who was sent hither by some zealous patrons of Gothic learning in Denmark, for the purpose of transcribing the poem of *Beowulf*, that the literary world is indebted for its acquaintance with that extraordinary production. More recently, Mr. Schlichtergroll was sent from Germany to transcribe the Cottonian *Harmonia Evangelica*, (long ago made known to the world by Hickes,) commonly called *Canute's Book*, the text of which, as various readings to the Bamberg MS., has just been published by Professor Schmeller at Munich. These considerations have led to the idea of printing, from the MSS. in our public libraries, all works in Anglo-Saxon and early English which may be deemed worthy of publication; as well as to reprint such as have been unsatisfactorily edited, or are become exceedingly rare. It is proposed to publish Three Volumes annually, in large octavo; each work to be accompanied by a preface, notes,

and, where needful, with a translation and a glossary. The Works intended for immediate publication are, "Cædmon's Paraphrase from the Junian MS." to be edited by B. Thorpe, Esq. Honorary Member of the Icelandic Literary Society of Copenhagen, and Translator from the Danish of Professor Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar; conjointly with R. Taylor, Esq. F.S.A. It is proposed to have accurate engravings made on wood of the drawings of this MS., which are highly valuable, as illustrative of the age of the MS., the state of the arts, manners, customs, &c.

The Metrical Chronicle of Britain, by Layamon; from the Cott. MSS. Calig. A. ix. and Otho C. xiii; to be edited by F. Madden, Esq. F.S.A. M.R.S.L. and Assistant Keeper of MSS. in the British Museum.

The Ormulum; from the Junian MS. in the Bodleian Library; to be edited by Richard Price, Esq. of Bristol, Editor of Warton's History of English Poetry.

These to be succeeded by,

Beowulf.—This is nearly ready for the press; Thorkelin's edition having been twice collated with the Cott. MS. Vitall. A. ix.

The whole of the Exeter MS. (See Conybeare's Illust. of Anglo-Saxon Poetry.)

The Romance of Apollonius of Tyre; from the MS. at Ben'et College. (See Wansley, p. 146.)

Elfric's Grammar and Glossary.

The Gospels, in the following ancient Versions, in parallel columns. 1. The puré A.S. text, from the edition of Marshall and Junius, collated with the existing MSS. 2. The Dano-Saxon or Northumbrian Gloss, from the celebrated Cott. MS. Nero D. iv. 3. The Rushworthian Gloss, from the Bodleian MS.

"It is intended to invite the communication of any notes or observations which may be suggested by an examination of the Works as they appear, with a view to their furnishing

materials for a body of philological illustrations, to be published in a separate volume."

March 24. Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the chair. Charles Okill, of Bootle in Lancashire, esq.; Philip John Salomons, esq., of York Gate; the Rev. Richard Rawlins, of Repton; Benjamin Thorpe, esq. Hon. Member of the Icelandic Literary Society of Copenhagen, translator of Rask's Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon tongue; and Francis Cholmeley, of Brandsby in Yorkshire, esq., were elected Fellows.

Fred. Madden, esq. F.S.A. exhibited the matrix of the seal of the Priory of Southwick in Hampshire. Besides the usual two sides, it has a centre leaf of brass engraved on both surfaces. Four impressions are thus produced, on each side two pieces of wax; from both these impressions parts are to be broken out, forming the doors and windows of the churches represented in the designs; and in the apertures so formed, on the two parts being attached, appear figures and heads, stationed as it were within the building. The effect of this ingenious contrivance, united to the excellence of the workmanship, is very pleasing; the only other seal which Mr. Madden has found to resemble it in structure is that of Christ Church, Canterbury (an impression of which, but without this peculiarity being known, was engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*). Their age is the same,—the latter end of the thirteenth century. The Southwick seal is circular, about three inches in diameter. It may certainly be considered one of the greatest curiosities of its kind now in existence.

The first portion was read of an essay by the Rev. Henry Montagu Grover, on *Classical Chronology*; tending to elucidate the dates of some events in the early history of Greece and Italy, prior to the Cretan invasion and the Tyrrhene settlement.

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess to the 14th of April.

SELECT POETRY.

MOMENTARY THOUGHTS.

HOW oft an hour will come, in gloom,
Of darkest, deepest, deadliest sorrow,
While all around a spring shall bloom, [row.
That brightness from joy's sun doth bor-
'Twill come, like blighting at the root
Of some young budding flower of May,
Stopping of pleasure's sap the shoot,
Shearing its tenderest bloom away.
Then all the past joys of our life,
The friendship that was pure, yet vanish'd,
The love that sunk in passion's strife,
The sweet bright hopes for ever banish'd,
All, all that pleased on "life's dull stream,"
Each zephyr's sigh, each summer gleam,
In dark confusion heavily roll
Upon the lightness of the soul.
Strrusbury.

H. P.

THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

A Ballad by John Mayne.

"HO!—who comes there?" the sentry
cried,
When, full of woman's fears,
"Love brings me here!" a voice replied,
Scarce audible with tears!
"O! love is not the pass-word here,
"And, for my very soul,
"I dare not let you pass, my dear,
"Without you give parole!"
"Sir, I have come," she said, "this night,
"Twice twenty miles and more,
"To see before to-morrow's fight
"The hero I adore!"
Sooth'd with her supplicating tone,
"Pass on," the sentry sigh'd;

And fondly hop'd that such a one
Might be his future bride!

From post to post, she won her way,
Through sentinels and spears;
And, ready for the coming fray,
The glittering camp appears!

She found her lover's tent at last,
And sunk into his arms;
But, soon, the Warder blew the blast
Which tells of war's alarms!

The foe came on like fiends unchain'd;
The battle then began;
And though our troops the ramparts gain'd,
Their blood in torrents ran!

O! many were the gallant names
Ennobled in that fight;
And many were the widow'd dames
Who mourn'd forlorn at night!

But, constant as the turtle-dove,
The soldier's new-made bride,
Clung closely to her dying love,
And perish'd by his side!

STANZAS TO A FRIEND.

YES, generous friend, the thought of thee
Oft prompts the unforbidden prayer,
Though friendship our sole band must be,
A dearer tie may be thy share.

A heart like thine, as warm and true,
A mind as candid and serene,
Thine onward path with flowers may strew,
To sooth and cheer life's varied scene.

As on the clouds that darkest lour,
Heaven's promise paints the brightest dyes,
So oft from sorrow's heavy hour
New hopes and fairer days arise.

No longer thus self-tortured dwell
On by-gone days and vanished dreams;
Awake! 'tis time to break the spell,
And raise thy soul to nobler themes.

Faith, hope, and love, in weal or woe,
Can shed o'er life a light divine;
And oh! 'twere happiness to know
Their calm, their pure delights were thine.
S.

THE WITCHCRAFT OF EYES.

Dedicated to the Lancashire Witches; by the author of "Scotland's Blue-Eyed Fair."

LET Scott tell of witchcraft, of demons, and imps,
Delighting at midnight poor mortals to blight;
There are witches of daylight, of whom one faint glimpse
Throws o'er us a radiance as fatal as bright.
'Tis the bright eyes of beauty whose glances I dread,
In them the true magic of witchery lies;
For though Necromancy may spell the young fancy,
No witchcraft I fear save the Witchcraft of Eyes!

I have strayed on the banks of the calm-flowing Lune,*
I have mournfully gazed on the dark Kelpie's flow;†
But I never yet saw, by the light of the moon,
Her bark on the billows a water-witch row.
Yet I will not assert that no witches are there,
With sweet syren voices our hearts to surprise;
Still, tho' Necromancy may spell the young fancy,
The witchcraft I fear is the Witchcraft of Eyes!

Bright visions have beam'd on my soul as I've slept,
Bright visions of beauty too brilliant to last;
Lips of rosebud have smiled, eyes of harebell have wept,
But the mantle of cloudland around them was cast.
Yet, spirits or dreams, matters little to me,
The danger I dread in reality lies;
For tho' Necromancy may spell the young fancy,
No witchcraft I fear save the Witchcraft of Eyes!

Temple, March 4th.

H. B.

* The Lune or Lon; the river on the banks of which stands the city of Lancaster.

† The "Kelpie's flow"—

He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow,
And his name shall be lost for evermore—

is alluded to by Scott in his *Bride of Lammermoor*; in our southern tongue the "Quick-sand of the Water Witch."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 22.

The *Lord Chancellor* brought forward a motion respecting the COURT OF CHANCERY, and its Jurisdiction in Bankruptcy cases. His Lordship dwelt at great length on the abuses of the Court, and on the general character of the remedies which he intended to provide. He said he contemplated, first, a change in the constitution of the Court; secondly, to keep apart the administrative Judges and the judicial functionaries; and thirdly, to substitute *vivâ voce* evidence, where practicable, for depositions. One distinguishing feature of his plans would be, the payment of Judges, Masters, and their dependents by salaries, instead of fees. The evils of fees he considered as almost indescribable, especially as far as dependents were concerned. The fees to Masters and others, and particularly fees and "gratuities" to the Masters' clerks (which the public called "bribes"), his Lordship proposed wholly to abolish. In speaking of the abuses in the Masters' offices, his Lordship mentioned, that as much as *fifty pounds* "gratuity" had been given to a clerk for a report, where the usual fees did not exceed 7*l.* His Lordship said, that his plan also embraced reform of the practice in lunatic cases; amongst other improvements he proposed to provide, that questions respecting the soundness of an individual's mind should be tried before the Judges and a jury in Westminster Hall, and not by a commission. Another reform was the extinction of the fourteen lists of Bankrupt Commissioners, and the providing in their stead ten Judges, consisting of one Chief Judge, who should preside over the whole, three senior and six junior Judges. Cases to be heard before them sitting *in banco*, or before the Chief Judge (or president) and juries; a power of appeal to lie to the Lord Chancellor on points of law alone. The noble Lord described the abuses of the country commissions as very flagrant; he should make some alterations in the mode of appointing the commissioners; and if the plan he had proposed should succeed, some of the Judges in bankruptcy might go circuits at fixed periods. By separating the bankruptcy business from the Court of Chancery, he calculated that the Lord Chancellor's annual income would be diminished between 7000*l.* and 8000*l.*, and he would lose the patronage of 70 offices. There would also be a reduction of fees receivable by individuals from suitors, &c. to the amount of 73,000*l.* a year. The noble Lord concluded by laying

before the House the first of his three bills, which was read the first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord *Howick* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of facilitating settlements by voluntary EMIGRATION to his Majesty's foreign possessions. To supply the means, his bill would empower parishes to mortgage their rates, for a term not exceeding ten years, with the consent of two-thirds of the rate-payers. It would be a provision of the bill, that the emigrant thus provided for should not be permitted to return to this country, so as to be again liable to be thrown for support on the poor rates.—Several Members condemned the scheme of mortgaging the poor-rates, and considered the provision that those who should emigrate under this plan should forfeit all claim to future parochial relief, as an impracticable measure.—Leave was eventually given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 25.

The *Lord Chancellor* introduced the second of the bills for the better administration of justice in the CHANCERY JUDICATURE. This bill related to cases of Bankruptcy, and all he should now ask of their Lordships was to permit him to lay it upon the table.—Lord *Lyndhurst*, at great length, took a review of the whole series of measures proposed by the noble Lord, showing that all the leading points he (Lord *Lyndhurst*) had himself introduced to Parliament in a bill which was thrown out chiefly by the exertions of the present Lord on the woolsack.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 28.

In a committee of the House, Lord *Althorp* moved that the Excise Duties and Drawbacks upon Printed Cottons should cease and determine. His Lordship said that he intended to take off the *ad valorem* duty of six per cent. on the importation of the raw cotton, which was equal to three-eighths of a penny on the lb. and to impose a duty of five-eighths of a penny on the lb., and to allow the drawback on printed cotton for three months. The motion was agreed to.

March 1.—Lord *John Russell* brought forward the important measure of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. After some introductory observations, on the policy and expediency of effecting a Reform in the Representation of the House of Commons, the noble Lord proceeded to explain the nature of

the measure which his Majesty's Ministers wished to propose for the adoption of Parliament. He said that the chief grievances of which the people complained were three : first, as to the nomination of Members by individuals ; secondly, elections by close corporations ; and thirdly, the expenses of elections. With regard to the first head, where it was found that boroughs contained but few inhabitants, and where the elective franchise was only a means of enabling certain individuals to nominate and send Representatives to that House, it would be right to take away the power from the individuals, and to deprive the borough of its franchise. It was proposed, that every borough not having a population of 2000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1821, should lose the right of sending Members to Parliament—a measure which would utterly disfranchise sixty boroughs (cheers). Of forty-seven boroughs, the population of which was only 4000 each, it was proposed that they should only have the right to send one Member to Parliament. Weymouth, which now sent four Members, would in future only send two. The result would be this : the disfranchisement of the sixty boroughs would take away 119 Members ; these, with the Members taken from the forty seven boroughs (one from each), and the two taken from Weymouth, would give a total of 168 Members deprived of seats. The mode of extending the elective franchise was proposed to be as follows : every householder, rated at 10*l.* per annum, whether the house which he inhabit be his own or be only rented, should possess the right of voting ; persons at present possessing the right of voting not to be deprived of that right, provided they actually resided in the borough for the representation of which they possessed a vote. With regard to non-resident voters, they were, under the present system, productive of so much expense, caused so much bribery, and led to such manifold evils, that it was not deemed expedient that they should retain their privilege. With respect to the elective franchise for counties, it was proposed that copyholders possessing property rated to the amount of 10*l.* a year (which included persons now qualified to serve as jurors) as well as persons holding leases of the yearly value of 50*l.*, and to the extent of 21 years, should be entitled to a vote for the county. The proposed plan would cause a reduction of 168 members of that House, but it was the opinion of Ministers that it would not be expedient to fill up all the vacancies thus created. It was proposed that seven large towns, now unrepresented, namely, Manchester and Salford—Birmingham and Aulstead—Leeds—Greenwich, Deptford, and Woolwich—Wolverhampton, Bilston, and Sedgely—Sheffield—and Sunderland and

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the Wearmouths, should each return two members. It was also proposed that twenty other towns, which were smaller in size and less in importance, now unrepresented, namely, Brighton—Blackburne—Macclesfield—South Shields and Westoe—Warrington—Huddersfield—Halifax—Gateshead—Whitehaven, Workington, Harrington—Kendal—Bolton—Stockport—Dudley—Tynemouth and North Shields—Cheltenham—Bradford—Frome, Wakefield—and Kidderminster, should each send one Member to Parliament. There was a great portion of the metropolis, the inhabitants of which, 800,000 or 900,000 in number, were wholly unrepresented in that House ; it was therefore proposed to give to them the right of electing eight additional Members. The districts on which this right was to be conferred, were, the Tower Hamlets, and the districts of Holborn, Marylebone, and Lambeth, each to return two Members. It was also proposed to make an addition of two Members each to the following twenty-seven of the larger and more productive counties ; which, each, contained not less than 150,000 inhabitants, including two additional Members for each riding of the county of York, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northumberland, Northampton, Nottingham, Shropshire, Somerset, Stafford, Southampton, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and the East, North, and West Ridings of Yorkshire. An additional Member was also to be given to the Isle of Wight.

The noble Lord then proceeded to notice the present mode of voting at elections, which he characterised as very imperfect. In order in a great measure to remedy the evils of the system, it was proposed, that for the future all the electors of boroughs, cities, and towns should be registered. A list of all persons occupying houses rated at 10*l.* a year, was to be prepared by the parish officers and churchwardens in their respective parishes, including all those persons at present entitled to vote. This list was to be placed on the church-door, and at a certain period of the year the returning officer of the borough was to hold a sort of court, and hear the claims and decide the rights of those persons whose votes had been deemed objectionable. This done, he should declare and publish the list, so that every body might obtain a copy ; that list to be the election-roll for the ensuing year. These arrangements would be found as easy of execution as simple in proposition, and would, it was believed, put an effectual stop to those riotous and disgraceful proceedings which at present so frequently occurred at the election hustings. The thing being thus simplified, it was intended to limit the duration

measure were carried, it would be productive of the utter ruin of the whole system of social order and good government in this country.—*Mr. C. B. Wall* thought the measure proposed of too sweeping a character.—*Lord Newark* thought the measure went rather too far.—The *Earl of Dartington* could not agree to the disfranchisement of so many boroughs without affording any compensation to the proprietors.—*Lord Ebrington* hailed the measure because it gave due preponderance to every interest in the State, and appeared to be calculated to stem the torrent of corruption.—*Lord Stormont* was decidedly opposed to the measure. It appeared to him to be revolution—concession, spoliation.—*Sir J. Walsh* opposed the motion.—*Mr. Macaulay* thought it a great, noble, and comprehensive plan, excellently contrived for uniting and permanently knitting together all orders in the State.—*Lord Mahon* conceived that it would be most injurious to the best interests of the whole country.—*Mr. Hunt*, although he regretted that universal suffrage and the vote by ballot were lost sight of in this measure, yet gave it his warmest support.—*Lord Morpeth* believed that it would satisfy every friend of rational freedom, and that it contained nothing which ought to alarm the friends of order and the existing establishments.—*Sir Charles Wetherell* stigmatised the measure as a corporation robbery, and added that the principle of the bill was destructive of all property, rights, and privileges.—The *Attorney-General* supported the motion. In his conscience he believed that it was a measure in strict accordance with the spirit of the constitution; and in his conscience also he did believe, that it was almost the only mode of preventing a revolution.—Adjourned.

March 3.—The adjourned debate was resumed.—*Mr. G. Banks* opposed the bill, stating it to be his opinion, that if it passed it would prove subversive of the monarchy, and introduce anarchy.—*Mr. Holhouse* trusted that the bill introduced would receive the sanction of the House, as it would restore the confidence of the country in Parliament.—*Mr. Hart Davies* opposed the measure, as being of a most unconstitutional nature.—*Mr. Baring* considered the House, as at present constituted, a fair image of popular representation; he could not consent to such a general measure as would change the constitution.—The *Marquis of Tavistock* supported the motion.—*Lord Palmerston* said that public opinion was loudly calling for a Reform in the representation of that House; and it was due to the potency of that call, to consider the measure now before the House upon that subject.—*Sir R. Peel* said, that House was now called upon to substitute a different constitution for that which existed, and this appeal was made to motives the most unworthy and injurious;

for they were asked not to submit their fears to their judgments, but their judgments to their fears. The noble lord's plan was founded on erroneous principles, as it would tend to sever the connexion existing between the different grades or classes of the people; and he (*Sir R. Peel*) thought that objection alone must prove fatal to it.

March 4. The adjourned debate on Reform was resumed.—*Mr. Gistern* supported the measure, observing, that it would open that House to the rank and talent of the country.—*Mr. Freshfield* considered it to be mischievous and dangerous.—*Mr. Duncombe* described it to be revolutionary as respected the country, and tyrannical as regarded that portion of the people whom it proposed to deprive of the elective franchise.—*Mr. J. Smith*, though the proprietor of a close borough, gave the measure his hearty support.—*Mr. Calcraft* thought that it would overthrow the balance of the Constitution, and give this House a preponderance over the other two estates.—*Mr. Stanley* called upon the House to support the Bill, as it would enable Government to perform its duties without the aid of patronage, and restore the confidence of the country in the decisions of that House.—*Lord Seymour* opposed the measure.—*Mr. C. Wymie* said, that unless the Bill were greatly modified, it could not receive his support.—The *Lord Advocate* supported the motion.—*Mr. Croker* called upon the House to resist a measure which was only calculated to destroy the institutions of the country.—Debate adjourned.

March 7, 8, and 9. The debate on Reform was further continued for three days, in the course of which the motion for leave to bring in the bill was supported by *Mr. Tennyson*, *Mr. Sykes*, *Lord Dudley Stuart*, *Mr. Long Wellesley*, *Lord Howick*, *Mr. Russell*, *Mr. J. Wood*, *Sir J. V. B. Johnstone*, *Mr. R. Grant*, *Mr. O'Connell*, *Sir J. Graham*, *Mr. Bethel*, *Mr. W. Harvey*, *Mr. Lennard*, *Alderman Waithman*, *Mr. Baynton*, *Lord Stanley*, *Mr. T. Duncombe*, and *Mr. Tennant*.—The motion was opposed by *Col. Silthorp*, *Sir G. Clerk*, *Mr. J. T. Hope*, *Mr. Tyrrell*, *Sir G. Warrender*, *Mr. W. Yates Peel*, *Mr. North*, *Mr. Attwood*, *Mr. Serj. Lefroy*, *Sir J. Yorke*, *Mr. Bethell*, *Mr. Praed*, *Mr. Perceval*, *Mr. Goulburn*, *Mr. C. Douglas*, *Mr. J. Stuart*, *Mr. Courtenay*, and *Mr. Keith Douglas*.

Lord John Russell replied to the various arguments which had been adduced against his propositions in the course of this almost unprecedentedly long discussion. It had been asserted, that this measure would at once overthrow the Lords and the Crown. Fear, however, often conjured up apprehensions never to be realized. The repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts and Catholic Emancipation were to work the ruin of the

bers of Scotland were returned being not more than 2340 persons; and of these, owing to certain corrupt transactions in that country, few, comparatively speaking, were landed proprietors. His Lordship said, that the qualification required for votes for counties would be the ownership of land or houses worth 10*l.* a year, or holding as tenant at the annual value of 50*l.* on lease for 19 years or upwards; for burghs, the qualification was to be, the occupancy of a dwelling-house of 10*l.* per annum. The other details were the same in substance as those proposed for England. A few arrangements were also proposed, with regard to the representation in that country. Peebles and Selkirk counties were to be joined, and to return together one Member; Dumbarton and Bute, Elgin and Nairne, Ross and Cromarty, Orkney and Shetland, and Clackmannan and Kinross, with certain additions, to do the same. The remaining twenty-two counties to return one Member each. Burghs to be as follow:—Edinburgh to have two Members, Glasgow two, and Aberdeen, Paisley, Dundee, Greenock, and Leith, (with the addition of Porto Bello, Musselburgh, and Fishburn,) to return one each. The East Fife district of burghs to cease to make a return, and to be thrown into the county. The remaining thirteen districts of burghs to return one Member each, with these variations—Kilmarnock to take the place of Glasgow, Peterhead of Aberdeen, and Falkirk to be added to the districts of Lanark, Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles. Five Members would thus be added to Scotland, making 50, instead of 45. It would also be seen, that the election for the Scottish Burghs would no longer remain in the delegates appointed by the self-elected corporations, but that those who possessed the right to vote would vote in their own persons.

His Lordship said, that a Reform in the Representation of IRELAND would be more simple than those proposed for England and Scotland, owing to the representation of that country having been entirely remodelled at the period of the Union, little more than thirty years since. His Lordship proposed, that occupancy to the amount of 10*l.* per annum should give a right to a vote for the boroughs; that Belfast, Limerick, and Waterford, owing to their increasing prosperity, should each return an additional Member.

His Lordship having thus explained the details of the measure proposed by Government, said that the following would be the general result:

Present number of Members.....	658
Diminution.....	168
Left.....	490
Added for Scotland.....	5
Ireland.....	3

Added for Wales.....	1
London.....	8
Towns in England.....	34
English Counties.....	55
Total added.....	106

Proposed total number of Members... 596

His Lordship proceeded to say, that at least 500,000 persons would thus be added to the number of those now exercising the elective franchise, all connected with the country by property, all having a substantial stake in the country, and who would freely come forward in the event of any future struggle to support the House, the Parliament, and the Throne, in carrying that struggle to a successful issue.—In conclusion, he called upon the gentlemen of England, who had never been wanting in any dangerous emergency, to come forward now, when a great sacrifice was to be made,—to identify themselves with the people, convince them of their public spirit, and by their conduct on this occasion to give security to the Throne, stability to Parliament and the Constitution, and strength and peace to the country (loud cheers).

Sir J. Sebright seconded the motion. He felt assured that it would meet the wishes of the country at large.—Sir R. Inglis opposed the measure, and contended that the plan of the noble Lord meant revolution, not reformation. He maintained that boroughs had been the means of introducing the highest ornaments of that House, and denied that corruption prevailed in the present system of representation, or that the House had ever been less corrupt than now.—Mr. H. Turiss was dissatisfied with a measure which removed all the landmarks of the constitution, violated the charters of the country, and deranged the whole system of representation. The plan would increase the influence of the landed and trading interests, to the exclusion of all others: it would give the elections to shopkeepers, small attorneys, and members of clubs in country inns,—to shallow politicians, opposed to public faith, and advocates for the repeal of taxation.—Lord Althorp defended the bill on various grounds, alleging that a constitutional and popular election was the only means of removing the existing evils.—Lord Gower objected to the plan, as being merely speculative, and one which had been opposed by Pitt, Windham, and Canning, three of the greatest statesmen that ever lived, as well as Burke and others.—The debate was adjourned.

March 2.—Mr. Hume opened the adjourned debate on REFORM, and observed that, radical as he was, the plan of Ministers had far exceeded his expectations; and he felt himself bound to say, that they had completely redeemed the pledge which they had given on the subject.—Mr. J. P. Shelley expressed his conviction, that if the present

upon the measure before they proposed it, and seconded the amendment.—Mr. *Sheil* strongly supported the bill, and called upon the House to show their wisdom by timely concession; not to procrastinate, and thus occasion feelings and combinations similar to those which had forced the conceding of the Catholic claims. He conjured the House not to put England in the same situation as Ireland, nor wait till political *rostra* should be established in every district in the country.—Lord *Harvey* opposed the bill.—Mr. *Pendarvis* and Mr. *C. Grant* supported it.—Lord *Vallart* regretted that ministers had introduced it; and he must say that it appeared to him to have been the cause of much of the excitement which prevailed through the country.—Lord *Norrey* opposed the measure. He could not bring himself to support that which in his conscience he believed would endanger the institutions of the country.—Mr. *Villiers Stuart* was favourable to the measure, but in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, he should vote against it.—Sir *E. Suggden* supported the amendment.

The question was then adjourned.

March 22. The adjourned debate on Parliamentary Reform was resumed by Viscount *Mahon*. He was not opposed to a moderate reform, but could not support a measure which would have the effect of destroying the constitution.—Sir *J. Shelley* regretted to differ from his constituents, who were in favour of the bill; but feeling it to be unjust, fallacious, and revolutionary, he could not give it his support.—Mr. *W. Cavendish* said, that although a portion of his constituents had lately expressed themselves hostile to parts of the bill, he should give his unqualified support to the measure, feeling it to be necessary to secure the safety of the country.—Mr. *Ormsby Gore* objected to the bill, as unjust and partial.—Colonel *Polhill* supported the motion.—Mr. *Wm. Ward* felt it his duty to declare his opposition to the measure. His only object in opposing it, was to promote the good of his country.—Mr. *Wyse* supported the bill.—Sir *R. Bateson* could not consent to the present crude and undigested plan submitted by his Majesty's ministers.—Lord *Mountcharles* had given a pledge to his constituents that he would act in conformity with public opinion, and he deemed it but right to state his conviction, that the inclinations of the people ran so strong in favour of reform, as to render it impossible for that House to deny concession to their wishes any longer.—Lord *Castlereagh* said, that he was prepared to support a plan of reform at once sound, moderate, and constitutional, but not such a sweeping change in the representative system of the country as that proposed by ministers.—Mr. *Shaw* could not consent to a measure which applied an

axe to the tree of the constitution, and which would tear up root and branch the rights and chartered liberties of numerous bodies of British freemen.—The *Attorney-General* supported the motion in a long and eloquent address, in the course of which he observed, that the object of this bill was not one of disfranchisement, but that its object was to keep as much as possible the existing right of voting, as far as that was consistent with the real and effectual reform of the representation of the people in that House.—Sir *J. Scarlett* said, that he was convinced, that if this bill passed, it would destroy not only that House, but also the constitution of the country. He should therefore oppose the second reading of this bill.—Sir *T. D. Acland* said, that being a reformer on principle, he felt it indispensably necessary to vote for the second reading of the bill, with a view to its modification in the Committee.—Lord *John Russell* then rose to reply, and concluded by saying, that ministers had risked place, power, and distinction—in short, every thing—in an endeavour (he hoped it would be a triumphant endeavour) to improve largely, liberally and generously the constitution of Great Britain.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	-	-	371
For the second reading	-	-	302
Majority for the second reading			71

Tremendous cheering announced that the fate of the second reading had been favourably decided. The bill was then ordered to be committed on Thursday the 14th of April.

The following is a list of the different motions on the subject of Parliamentary Reform which have been introduced into the House of Commons since the French revolution, commencing with the present premier, Earl Grey:

1793	Mr. Grey	-	negated by	241
1797	ditto	-	ditto	165
1800	ditto	-	ditto	142
1809	Sir Francis Burdett	-	ditto	59
1810	Hon. T. Brand	-	ditto	119
1812	ditto	-	ditto	127
1817	Sir Francis Burdett	-	ditto	188
1818	ditto	-	ditto	106
1819	ditto	-	ditto	96
1821	Mr. Lambton	-	ditto	12
1821	Lord John Russell	-	ditto	81
1822	ditto	-	ditto	106
1823	ditto	-	ditto	98
1824	ditto	-	ditto	111
1825	Hon. Mr. Abercromby	-	ditto	94
1826	Lord John Russell	-	ditto	104
1829	Marquis of Blandford	-	ditto	74
1830	ditto	-	ditto	112
1830	Mr. O'Connell	-	ditto	201

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The effect of the late disturbances in Paris, and the angry discussions to which they gave rise in the Chamber of Deputies, has been a resolution on the part of the Crown to dissolve the Chamber, and to appeal to the nation through the electoral colleges for a judgment on its past proceedings, and a direction of its future conduct. According to the new law of elections, the qualification of voters is fixed at 200 francs of direct taxes per annum instead of 300. Thus the whole number of electors under the new law would be about 240,000; under the old law the number was about 90,000.

The following is a list of the newly appointed Ministry:—M. Cassimir Perrier to be Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers; Baron Louis, Minister of Finance; M. Barthe, Keeper of the Seals; Count de Montalivet, Minister of Public Instruction; Count d'Argout, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; Vice-Admiral de Rigny, Minister of Marine. Count de Bondy is appointed Prefect of the department of the Seine, and M. Vivien Prefect of Police.

On the 18th of March there was an important debate on the question of peace or war. The Ministers spoke in favour of peace. M. Salvette, General Lafayette, and some other members of that party, were anxious to make France interfere in the affairs of Italy and Poland. Lafayette read some documents found in Warsaw, in which Marshal Diebitsch is said to have declared that a campaign would ere long be made upon the Rhine.

ITALY.

In our last we mentioned the progress of the revolutionary spirit in the Italian States, and the successful insurrections in Modena and Bologna. The palace of the Duke of Modena was completely destroyed by the people after his departure. No act of vengeance took place, but the doors of the state prisons were thrown open, and the prisoners set at liberty. The custom-houses on the frontiers of Bologna were suppressed, and the insurrection of the Legations and the Marches completed, extending from Bologna and Ferrara to Ascoli. The Duchess of Parma, whilst at breakfast, received a deputation from the people of the town, who announced to her that the Parmesans intended to join the Italian confederation, and requested her to withdraw; a requisition with which she felt herself compelled to comply.

In consequence of these insurrectionary movements Austria has thought proper to interfere in Italian affairs. Gen. Frimont entered Modena on the 9th, and, after a

short action, succeeded in taking the city. Bologna and Parma have also been occupied by the Austrian forces.

BELGIUM.

Surlet de Chokier was installed Regent of Belgium on the 25th of February. He has since published a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxemburg, assuring them of the support of the Belgic Government against Holland, the King of Holland having sent a new governor with troops, to assert his claim to that province, as admitted by the conferences of London.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Hostilities have been carried on with the most determined spirit on the part of the Russians since their entry into Poland, and in their resistance the brave Poles have performed prodigies of valour. The war commenced on the 14th of February with some skirmishing; but on the 19th and 20th a regular engagement took place, during which the carnage was dreadful. It is generally allowed that the advantage was on the side of the Poles, who fought nobly. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000 men. Several hundreds of prisoners were brought to Warsaw, with about 1000 wounded Poles. The field of battle and the firing of the artillery were distinctly to be seen from the city, which has been declared to be in a state of siege, and every precaution adopted. On the 21st some of the outposts came to blows; but a white flag was sent by the Russians, which led to a parley between the Russian and Polish Generals, in the course of which an armistice was agreed upon, for the purpose of burying the dead.

Another murderous conflict took place near Grochow on the 25th. The Russians made six tremendous charges, and were six times repulsed with great loss. A seventh time they made a desperate charge, when two regiments of Russian cuirassiers were literally cut to pieces; only thirty making their escape. The loss of the Russians, on that day, was about 15,000 killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners, three pieces of cannon taken, and eight spiked. The loss of the Poles was great: the killed and wounded were reckoned at about 5000. Chlopicki had three horses shot under him, and being wounded in the foot was obliged to be carried off the field of battle.—On the 26th and 27th some partial fighting took place between the neighbouring wood, in which the Russians had established their head quarters, and Praga, the suburb of Warsaw. On the 27th the Polish Government destroyed part of Praga, for the purpose of giving the greater scope to their artillery.

By the last accounts from Warsaw, the

Polish army is said to be unbroken in spirit, with supplies of all sorts abundant, strongly posted on the left bank of the Vistula, and a large force in Praga. Moreover, the Russians have been compelled to retreat. The breaking up of the severe weather had

laid the country under water, and brought the roads into such a condition that the artillery, baggage-waggons, &c. sunk four and five feet deep in mud. Many pieces of artillery had fallen into the hands of the Poles during several successful rencontres.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Jan. 23. The church of Southgate was re-opened after the repairs. It will now contain about seven hundred persons, an addition having been made to the eastern end, on ground presented by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham. A new east window has been introduced, containing a transparent painting of Our Saviour bearing the Cross, after a Murillo, in Magdalen College, Oxford. Over this painting a gallery is formed for the charity children, and above it is a small semi-circular window, in which is also painted the Holy Dove, surrounded by cherubs in glory. The paintings are the gift of Mr. Serjeant Wilde, of Bowes Manor, and of Guildford-street; and have been executed by Mr. William Bacon, of Great Russell-street.

St John's Church, Holloway, has also been recently ornamented with a large east window, painted by Mr. Bacon, and presented by him to the parish. In the centre, over the royal arms, is a large figure of Our Saviour, after his resurrection; and on the east side are figures of the Apostles, taken from the works of the old German masters in the gallery of Stutgard. In the compartments immediately over the figures, are the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock; and in the upper compartments, are highly finished paintings of seraphs and cherubs in glory. Mr. Bacon seems to have observed much care in adapting the figures to the compartments they fill, so as to preserve the architectural outlines of the window.

During a recent storm the remaining part of Kilnsea Church, which has been a conspicuous object from the Holderness coast, near the entrance of the Humber, gave way, and was swallowed up by the sea.

Feb. 3. A meeting of the clergy of Cheshire, convened by circular, was held at Knutsford, to take into consideration the subject of Church Reform. In the absence of Archdeacon Wrangham, the Rev. R. Clewes, Vicar of Knutsford, took the chair. Thirty-one clergymen were present, of whom twenty-eight signed petitions to the King and the House of Lords, founded on a series of resolutions, setting forth that some modifications or omissions in the Liturgy, adapted to the change of times and circumstances, would render the whole service more

influential, and increase the attachment of the public to the national church; that, though tithes are the unquestionable right of the church, the system is too frequently destructive of harmony between the clergy and their parishioners, and the petitioners would readily agree to an equivalent in lieu of that mode of payment.

After a long and mature consideration of the several plans submitted to the Clifton Bridge Trustees, in which they have received the able assistance of Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Brunel, jun. has been unanimously appointed civil engineer for the erection of the suspension bridge.

The new building opposite the Savoy, for Public Meetings, called the *Philadelphiaion*, is on the eve of completion. The saloon is 90 feet broad, 138 in length, and 48 in height, and is lighted by 18 large windows. The ceiling is tastefully compartmented into alternate sunken squares and parallelograms, ornamented in their centres with raised rosettes. At the eastern end, to the right of the principal entrance, at an elevation of about five feet, is a platform for the orators and principal persons, consisting of five broad steps, regularly rising above each other by a graduated scale of two inches, and sweeping in a semicircle from the south to the north side of the apartment. Immediately behind this are two galleries for the accommodation of ladies. From the base of the platform the floor stretches on a level about 50 feet to the west, from which point 27 steps, each two feet in breadth by two inches in height, rise in graduated succession to the western extremity of the hall. About 8000 persons can, without the slightest inconvenience, assemble in this capacious room, the arrangement of which will ensure all of them a full view of the proceedings.

It has been recently decided by Lord Tenterden, in a case Lovelock against King, that a person contracting to do a work for a certain stipulated sum, was not entitled to depart from that contract on account of alterations or additions afterwards made, unless, at the time those alterations or additions were proposed, he not only told his employer that they would have the effect of increasing the sum originally agreed upon, but also expressly informed him what the additional amount would be.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 29.—Visc. Falkland to be a Lord of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

Feb. 15. Major-Gen. Sir Benj. D'Urban, K.C.B. to be Gov. of Demerara.

Feb. 23.—Archibald John Earl of Rosebury, John William Visc. Duncannon, and the Right Hon. Michael Angelo Taylor, sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council.—Tho. Robert Dimsdale, of Camfield-place, esq., to be Sheriff of co. Hertford.—Morgan Jones, of Kilwendage, esq., Sheriff of co. Pembroke.—Thomas Duppa, of Llanshay, esq., to be Sheriff of the county of Radnor.—Lieut.-Col. T. S. St. Clair, to wear the insignia of a Knight of the Tower and Sword.

Feb. 24.—To be Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath—Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Houston; Lt.-Gen. Sir Edw. Barnes; Lt.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir John Byng.

Feb. 25.—11th Dragoons—brevet Major Wm. Blundell, to be Major.—87th Foot—Lieut.-Col. G. L. Goldie, to be Lieut.-Col.; Major H. A. Magenis, to be Major.—93d Foot—Major Tho. Falls, to be Major.—brevet—Sir James Cockburn, Bart., Inspector-general of Royal Marines, to have the rank of Major-General while so employed.

To be Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber, Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., Vice-Adm. Sir R. Otway, Hon. G.P. Campbell, Capt. R. N., and Col. Sir J. Reynett.

Mar. 2.—Knighthed, Col. Cha. Wade Thoruton, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.

Mar. 3.—33d Foot—Lt.-Gen. Sir Cha. Wale, K.C.B. to be Col.—Unattached—Major Robert Burdett, to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry.

Mar. 9.—Knighthed, Major-Gen. James Campbell, K.C.H., Wm. H. Poland, esq., and Chapman Marshall, esq., Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Mar. 11.—The Earl of Gosford, a Lord of the Bedchamber.—Cha. Hancock, esq. an Exon of the Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Mar. 14.—Vice-Adm. H. Digby, to be a K.C.B.—Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, C.B., to be Lt.-Gov. of Prince Edward's Island.

Mar. 15.—13th Light Dragoons—Major Rich. Brunton, to be Lieut.-Col.—30th Foot—Major H. E. Robinson, to be Major.—48th Foot—Major Cramer to be Major.

Mar. 23.—To be Gentlemen Ushers of his Majesty's Privy Chamber; Hon. Fred. Byng, Cha. Cavendish, esq., T. Shiffner, esq., W. Russell, esq.

Knighthed, Major-Gen. Benj. Cha. Stephenson, and J. Hall, esq. Consul-general for Hanover.

GENT. MAG. March, 1831.

Marq. of Westmeath, to be a Representative Peer for Ireland.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ashburton—W. S. Poyntz, esq.

Durham—W. R. C. Chaytor, esq.

Eye—William Burge, esq.

Forfar, &c.—Hon. Wm. Ogilvy.

Kilkenny (co.)—Visc. Duncannon.

Lancaster—Patrick Maxwell Stewart, esq.

Milborne Port—Richd. Lalor Shiel, esq.

— G. S. Byng, esq. (re-el.)

Nairn, (co.)—Hon. G. P. Campbell, (re-el.)

Newark-upon-Trent—W. F. Handley, esq.

Peebles (co.)—Sir G. Montgomery.

Romney—Sir Roger Gresley, Bart.

Saltash—Philip Cecil Crampton, esq.

Wigan—John Hodson Kearsley, esq.

Whitchurch (Hants)—Hon. G.P. Townshend.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. Kyle, to be Bp. of Cork and Ross.

Rev. J. Bartholomew, Morchard Bishop R. Devon.

Rev. J. Biddulph, Lillington V. Warw.

Rev. P. Blakiston, Lymington P. C. Hants.

Rev. J. Carlos, Wangford P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Carr, St. Giles P. C. Durham.

Rev. F. Cobbold, Helmly R. Bucks.

Rev. C. Childers, Mursley R. Bucks.

Rev. J. D. Coleridge, Lewanick V. Cornw.

Rev. E. Cove, Thoresway R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. A. Dicken, Norton R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Fardell, Boothby Pagnall R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. Garratt, Talk-o'-th'-Hill P. C. co. Stafford.

Rev. G. Glover, Gayton V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Henderson, Colne Wake R. Essex.

Rev. R. J. King, West Bradenham V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. C. Leach, Dilham V. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Lewis, Llanbedr P. C. Radnorshire.

Rev. T. Loveday, East Usley R. Berks.

Rev. T. Lloyd, Llanfairerlywn R. Cardigan.

Rev. W. Marshall, Chickereil R. co. Dorset.

Rev. D. Matheson, Knock Ch. co. Ross.

Rev. J. S. May, Horne V. Kent.

Rev. G. Salmon, Shastock R. co. Warwick.

Rev. J. B. Watson, Norton V. Herts.

Rev. W. Wellington, Upton Helion R. Devon.

Rev. C. Wheeler, Stratton Audley P. C. Oxon.

Rev. H. W. White, Dolgelly R. Merion.

Rev. R. H. Whitelock, Saddleworth P. C. co. York.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

C. F. Williams, esq. to be Recorder of Ipswich.

Rev. E. Meawood, Master of Sevenoaks Grammar School, Kent.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15. At Bishop's Penn, Jamaica, the wife of the Bishop of Jamaica, a son

Feb. 8. At his Prebendal House, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. J. Peel, a son.

—19. At Mersham-hatch, the lady of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, a son.—21. The wife of J. Cleveland Green, esq. of Hoopern Villa, Exeter, a dau.—22. At Waterford, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Vincent, E. I. C., a son.—24. In Harley-street, the wife of Capt. Berkeley Maxwell, R. N., a son.—25. The lady of Capt. Sir J. Gordon Sinclair, Bart., R. N., of Stevenson, near Haddington, a dau.—26. At Badminton, the Right Hon. Lady Isabella Kingscote, a dau.

Mar. 1. At Dunstable-house, Richmond, the lady of Sir H. Lorraine Baker, Bart., a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Baillie, a dau.—At Brighton, Mrs. Jas. Hunter Hulme, a dau.—4.

At Calverton, near Stoney Stratford, the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Perceval, a dau.—5.

At Serlby Hall, Notts, the Viscountess Galway, a dau.—6. At Bushmead Priory, Bedford, the wife of Hugh Wade Gery, esq. a son and heir.—7. The wife of G. Heneage, esq. of Compton Bassett House, Devon, a son and heir.—At the Ray, near Maidenhead, Lady Phillimore, a son.—In Whitehall-place, Lady Henley, a son.—The lady of Lieut.-Col. Alex. Stewart, E.I.C. a son.—At Sir Wm. Ouseley's, Foley-place, the wife of W. G. Ouseley, esq. of His Majesty's Legation in the United States, a son.—9. At Worthing, the wife of the Hon. Capt. A. R. Turnour, R. N., a son.—12. At Clifton, the lady of Sir S. Stuart, Bart. a dau.—13. At Oakingham, the wife of Capt. Mayne, a son.—18. At Paris, Mrs. W. S. Browning, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 26, 1830. At Madras, T. Sharp, esq. 43d N. I., eldest son of Mr. Sharp of Coventry, to Isabella-Jane, 2d dau. of Arthur Brooke, esq. of the Civil Service.

Jan. 19. At Ashbourn, co. Derb. the Rev. John T. Fleisher, of Great Easton, co. Leic. to Miss Eliza Spencer.—Feb. 3. At Uppingham, co. Rutland, E. W. Wilmot, esq. fourth son of Sir Rob. W. Bart, to Augusta Matilda, only dau. of Chas. Champion, esq. of Beaumont Chase.—At Aspley, co. Beds., John Marshall, esq. eldest son of Joseph M. esq. of Waldersea House, co. Camb., to Anne Penelope, youngest dau. of late Rev. Edw. Orlebar Smith, of Aspley House.—17. In Devonshire, Alfred Lord Harley, heir apparent to the Earl of Oxford, to Eliza, dau. of the Marq. of Westmeath, and grand-dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish Bradshaw.—At Fareham, Hants, the Rev. T. Wentworth Gage, to Lady Mary Douglas, 2d dau. of the Marq. of Queensbury.—22. The Rev. H. Sneyd, of Stone, to Mary Ann, second dau. of Tho. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq., of Loxley Park, co. Staff.—23. At Betley, G. A. M'Dermott, esq. H. P. Rifle Brigade, second son of Col. M'Dermott, to Eliz.-Burrows, second dau. of Chas. Short, esq.—24. At Kilmaine, Capt. Fortlock, Royal Engineers, to Julia, second dau. of Arthur Browne, esq. of Glencorrib, co. Mayo.—At Ealing, Alex. Colham Cobham, esq. of Shinfield House, Berks, to Jane-Halse, second dau. of Rich. Chambers, esq. of Cradley Hall, co. Hereford.—26. At West Teigumouth, the Rev. H. Woolcombe, Rector of Pillaton, Cornwall, to Sarah Baker, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Rhodes, Vicar of Colyton.—26. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. R. Yglesias, esq. of San Sebastian, in Spain, to Louisa, dau. of the late Anthony Parkin,

esq. solicitor of the General Post-office.

—At Goudhurst, co. Kent, Rev. W. Harison, A. M. rector of Warmington, co. Warw. to Mary Anne, third surviving dau. of Rev. W. B. Harrison.—At Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. S. Douglas, only son of the late Rear Adm. Stair Douglas, to Maria Edith, youngest dau. of Woodbine Parish, esq. of Upper Harley-street.—In Dublin, W. H. Wilson, esq. 3d Dragoon Guards, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rich. Lee Hunt, esq. of Artramon, co. Wexford.

Mar. 1. At St. Mary's, Bedford, W. R. Mesham, M. D., of Woburn, to Anne, second dau. of Chas. Bailey, esq. of Bedford.—The Rev. R. Antram, of Pentridge, Dorset, to Hannah-Burnaby, youngest dau. of T. B. Galloway, esq. of Corfe Castle.—At Bath, the Rev. F. Duncan Gilby, Vicar of Eckington, Worcestershire, to Louisa, youngest dau. of W. Capper, esq. of Green Park Buildings.—2. Mr. Wood, the vocalist, to Miss Paton, the divorced lady of Lord William Lennox.—5. J. M. Bosville Durrant, of the Priory, Southover, Sussex, esq. to Fanny, second dau. of J. Hubbard, of Stratford, Essex, esq.—8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. W. Ashley Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to Maria Anne, eldest dau. of Col. Hugh Bailey, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.—At Brighton, Henry Sandham, esq. Royal Engineers, to Augusta Cath. Anne, youngest dau. of John White, esq. M. D. F. L. S. R. N.—9. The Rev. H. Demain, M. A. of Ashford, Kent, to Sarah Ann, only dau. of Mr. T. Alehorne, of West Brixton.—At East Down, the Rev. O. H. Williams, youngest son of the late Sir J. H. Williams, to Mary Anne Eliz., eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Pyne Coffin.

O B I T U A R Y.

VISCOUNT SYDNEY.

Jan. 20. At his seat, Frognal, Kent, aged 66, the Right Hon. John-Thomas Townshend, second Viscount Sydney of St. Leonard's in Gloucestershire (1789), and Baron Sydney of Chislehurst in Kent (1783); Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, High Steward of Yarmouth, M.A. and F.S.A.; brother-in-law to the Earl of Chatham, K.G., the Earl of Leitrim, Lord de Clifford, and Lord Dynevor; and uncle to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, K.G. and Viscountess Stopford.

His Lordship was born Feb. 21, 1764; the eldest son of Thomas first Viscount Sydney, Secretary of State, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Powys of Hintlesham in Suffolk, esq. (by Lady Mary Brudenell, aunt to the present Earl of Cardigan). He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred on him in 1784. In 1789 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and at the general elections in 1790 and 1796, he was returned to Parliament for Whitchurch. In June 1793 he was transferred from the Admiralty Board to that of the Treasury, where he sat until, having succeeded his father in the Peerage, June 13, 1800, he was in July that year appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber. He resigned that post, we believe, in 1812.

His Lordship was twice married; firstly, April 12, 1790, to the Hon. Sophia Southwell, third daughter of Edward Lord de Clifford, and by that lady had two daughters; the Hon. Sophia-Mary Townshend, and the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth, married in 1825 to George-James Cholmondeley, of Boxley House in Kent, esq. (who died on the 5th of November last, and of whom a memoir was given in our December number, p. 567): these ladies are presumptive coheiresses to the barony of de Clifford. Having lost his first lady Nov. 9, 1795, Lord Sydney married secondly, May 27, 1802, Lady Caroline Clements, third daughter of Robert first Earl of Leitrim, who died Aug. 9, 1805, in giving birth to her first child, the Right Hon. John-Robert now third Viscount Sydney. His Lordship has sat in Parliament for Whitchurch since the last general election; he is at present unmarried.

LADY DE ROOS.

Jan. 9. In Stratford Place, aged 60, the Right Hon. Charlotte Fitzgerald de Roos, Baroness de Roos:

Her Ladyship was the only surviving child and heiress of Capt. the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham (fifth and youngest son of Henry 1st Earl of Shannon), by Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. She was married Aug. 4, 1791, to Lord Henry Fitzgerald, uncle to the present Duke of Leinster.

The ancient Barony of de Roos had been in abeyance for 119 years, when it was allowed to this lady in 1806. Having petitioned the King to terminate the abeyance in her favour, the petition was on the report of the Attorney-general referred to the House of Lords; who, on the 7th of May, 1806, reported that the Barony was then in abeyance between 1. Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. (heir general of Bridget Manners, eldest daughter and coheir of George 7th Earl of Rutland); 2. George Earl of Essex (as son and heir of Frances, elder daughter and coheir of Sir C. H. Williams); and 3. the petitioner. Two days after the date of this report, the King was pleased to terminate the abeyance in her Ladyship's favour. The descent of her mother, through whom her title was derived, was as follows. She was the younger daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. by Lady Frances Coningsby, daughter and at length only surviving child of Thomas Earl of Coningsby; by his second wife Lady Frances Jones, daughter and eventually sole heir of Richard Earl of Ranelagh; by Elizabeth, daughter and ultimately sole heir of Francis 4th Baron Willoughby of Parham; who was son and heir of William the 3d Lord Willoughby of Parham, by Frances Manners his wife, younger sister and coheir of George 7th Earl of Rutland, which George was brother and heir male of Francis 6th Earl, and 18th Baron de Roos, whose heirs-general failed on the death of George Duke of Buckingham and 19th Baron de Roos, in 1687. Mr. Nicolas, in his Synopsis of the Peerage, has considered it "worthy of remark that her Ladyship was only younger coheir of one moiety of the Barony of Roos; the entire representation of the elder coheir being vested in Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.; and the

Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1801; took the name of Bulkeley in addition to that of Williams, by royal sign manual, in 1826; married in 1828, Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of William Lewis Hughes, of Llewenny Hall in Kent, and Kinmel Park, co. Denbigh, esq. M. P. for Wallingford, and has since his father's death been elected in his place as knight in Parliament for Carmarthenshire; 3. Emma; 4. Robert; 5. Arthur-Wellesley; 6. Anne-Susanna; 7. Charlotte-Jemima; 8. Eliza-Martha; 9. Selina-Mary; and 10. Amelia-Jane.

SIR C. J. SMITH, BART.

Jan. 14. In Portland-place, aged 30, Sir Charles Joshua Smith, the second Baronet, of Suttons in Essex.

He was born May 31, 1800, the eldest son of Charles Smith, of Suttons, Esq. by Augusta, 3d daughter of Joshua Smith, of Stoke Park, in Wiltshire, Esq. and sister to the dowager Marchioness of Northampton and the late Lady Dunsany. He succeeded to his Baronetcy Jan. 22, 1816, on the death of his mother's uncle Sir Drummond Smith, of Tring Park, in Hertfordshire, on whom the title had been conferred in 1804, with remainder to the issue male of Charles Smith, of Suttons, Esq.

Sir C. J. Smith was twice married; 1st. Oct. 28, 1823, to Belinda, daughter of George Colebrooke, Esq. and grandson of Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. who died in childbed, Jan. 22, 1825, having given birth to a daughter, who also did not survive; 2dly, July 20, 1826, to Mary, second daughter of William Gosling, of Portland-place and Roehampton, Esq. by whom he has left a son and successor, Sir Charles Cunliffe Smith, born Sept. 13, 1827.

REAR-ADM. SIR E. BERRY, Bart. K.C.B.

Feb. 13. At his residence in Bath, aged 62, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Berry, Bart., K.C.B.

This distinguished officer had been several years suffering under severe illness and extreme debility, the effect of paralysis, which rendered him totally incapable of taking upon himself the active duties for which his distinguished talents in his profession, and his high character, so eminently qualified him.

Sir Edward Berry was the *only officer* in His Majesty's Navy who had the honour of *three medals*, having commanded a line-of-battle ship in the battles of the Nile, Trafalgar, and St. Domingo.

Being First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship Captain, at Porto Ferajio, Sir

Horatio Nelson recommended him for promotion for "the masterly style in which he brought that ship to bear on the batteries."

Next he particularly distinguished himself in the same ship in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 14th February, 1797, with Sir Horatio Nelson, and was the first man who boarded the San Nicholas, 80 guns, and the San Josef, 112 guns. For this heroic conduct he was made a Post Captain, March 16, 1797.

He next commanded His Majesty's ship Vanguard, at the battle of the Nile, under Lord Nelson, whose estimate of his valuable services was thus expressed in his dispatches to the Admiralty: "The support and assistance I have received from Captain Berry cannot be sufficiently expressed; I was wounded in the head, and obliged to be carried off the deck; but the service suffered no loss by that event; Captain Berry was fully equal to the important service then going on."

Being charged with dispatches to the Admiralty on this occasion, he was returning home as a passenger in the Leander, 50 guns, commanded by the late Sir T. B. Thompson, when that ship, after a desperate resistance, was captured by the *Genereux*, a French 74. Captain Thompson particularly mentioned the great assistance he received from Captain Berry on this occasion, and the Court Martial on Captain Thompson expressed their approbation to Captain Berry "for the gallant and active zeal he manifested by giving his assistance in the combat."

He received the honour of knighthood, December 12, 1798, and was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box, value 100 guineas.

Sir Edward afterwards commanded the *Foudroyant*, 80 guns, at the capture of the said *Genereux*, and of the *Guillaume Tell*, 84 guns. In this conflict, the *Foudroyant* expended 162 barrels of gunpowder, and 2,749 cannon shot of various sizes; the loss of the *Guillaume Tell* was upwards of 400 men killed and wounded.

In 1798, Sir Edward Berry conveyed the Royal Family of Naples from Palermo to Leghorn, for which he had the honour of receiving a gold box set with brilliants, including a diamond ring with a letter of thanks (in her own hand-writing) from the Queen of Naples, sister of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, Queen of France.

In 1805, Sir Edward Berry commanded the old *Agamemnon*, 64 guns, appointed to join Lord Nelson's fleet, and on his passage out, most conspicuously evinced

his profound knowledge of seamanship. During the night, he found himself with a single ship, and that very old and of very small dimensions for her rate, in the midst of the Rochfort squadron, off Cape Finisterre. He well knew the value to Lord Nelson of every additional ship, uninjured and without delay; therefore, by his superior seamanship and skill, he contrived to get away from them uninjured, and joined Lord Nelson a short time before the great battle of Trafalgar; and he had the satisfaction of knowing that his Lordship and the Lords of the Admiralty highly commended his conduct on this occasion.

He continued in the command of the *Agamemnon* at the battle off St. Domingo, under Sir John Duckworth, on which occasion, having silenced a 74 gun-ship, and caused her to strike her colours, he hastened to attack another ship, when to his great surprise the first ship re-boisted her colours and was again captured, which circumstance caused some unpleasant altercation after the action. Soon after this, the Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's presented Sir Edward with a sword, value 100 guineas, also with three silver vases, commemorative of the three great battles in which he had been engaged. And at the close of the same year he was created a Baronet, by patent, dated Dec. 12, 1806.

In 1812, Sir Edward commanded the *Barfleur*, 98, under Lord Exmouth, and His Majesty gave him the command of two Royal yachts in succession. At the enlargement of the order of the Bath in 1812, he was nominated a Knight Companion; he was appointed a Colonel of Marines in 1819, and a Rear-Admiral in 1821.

Sir Edward Berry was remarkable for his coolness and intrepidity in carrying into action his ship, which was at all times well disciplined, but without undue severity and coercion. He was of the school of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Nelson, and had the honour to enjoy the personal friendship of both through life. In private life he was exemplary for strict integrity, and was a sincere friend.

Sir Edward married in 1797 his first cousin Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Forster, D.D., Rector of Shotley, in Suffolk; he died without issue, and the Baronetcy has consequently become extinct.

His funeral, which took place at Bath, was attended by upwards of 60 officers of the Navy and Army, who volunteered to pay this last token of respect to the memory of one who had served his country with such distinguished honour;

and the pall was supported by Vice-Admirals Sir Henry Bayntun, K.C.B., Sir William Hargood, K.C.B., and Richard Dacres, and Rear-Admirals Joseph Fuller, Charles Cunningham, and Robert R. Fitzgerald.

There are several engraved portraits of Sir Edward Berry; two of them are from a miniature by Grimaldi, and another was drawn and engraved by Orme.

CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM BOLTON.

Dec. 16. At Cossey, Norfolk, Sir William Bolton, Knight, a Captain in the Royal Navy, nephew by marriage to the immortal Nelson.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Bolton, Rector of Hollesby in Suffolk and Brancaater in Norfolk, a brother of Thomas Bolton, Esq., who married Lord Nelson's eldest sister. He commenced his naval career under the auspices of his illustrious kinsman at the commencement of 1793, and continued to serve with him, as a Midshipman and Lieutenant, during the greater part of the French revolutionary war. He was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1801, appointed to the Childers sloop of war in 1803, and posted April 10, 1805.

Captain Bolton subsequently commanded the *Eurydice*, *Druid*, *Endymion*, and *Forth* frigates, on the Mediterranean, Irish, Channel, and North American stations. Among the captures made by him in those ships were, *le Basque*, French national brig of 16 guns and 112 men, laden with flour, &c. for the relief of Guadaloupe; *le Milan*, privateer, of 14 guns and 80 men; and the *Regent*, American letter-of-marque, of 5 guns and 35 men.

Captain Bolton was knighted May 18, 1803, in consequence of being appointed by Lord Nelson to be installed as his proxy at the installation of the Knights of the Bath, which took place on the following day. He married his first cousin Catharine, second daughter of the before-mentioned Thomas Bolton, Esq. of Cranwick, in Norfolk, whose son is the heir presumptive to the Nelson Earldom.

R. P. JODRELL, ESQ.

Jan. 26. At his house in Portland-place, aged 85, Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq. D.C.L., F. R. S. and S. A. Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Oxford, Derby, Norfolk, and Middlesex; father of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart.

Mr. Jodrell was descended from an ancient family, originally of Derbyshire, and afterwards of Staffordshire. His great-grandfather, Paul Jodrell, Esq. who died in 1728, was for forty-three years Clerk of the House of Commons. His father, of the same name, was Solicitor-general to Frederick Prince of Wales; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warner of North Elmham, in Norfolk, Esq. They had three sons: the subject of this memoir; Sir Paul Jodrell, M. D., who was knighted in 1787, and, having been physician to the Nabob of Arcot, died at Madras in 1803; and Henry Jodrell, Esq. a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and M.P., who died in 1814.

Mr. Jodrell was born Nov. 13, 1745, and, having lost his father in 1751, had lived in possession of his paternal estates for nearly eighty years. He was educated at Eton and at Hertford College, Oxford; and his attachment to his classical studies was evinced by his compositions in the *Musæ Etonenses* and by subsequent more laborious publications. To the supplementary Notes of Potter's *Æschylus*, printed in 1778, he was a contributor; in 1781 he published in two volumes 8vo, "Illustrations of Euripides, on the *Ion* and *Bacchæ*;" and in 1790, another volume "On the *Alcestis*" (see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. viii. p. 102, vol. ix. p. 68; and a Review in our vol. LX. p. 547; and also in Cradock's *Memoirs*, vol. iv. will be found four letters of Mr. Jodrell relating to the copy of Euripides, formerly belonging to Milton, which was in Mr. Cradock's possession). The modern drama, also, as well as the ancient, shared Mr. Jodrell's attention. "A Widow and no Widow, a dramatic piece of three acts" by him, was acted at the Haymarket in 1779, and printed in 1780, 8vo. It appears from the *Monthly Review*, (vol. lxxv. p. 233) that living characters were depicted among the dramatis personæ; "the artist is a coarse painter, but commonly hits off a striking likeness." At the same theatre, in 1783, was performed with success his "Seeing is Believing," in one act, printed in 1786. His tragedy, called "The Persian Heroine," having been rejected by the managers of the two great theatres, (the particulars of which transactions are given in the *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 2.) was printed in 1786, 8vo. and 4to. In the following year he published "Select Dramatic Pieces; some of which have been acted on provincial theatres, others have been written for private performance and country amusement;" and con-

sisting of, *Who's Afraid? a farce*; the *Boarding School Miss*, a comedy; *One and All*, a farce; the *Disguise*, a comedy; the *Musico*, a farce; and the *Bulse*, a dramatic piece.* He also published in 4to. 1785, "The Knight and Friars," an historic tale, from Heywood's *Fortunio*; "the work of three mornings in the Christmas holidays."

In 1784 Mr. Jodrell became a member of the club founded at the Essex Head, for the purpose of cheering the declining days of Dr. Johnson, and, it is believed, that he and the late Mr. Chamberlain-Clark, who died a few days before him, were "positively the last" survivors of that celebrated literary fraternity. Mr. Jodrell was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1772, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1784. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, July 4, 1793.

At the general election 1790, Mr. Jodrell was returned one of the barons in Parliament for Seaford; but by the decision of a committee, which was not given until the second session, he was declared not duly elected on the 19th of March 1792. However, when Mr. Sargent was made Clerk of the Ordnance in Jan. 1794, he was re-elected for the same place; but after the dissolution in 1796 he did not again sit in the House.

With advancing years, the mind of Mr. Jodrell had become obscured, and from the year 1822 he gradually sunk, until he reached total and absolute incapacity. It became necessary, from insidious attempts made on his impaired understanding, to throw legal protection over his person and property, which was effected, after the proper investigation, before a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*.

Mr. Jodrell married May 19, 1772, his second cousin Vertue, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Hase, of Sall, in Norfolk, Esq., who was the second son of John Hase, of Great Melton, in Norfolk, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Edward Lumbe, of Weston, Esq., and aunt to Mr. Jodrell's mother. By this lady, who died May 23, 1806, he had five sons and

* In the *Biographia Dramatica*, edited by Stephen Jones, there is very great confusion respecting Mr. Jodrell. He is divided into two, and yet under both heads it is his brother who is described instead of himself. This arose in some measure from his bearing the name of Paul and his brother being known as Sir Paul Jodrell; but common care was not taken. His brother, however, (as we learn from a private letter) was author of a farce acted at Colman's Theatre; but the title does not appear.

two daughters: 1. Paul and 2. Paul, who both died in infancy; 3. Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart. of Magdalen hall, Oxford, M.A. 1806, who succeeded to his baronetcy in 1817, on the death of his great uncle Sir John Lombe, who took that name instead of Hase in 1762, and was created a Baronet in 1784; he married in 1814, Amelia Caroline King, daughter of the Earl of Kingston, and has several children; 4. Edward Jodrell, Esq. of Trin. coll. Oxford, M. A. 1811; he married in 1812, Mary, 4th daughter of Wm. Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, Esq. and has issue; 5. the Rev. Sheldon Jodrell, of Trin. coll. Camb. M. A. 1815, Rector of Saxlingham in Norfolk; 6. Sophia; and 7. Louisa (twin with Sophia), who was married to Rich. Jennings, Esq. and died in 1826.

T. S. W. SAMWELL, ESQ.

Jan. 15. At Upton Hall, near Northampton, Thomas Samwell Watson Samwell, Esq. for upwards of forty years one of His Majesty's acting Justices of the Peace for the county, a Deputy-Lieut., and Verdurer of Whittlebury Forest.

He was the eldest son of Thos. Ather-ton Watson, Esq. of Beddington in Northumberland, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Samwell, the second Baronet of Upton, (and his second wife Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Clarke, of Chilcot in Derbysire), and sister and heiress to Sir Wenman Samwell, the 4th and last Baronet. On the decease of Sir Wenman in 1789, the family estates devolved, under the limitations of the will of Sir Thomas the third Baronet, to his nephew Mr. Watson, who adopted the name and arms of Samwell, by Act of Parliament in the following year.—A pedigree of the family will be found in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. 1. p. 224.

In the early part of his life Mr. Samwell was in the army, and for several years in active service in America and the West Indies. Whilst attached to the 15th Foot, he was taken prisoner at St. Eustatia. After his return to England, he was, in 1803, appointed Lieut.-Col. of the old Northamptonshire militia, and in 1813 Lieut.-Col. commandant of the central regiment of Northamptonshire Local Militia.

Few persons have passed a more active and useful life, being always ready to afford his services at the call of his country and his friends, and ever accessible to persons of all ranks.

He married at St. Kitt's, April 15, 1780, Frances, second daughter of the Rev. Hen. Seymour Perfect; but, having had no issue, is succeeded in his estates

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by his next brother, Wenman Langham Watson Samwell, Esq. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Upton, on the 27th of January,

T. G. BRAMSTON, ESQ.

Feb. 3. At Skreens, near Chelmsford, Thomas Gardiner Bramston, Esq., late M.P. for Essex.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Berney Bramston, Esq., who was Knight in Parliament for that county from 1779 to 1802, and who died in 1813, at the age of 80. The gentleman now deceased came forward only on the death of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, in March 1830. He then declared that "his political principles, which had been adopted in his early youth, would ever remain the same. He looked to the Bill of Rights alone for the privileges and the rights of the people. He looked to the time of the Revolution, and avowed himself of those principles which, in conformity with the coronation oath, declared that a sovereign of these realms should be a Protestant; and that the bishops, clergy, and the church were to be maintained in their rights and privileges."

After a contest of five days, he was declared duly elected, having polled 1,840 votes, and Henry John Conyers, Esq. the opposing candidate, 661.

The fatigues of his Parliamentary duties, however, proved too great for him. The late hours of the House were ill-suited to the regularity of his domestic habits; this, and his anxiety to serve his constituents, added to the sudden transitions from heat to cold on the breaking up of the House, produced indisposition, accompanied by inflammation. Under these circumstances he declined his honourable post at the general election in August. He was supposed to be recovering from his tedious illness, when his life was suddenly closed by the bursting of a blood-vessel.

As a private gentleman, he was beloved for the benevolence of his disposition, which rendered him accessible to the humblest class; and in his public character as a magistrate he distinguished himself by his unwearied vigilance and anxious exertions for the public benefit. He was a liberal patron of all charitable institutions, and by his conduct through life he has secured a lasting respect to his memory.

Mr. Bramston married, Feb. 6, 1796, Miss Blaauw, daughter of Wm. Blaauw, Esq., of Queen Anne-street, by whom he had a numerous family. His son, Thomas William Bramston, Esq. married Aug. 12, 1830, Eliza, daughter of the late Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B.

JOHN THOMAS BATT, Esq.

March 8. At his seat, New Hall, Wiltshire, John Thomas Batt, Esq. M.A., Barrister at Law, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Deputy-Lieuts. for that county.

He was descended from a respectable family long resident in the parish of Downton, being the son of John Thomas Batt, M.D., and grandson of William Batt, Esq., by Martha, daughter and heiress of Jonathan Clarke, of Nunton-House, Esq. whose ancestors were settled there, and at Falton in the same county, as early as the reign of Elizabeth. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, Mr. Batt early acquired and cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of many of the most prominent characters which distinguished the latter part of the last century. Having been called to the bar, he for some time went the western circuit, where he obtained the confidence of the future premier William Pitt, and when that statesman came into power, he soon gratified his own feelings of friendship by placing Mr. Batt in an honourable and lucrative office, we believe that of Auditor for the Irish Accounts. In this situation he remained many years, enjoying the society of Archbishop Markham, Bishop Barrington, Brown, Skinner, Gibbon the Historian (who chose him for an executor), Lord Sheffield, and many others equally eminent in public life.

On the death of his uncle, Wm. Batt, of Nunton and New Hall, without children, the subject of this memoir (who Jan. 14, 1794, married Susan, daughter of James Neave of Nunton, Esq.) succeeded to the family property; when he exercised his taste by architectural improvements on his mansion-house, and ornamented it by a valuable collection of paintings. The grounds he adorned with plantations, which he had the rare happiness of enjoying in their maturity.

"Ingentem meminit parvo qui germine quercum,

Æquævumque videt consensisse senem."

In this elegant retirement, which was exchanged in the season for the society of London, he passed the latter years of his life; and those who enjoyed his acquaintance, will bear witness with the writer, how truly the reality of that delightful picture of cultivated and dignified old age, represented by his favourite Cicero, was exemplified in his person. His classical stores, the fruit of a sound and early scholarship, were ever at hand, to illustrate those varied *æcœdotes* of times past with which he delighted the visitors at his hospitable and elegant

entertainments; and his mind, refreshed by daily converse with the best authors of ancient and modern literature, remained fresh and vivid amidst the increasing infirmities which pressed, though with a gentle hand, on his green old age. Equally ready to discern the merits of the classics, the characters of his contemporaries, or the politics and general topics of the day, the least observing could scarcely fail to remark the peculiar vigour and versatility of intellect, which at his age would rapidly pass from subjects of grave research to enter with ease into the pursuits and amusements of the young, or adapt itself to the spirit and vivacity of female conversation. Perhaps no one more thoroughly possessed the art of aptly accommodating his discourse to his different companions, without forgetting what was due to himself; and the "*comitate condita gravitas*" which marked his address, was in him not the effort of affectation, but the expression of a dignified feeling in his mind. His observations were aided by a diction and voice which a Greek would have called *mellifluous*. "*Tertium enim jam ætatem hominum vivebat: nec erat ei verendum, ne vera de se prædicans, nimis videretur aut insolens, aut loquax. Etenim (ut ait Homerus,) ex ejus lingua melle dulcior fœsbat oratio."*

To these minor qualifications were added the more important features of unobtrusive piety, active benevolence, and domestic worth. He saw the gradual approach of dissolution with a reflecting but fortified mind, and, though acknowledging his enjoyment in those comforts and rational recreations which the unwearied attentions of his amiable family still afforded him, he nevertheless professed a submissive and christian resignation to the universal law of our nature, and a humble confidence in the mercy of that Providence in another state, which in this had happily conducted him so far beyond the usual term allotted to our existence.

CAPTAIN STONE.

Feb. 27. At the Royal Military College, near Bagshot, aged 84, Captain Charles Stone, formerly of the 16th regiment of Light Dragoons, and many years Paymaster of that Institution.

Captain Stone was actively employed in America during the war of the Revolution, and was present with a patrol of his regiment, commanded by the late Earl Harcourt, when it intercepted and made prisoner Gen. Lee, of the American army, (see the memoir of Earl Harcourt,

in our last volume, pt. iii. p. 177), while the English troops lay at Pennington in 1776. During his passage home to England, he was taken in the English Channel by a privateer, and detained a prisoner in France for about a year. He acted against the "No Popery" rioters in London, in the year 1780, at the head of a small party of his regiment, with great prudence and firmness; and his exertions materially tended to repress the popular frenzy, then so prevalent in the metropolis. He also served on the Staff of the Army in Holland at different times, under some of the best officers in the British Army, of whom it may be sufficient to mention the names of the gallant and lamented Sir Ralph Abercrombie and General Sir David Dundas, the celebrated tactician. Capt. Stone was esteemed a brave and excellent officer, and was partly instrumental in the introduction of the sword exercise into the British Cavalry in 1795 and 1796. In private life, his conduct was irreproachable, and always marked by strict and inflexible integrity.

WILLIAM JONES, ESQ.

Feb. 17. At his house in Brighton, aged 68, William Jones, Esq. of Islington, and of the firm of W. & S. Jones, Opticians, Holborn.

He was brought forward under his father John Jones, an optician of some eminence, and early discovered an extraordinary force of understanding, with a disposition to cultivate it to the utmost, in mathematical and philosophical research, which was much assisted by his frequent intercourse with that very eminent optician and voluminous writer Mr. Benjamin Martin, of Fleet-street. He also employed his leisure hours in privately teaching Astronomy, Mathematics, and Practical Surveying, and in a few instances gave public lectures on Astronomy.

These circumstances introduced him to the society of the most eminent mathematical and astronomical professors of the time, Drs. Priestley, Hutton, Maskelyne, Professor Vince, and others. But during these pursuits, his industry and attention, in conjunction with his brother and surviving partner Samuel Jones, were constantly exercised in an extensive practical execution of his profession, which proved the means of introducing many skilful workmen as manufacturers of optical and mathematical instruments.

Mr. W. Jones published Descriptions of the Orrery; of a Case of Mathematical Instruments; and of Hadley's Quadrant. The whole of the late

George Adams's Works were re-published by him, with additions and improvements. To the Encyclopedia Britannica and Rees's Encyclopedia he was a considerable contributor.

In the latter period of his life he was obliged by illness to withdraw from the anxiety of business, and chiefly resided at Brighton, where he was never so pleasingly engaged as in imparting his knowledge to his young and scientific friends. In society he was cheerful and interesting, full of philosophical and literary anecdotes, which he often dealt out with great good humour. He has left the entire of his property (excepting a few legacies), including an extensive library of scarce mathematical books, to his brother Samuel Jones.

THOMAS PAYNE, ESQ.

March 15. In his 79th year, Thomas Payne, esq. many years an eminent bookseller in Pall-mall, and so highly respected in the literary world, that perhaps it would be difficult to mention a gentleman of his profession, whose loss will be more generally and deeply regretted.

Mr. Payne inherited the character as well as the name of his excellent father. The epithet of *honest*, it has been observed, was so entirely hereditary, as to be allowed, not by common but by universal consent, to descend, without any bar, from father to son.

Mr. Payne, senior, died in 1799, after having been, for more than forty years, a bookseller of the highest reputation, at the Mews-gate. He was a native of Brackley in Northamptonshire, and began his career in Round-court in the Strand. Here, after being for some time an assistant to his elder brother Olive Payne (with whom the scheme of printing catalogues is said to have originated), he commenced bookseller on his own account, and issued a miscellaneous catalogue, dated Feb. 29, 1740, which was almost the first of its kind.

From this situation he removed to the Mews-gate, in 1750, whence he issued an almost annual succession of catalogues, beginning in 1755, and continued till the year 1790, when he resigned business to his eldest son, the more immediate subject of this memoir, who had for nearly twenty years been his partner, and now opened a new literary channel by a correspondence with Paris, whence he brought, in 1793, the library of the celebrated Lamoignon. Before his time, the little shop at the Mews-gate had become the constant resort of men of rank and literature, and is often mentioned in the correspondence of scholars and antiquaries as

dwelt with great delight on his recollections of the scenery around Maidstone, and the character of what he used to term "its fine spirited inhabitants."

At the solicitations of a circle of friends at Plymouth-Dock, who wished him to undertake the education of their sons, he returned in 1808 to that town, after a residence in Maidstone of about two years; and the academy which he then established he continued to conduct till within six months of his death, being a period of twenty-two years of unceasing toil. This long course of silently-discharged duty presents none of those points of inciting interest which occur in the lives of men of more precarious and more stirring fortunes. During nearly the whole of the above-named period, Mr Carrington was employed, in his laborious duties as a public teacher, from seven in the morning in summer till half-past seven in the evening; in the winter his labours commenced at nine in the morning and continued till eight at night. It was after this hour that he found his only opportunities of cultivating the taste for literature with which he had been gifted by nature. Although passionately fond of composition, he never suffered it to interfere in the slightest way with the more important duties of his station, and of this he frequently spoke with the exultation arising from the consciousness of his never having sacrificed business to inclination. The nature, however, of Mr. Carrington's studies cannot be better learned than from the following brief and affecting address prefixed to the first edition of his "Banks of Tamar."

"To the Reader.

"The severity of criticism may be softened by the intimation that the MSS. of this volume passed from the author to his printer without having been inspected by any literary friend.

"Other circumstances, very unfavourable to literary composition, have attended this work. In the celebrated tale of 'Old Mortality' Mr Pattison, the village teacher, after describing with admirable fidelity his anxious and distressing labours during the day, observes, 'The Reader may have some conception of the relief which a solitary walk, in the cool of a fine summer evening, affords to the head which has ached and the nerves which have been shattered for so many hours in plying the task of public instruction.'

"My chief haunt," he continues, "in these hours of golden leisure, is the banks of the small stream which, winding through a lone vale of green

bracken, passes in front of the village school-house,' &c. But the teacher of Gandercleugh possessed advantages which never fell to the lot of the writer of this work. Engaged, like that famed personage, in the education of youth, his labours have seldom been relinquished till the close of our longest summer evenings, when, instead of retiring to the banks of a beautiful stream, he has almost uniformly been driven by business connected with his arduous profession, or by literary cares, to his solitary study at home. There, depressed by the previous fatigues of the day, he has occasionally indulged in composition; and hence this volume, the production of many a pensive abstracted hour."

Columns of description could not convey a better idea of the difficulties under which the "Banks of Tamar" was composed, than is conveyed in the above few simple words. The first edition of this poem appeared in 1820. He had, previously to the printing of this work, published many little fugitive poems of great beauty, and which attracted much attention, particularly in Devonshire, where the author was best known. He next published "Dartmoor, a descriptive poem," the first edition of which appeared in 1826. This poem was written for the purpose of being submitted for the premium offered about two years before, for the best poem on that subject, by the Royal Society of Literature. By some accident the premium was awarded three or four months before Mr. Carrington was aware that the time of presentation had arrived. It is needless to say that his poem was not forwarded to the Society; the author threw it by without entertaining the slightest intention of ever publishing an effusion on what he imagined the bulk of the reading public would think a most unpromising subject. By some chance, however, the poem came under the notice of W. Burt, esq., Secretary of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, who persuaded Mr. Carrington to publish it; and it accordingly appeared, with explanatory notes by that gentleman. "Dartmoor" met with far greater success than the author had ever dared to anticipate. It was received with much delight by the public; it was very highly spoken of by the periodical press, and the consequence was that a second edition was called for not more than two months after the appearance of the first.

We are now approaching a very painful portion of our poet's story. Two or three years before the publication of "Dartmoor," the town of Devonport

was seized with an unaccountable mania for Subscription Schools; by the establishment of the first of these academies Mr Carrington's prosperity, in common with that of several other public teachers residing in the town, was materially injured. He still, however, struggled on, though the circumstance of his having a large family dependent on his exertions rendered the decrease of income, caused by the Subscription Schools, to be very severely felt by him. Towards the close of 1827 he was attacked by incipient consumption, and in a few months it was apparent that the disease would inevitably be fatal. He still, however, attended unceasingly to his school, and, although reduced to a mere skeleton, and weak as an infant, he continued to discharge his scholastic duties till March 1830, a period of nearly three years, when he became so completely worn out, by the inroads of the deadly complaint with which he was afflicted, that he was obliged to cease all further efforts. The most affecting incidents could be related of his noble independence of mind during the distressing sufferings with which he had to contend, but it would not be well to fill the public ear with those private matters, though many—many years must elapse before they will be effaced from the memory of his friends and connections. It was during his illness, and in an enfeebled state of body as ever man composed in, that Mr Carrington wrote and prepared for the press his last publication—"My Native Village; and other poems." In "My Native Village" he frequently alludes, in affecting terms, to the painful nature of his situation. He introduces the book to the public in the following words:—

"I have not published any new volume since the publication of 'Dartmoor' so many years ago. A severe and protracted illness has prevented me from writing a poem of any length, and if the reader should occasionally perceive traces of languor in the present publication, I trust he will impute them to the proper cause. I am not, however, without hope that, although this volume was composed under some of the most distressing circumstances that ever fell to the lot of man, the ingenuous critic will find, in some pages, reasons for commendation."

In this poem, as we before observed, he alludes most feelingly to his untoward lot. The following lines, referring to the "Pleasant Bard of Harewood," present a touching picture of his own sufferings—they were prophetic of his rapidly approaching fate.—

His wanderings and his musings, hopes and fears,
His keen-felt pleasures and his heart-wrung tears,
Are past;—the grave closed on him ere those days
Had come, when on the scalp the snow-wreath

plays.
He perish'd ere his prime; but they who know
What 'tis to battle with a world of woe,
From youth to elder manhood, feel too well
That grief at last within the deepest cell
Of the poor heart, will bring decay, and shake
So fierce the soul, that care like age will make
The grasshopper a burden.* Slowly came
The mortal stroke, but to the end the flame
Of palsy burnt on. With feeble hand
He touch'd his harp, but not at his command
Came now the ancient music. Faintly fell
On his pained ear the strains he lov'd so well,
And then his heart was broken!

In the course of his illness Mr Carrington experienced much cheering kindness, not from his own townsmen, whose apathy towards literature is as proverbial now as it was when Mr Britton wrote his observations on Plymouth Dock, in his "Beauties of England and Wales,"—it was not from his townsmen that Mr Carrington experienced the kindness which cheered his latter days, but from strangers, who knew him only through his works. Among Mr Carrington's warmest-hearted friends were the Rev. J. P. Jones, of North Bovey, and the Rev. R. Mason, of Widdicombe, both on Dartmoor; Geo. Harvey, esq. F.R.S. &c. and H. Woolcombe, esq. of Plymouth; from these gentlemen, as well as from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord John Russell, Lord Clifford, Sir T. D. Acland, and other noblemen and gentlemen, Mr. Carrington received much kindness and attention; nor let it be forgotten that his late Majesty George the Fourth was a liberal patron of our poet.

In July 1830, Mr. Carrington removed with his family to Bath, in order to reside with his son, who about that time had become proprietor of the Bath Chronicle. By this time he was in the most advanced stage of consumption; he daily grew weaker and weaker, and on the evening of the 2nd of September he expired, apparently of mere weakness and exhaustion. As he always expressed the utmost horror of being buried in any of the "great charnel houses of Bath" (as he used to term the burial grounds of that populous city), he was interred at Combhay, a lonely and beautiful little village about four miles from Bath.

Mr Carrington's widow and six children are now under the protection of the poet's eldest son, Mr. H. E. Carrington, of Bath.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER, Esq.

Feb. 18. At his residence in Upper Southernhay, Exeter, aged 79, Shirley Woolmer, Esq. formerly a bookseller in that City.

Freeth, of Bowdley, and great-grand dau. of — De Toney, esq. of Wolverhampton, whose family were descendants of a branch of the illustrious house of Stafford.

Feb. 21. In Lower Seymour-st. aged 80, Joseph Dorin, esq.

Feb. 22. At Kensington, Jonathan Bell, jun. esq. formerly of Bordeaux, and lately of New York.

In Bruton-st. aged 82, Martha, widow of Sir Claude Scott, Bart. She was the only child of John Eyre, of Stepney, esq., and was married Sept. 8, 1767, to the late Sir Claude Scott, Bart., who died last year (see vol. xc. i. 467).

Feb. 23. In Finsbury-sq., in his 80th year, (at the house of his son-in-law Dr. B. G. Babington,) Benjamin Fayle, esq.

In Park-crescent, aged 77, John Chamier, esq.

Aged 85, James Bolland, esq.

Feb. 26. At Fulham, aged 86, John Bell, esq., formerly of the Strand, bookseller. Few men have contributed more, by their industry and good taste, to the improvement of the graphic and typographic arts; witness his beautiful editions of the "British Poets" and "Shakspeare." He was one of the original proprietors of the *Morning Post*; and projector of that well-established Sunday newspaper, *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. Another of his successful projects was the elegant monthly publication, *La Belle Assemblée*.

Feb. 27. In Chatham-place, Blackfriars, Mrs. D. Reeve, sister to late Joshua R., esq.

Wm. Gunnell, esq. Assistant Clerk of the Ingrovements of the House of Commons.

Feb. 28. At South Lambeth, aged 67, Charlotte, wife of Thos. Hill, esq., formerly of Piccadilly.

At Islington, Mary Frances, wife of Mr. Wm. Downey, one of the senior engravers in the Bank of England, and sister of the Rev. R. G. Bedford, Minor Canon of Bristol.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Dr. Chambers, in Brook-street., aged 27, Eliz. wife of Rev. Francis John Stainforth, of Long Stow, Camb.

Mar. 1. In Hanover-st., John Fenton Cawthorne, esq. M.P. for Lancaster.

Mar. 2. Aged 28, Anna, wife of Mr. Duarte Dos Santos, of Foley-st.

Mar. 3. In Sloane-st., aged 32, Capt. Francis Candy, Bengal N. I.

Mar. 5. In Peckham, aged 85, G. Choumert, esq.

At Turnham-green, Esther, wife of T. W. Hughes, esq.

Mar. 7. At Wandsworth, aged 53, John Ames, esq. of Paternoster-row, silk-manufacturer.

Mar. 8. Aged 72, John Thompson, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Aged 43, Caroline, wife of Rev. J. H. Evans, of Hampstead.

In the City-road, aged 77, Hen. Munn, esq.

Mar. 9. Elizabeth-Florentine, wife of Mr. M. A. Richter, of the firm of Messrs. Troussel, Wurtz, and Co., Soho-square.

Mar. 10. In Brook-st., aged 58, Ann, wife of Samuel Merriman, M. D.

In Brompton-sq., aged 80, Ann Roberts, late of Painswick, Glouc.

Aged 62, Jane, wife of Thomas Ramsey, esq., of Camberwell-green.

Mar. 11. In Sloane-st., Frances-Ana-Mary, wife of T. Hoblyn, esq.

At Islington, aged 78, James Allies, esq. of Hill-house, near Worcester.

At Kennington, Caroline, third dau. of late Rev. Herbert Jenkins, of Leicester.

Mar. 14. Aged 69, Ann, wife of John Harcourt, esq. of Bermoudey.

Mar. 18. In Broad-st.-buildings, Rich. Clement Headington, esq. President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon of the London Hospital.

BERKS.—Jan. 7. At the Castle Priory, Wallingford, aged 66, James Blackstone, esq. D.C.L. Principal of New Inn Hall, and Deputy Steward of the University of Oxford. He was a son of the celebrated Judge, and like his father was a Fellow of All Souls, where he graduated B.C.L. 1787, D.C.L. 1792. In 1798 he was appointed Vinerian Professor of Common Law (of which chair his father was the first occupant, from 1756 to 1760); and in 1803 Principal of New Inn Hall (in which office also his father preceded him, from 1761 to 1766). There have not for many years been any other members of that House except the Principal. Dr. Blackstone resigned the Professorship in 1824. He has left a family.

Lately. Aged 87, Thomas Norton Powell, esq. of Shinfield Place.

At Reading, Mrs. Jesse, of Castle Hill House; respected for her Christian principles and amiable qualities.

BUCKS.—Feb. 24. At Wexham Lodge, aged 82, G. Roberts, esq., Lt.-Gen. E.L.C.

Lately. At Aylesbury, aged 64, the widow of Thomas Dell, esq.

CHESHIRE.—Feb. 17. At Chester, aged 87, Mr. John Reece, late of Brereton Park, in the parish of Tarvin, deeply lamented by his widow and family. To the former (the daughter of the late Mr. Peter Hudson of Christlington) he had been married 66 years.

Feb. 19. William Kent, esq., of Nantwich, surgeon.

CORNWALL.—Lately. At Launceston, aged 102, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of St. Stephens.

March 1. At Moditonham, aged 74, Charles Carpenter, esq.

DEVON.—Feb. 20. At Bideford, J. C. Mules, esq. a retired surgeon in the navy, and inventor of "Mules's Pills."

Feb. 24. At Chudleigh, aged 45, Mr. John David Mugg, youngest surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Mugg.

Feb. 26. At the house of Rev. Robert Cox, Minister of Stonehouse, aged 20, Augusta-Louisa, eldest dau. of John Henry Tilson, esq. of Watlington, Oxfordshire.

March 1. At Bush, Spreyton, aged 75, Susanna, wife of George Cann, esq.

March 2. At Kingsbridge, aged 85, Capt. Andrew Lockhart, R.N.

March 3. At Wembury House, Henry Edward Thornton, esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B.

March 9. At Axminster, aged 29, John Mallock, Esq. late of Hastings, surgeon, youngest surviving son of Rawlin Mallock, esq. of Hill House, near Axminster.

March 10. At Whiteway, aged 53, Montagu Edmund Parker, esq.

Lately. Edmund P. Lyon, esq., for many years an intelligent and useful magistrate

DORSET.—*March 16.*—At Lyme, Anne-Mico, relict of Wm. Daniel, esq.

DURHAM.—*Feb. 11.* At Stockton-upon-Tees, Sarah, relict of Rob. Christopher, esq.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 20.*—Louisa, relict of T. Tourle, esq. of Chigwell-hall.

March 12. The relict of Rev. W. Sparrow, of Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 12.* At Mangersbury Park, aged 64, Edw. John Chamberlayne, esq. Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Oxford, Worcester, and Gloucester.

Feb. 19. At Bristol, Cath.-Eliz.-Bishton, wife of William Owen Jackson, esq. Barrister, and eldest dau. of Wm. Phillips, esq. of Chetwynd-house, Salop.

Feb. 25. At Clifton, Edmund S. Walcott Simpson, esq. eldest son of late John Walcott, esq. of Bath.

March 1. In his 17th year, Henry-Tucker, youngest son of Thomas Hardwicke, esq. of Tytherington.

At Bristol, aged 57, Thomas Yate, esq.

March 6. At Cheltenham, Decima, wife of R. Bradshaw, esq. Lieut. R.N.

Lately. At Clifton, aged 22, John, second son of Rev. Henry Purrier, of Little Hinton.

At Tetbury, aged 62, John Wm. Biedermann, esq. an eminent land-agent.

HARTS.—*Feb. 21.* At Southampton, Joseph Bushman, esq. Comptroller of the Chamber of London.

Feb. 24. At Ringwood, Dorothy, widow of Rev. Henry Davies.

Feb. 26.—At Romsey, aged 45, William Henry Lintott, esq., Mayor of that town.

Feb. 27. At Lynton, Phoebe, only surviving dau. of late John Whitchurch, esq. of Salisbury.

March 4. At Southampton, Caroline, wife of W. P. J. Lodder, esq., and daughter of late Lieut.-Gen. Benson.

Lately. At Shirley, aged 35, Mr. Alfred S. Powell, author of a work on the Battle of the Nile, written while a shepherd's boy, and dedicated to Adm. Otway.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. —.* Aged 76, Mrs. Hooper, mother of William Hooper, esq. solicitor, Ross.

HERTS.—*Jan. —.* At Berkhamstead Castle, aged 53, the Hon. Charlotte Grimston, sister to the Earl of Verulam. She was the younger dau. of James first Viscount Grimston, by Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Edw. Walter, esq. of Stalbridge, co. Dorset (by the Hon. Henrietta Forrester, heiress of the Lords Forrester of Scotland). This lady was the compiler of some family history, a few years ago privately printed in lithography.

March 22. At Little Hadham, aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. M. D. Duffield.

KENT.—*Feb. 28.* At Tunbridge Wells, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Poynder.

March 3. At Loose, near Maidstone, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Dennis, D.D. formerly President of St. John's College, Oxford.

March 3. Aged 74, George Smith, esq. of Camer.

March 7. At Sevenoaks, in his 40th year, W. H. Hilton, esq. of Regent-street.

LANCASTER.—*Feb. . . .* Aged 76, Sarah, widow of Richard Walmsley, esq. mother of Charles Walmsley, esq. of Westwood-house, and dau. of James Worthington, esq.

Feb. 28. Aged 35, Mr. Thomas Cropp, editor and proprietor of the Bolton Chronicle. He fell a victim to a coach accident in June last, on his return from London, where he had been acting with other deputies against the truck system.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Feb. 24.* Aged 20, Mr. J. William Massingberd, midshipman R.N. third son of Rev. B. B. Massingberd, of Kettlethorpe.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 17.* At Teddington, aged 72, George Hardisty, esq.

Feb. 22. At Hillingdon, aged 65, Mr. Edmund Lloyd, many years of the Strand.

Lately. At Ealing, the relict of Rev. Richard Badcock Shury, Master of Ealing School.

March 3. At Muswell-hill, Jane, wife of J. S. Ewart, esq.

NEWCASTLE.—*Feb. 19.* At Newcastle, Capt. James W. Cairnes, R.N. youngest son of late Major W. Cairnes, 36th Regt. and brother of late Major C. of Horse Art.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Feb. 20.* At Cosgrove, aged 67, Millicent, widow of the Rev. Joseph Thomas, of Epsom, and only surviving child of the late Rev. John Parkhurst, author of the Greek and Hebrew Lexicons. Mrs. Thomas was learned in the Hebrew and Greek languages, and, since her father's death, when a new edition of either Lexicon was printed, she corrected the press. She assisted her friend Miss Starke in translating Madame de Genlis' Theatre of Education, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1783-8.

Feb. 23. Aged 25, Henry-Horabin, eldest son of Mr. Henry Leete, of Thurston.

March 1. Aged 27, S. J. Haubrey,

esq., surgeon on the Madras Establishment, only son of the late Rev. S. H. of Daventry.

Lately. Aged 74, Wm. King, esq. of Walton, near Peterborough.

OXON.—*Feb. 26.* At Clifton, aged 18, Elizabeth-Anne, youngest surviving dau. of Richard Tawney, esq. of the Lodge, near Dunchurch, Warw.

March 10. At Grandpont, aged 55, Thomas Henry Taunton, esq. solicitor, second son of late Sir W. E. Taunton, and brother to Sir W. E. Taunton, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

March 13. At Rousham, aged 82, Charles, eldest surviving son of Rev. John Strange Dandridge, Rector.

SALOP.—*Feb. 25.* At Cheney Lougueville, Richard Duppa, esq., High Sheriff of co. Radnor.

March 6. At Shiffnall, the relict of Mr. Smyth, of Lincoln-hill, Lieut. R.N. under the immortal Nelson.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 24.* At Bath, aged 91, Dame Mary, relict of Sir Peter Nugent, Bart. of Donore, Westmeath.

Lately. At Taunton, aged 81, Miss Badcock, sister to late John B. esq.

At Taunton, aged 40, Major Isaac Downing, late of 69th Reg.

March 7. At Bath, Mary-Teresa, wife of Major Fotheringham, of E. I. C. Engineers, and of York-gate, Regent's Park.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 15.* Aged 84, William Adams, esq. of Cobridge, formerly a manufacturer of earthenware, and one of the earliest introducers of blue painting in that manufacture.

Feb. 21. Aged 55, the relict of the Rev. William Anwyll, Rector of Ashley.

Lately. Aged 50, Mr. Joseph Smart, printer and bookseller, of Wolverhampton, proprietor of the Wolverhampton Chronicle.

March 9. At Wolverhampton, the widow of Robert Morrison, esq. M.D.

SURREY.—*Feb. 26.* At Dorking, aged 82, John Sims, M.D. F.R.S. and F.L.S. He was the editor of Curtis's Botanical Magazine, from the 14th to the 42d volume; and contributed several professional papers to the "Medical Facts," and "Medical and Physical Journal."

SUSSEX.—*Lately.* At Brighton, Richard Wellesley, esq. Commissioner of the Stamp Office, son of the Marq. Wellesley.

At Ringmer, near Lewes, aged 103, Mrs. Innis, a native of Scotland. The late Col. Hays, of Glyndebourne, owed the preservation of his life, during the American revolution, to Mrs. Innis's husband, and pensioned off his preserver and wife at Ringmer, where she had resided upwards of 60 years. Her only daughter is now in her 84th year.

March 8. At Brighton, Ann, relict of Rev. George Bevan.

WARWICK.—*Lately.* At Packington, the Hon. John Henry Finch, infant son of the *Rev. and Aylesford.*

At Leamington, in her 80th year, Harriet, widow of General Scott, of Wolston.

At Birmingham, in his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Knott, of the highly respectable firm of Beilby and Knott, booksellers.

WILTS.—*Feb. 24.* Aged 80, Mrs. Susannah Stratton, dau. of Rev. Thomas Secombe, Rector of Camely and Brimpton, Somerset, and mother of Miss Stratton, for many years a favourite member of the Salisbury Theatre.

Feb. 28. At Fairwood, John Whittaker, esq.

March 6. At Latton, Dorothy, relict of Rev. James Maulestey.

WESTMORELAND.—*March 8.* Aged 88, the relict of J. Maude, esq. of Kendal.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 21.* At Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 84, Benj. Field, esq. late of Evesham.

March 5. In his 80th year, Rich. Hemming, esq. Foxlidiates-house, Tardebigg.

March 7. At Brandard-end House, King's Norton, aged 86, Mary, relict of Thomas Gem, esq.

March 10. At Belbroughton, aged 24, Geo.-David Blackiston, only son of the Rev. G. F. Blackiston, D.D., Rector.

YORK.—*Jan. 6.* Mr. Thos. Bridgewater, organist of St. Saviour's, York. As a composer his ballads were much admired, and his church services were received into the library of the cathedral.

Jan. 7. Aged 85, Francis Hall, esq. an eminent merchant in Hull, and Father of the Corporation of the Trinity-house at that port. He had been a member of that house ever since 1775, had five times served the office of Warden, and would have been elected a sixth time, but on account of his age and infirmities. His loss will be severely felt, especially by the poor of Hessle, his country residence.

Jan. 15. At Moat-hall, Boroughbridge, aged 78, Jounh Wasse, esq.

Jan. 18. Aged 67, Wm. Jarratt, esq. one of the oldest deputy-Lieutenants for the East Riding, and Alderman of Hull, where he had three times filled the office of Mayor.

Jan. 21. At Clifton, near York, aged 80, Geo. Bigland, esq. of Bigland-hall, Lanc.

Jan. 25. At Bridlington Quay, aged 52, Mr. John Mason, Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs, eldest son of Mr. Richard Mason, of Sowerby, farmer.

Jan. 28. At Woodlands, near Harrogate, aged 60, Thomas Maude, esq.

Aged 88, the relict of Lieut. Thos. Plint, R.N. and mother of Mrs. Plint, of Leeds.

Jan. 30. At York, aged 76, Geo. Fettes, esq. Sheriff of that city in 1802.

Feb. 1. At Bawtry, aged 45, Thomas le Gay Brewerton, esq. surgeon.

At Selby, Mrs. Mary Jackson, aged 106.

Feb. 11. Aged 62, Benjamin Crossley, esq. M.B. of Hull.

Feb. 13. At Croom, near Sledmire, aged 82, Ann, wife of the Rev. R. Croxton, Vicar of Wetwang.

At Pontefract, aged 64, Jane, relict of Mr. Serjeant Cockell, and only sister of Miles Sandys, esq. of Graythwaite-hall, Westmoreland.

Feb. 19. At York, aged 67, P. J. Bulmer, esq. of the Tyne Iron Works, Newcastle.

Feb. 20. At Hull, aged 86, the relict of Richard Terry, esq.

Feb. 21. At York, aged 68, John Carr, esq. of Skipton.

Feb. 23. At York, aged 82, Wm. Bayldon, esq.

Feb. 26. At Beverley, aged 17, Henry, second son of John B. Arden, esq. Alderman.

At Snyderdale Hall, aged 67, E. L. Hodgson, esq.

Feb. 28. At Acklam, aged 17, W. J. Simpson, late medical student in the London University, and son of the Rev. J. Simpson, of Acklam.

Aged 33, James Fawsitt, esq. of Hunsley-House, near Beverley.

Mar. 8. Frances, wife of the Rev. Tho. Holme, of Kirby-Hill, near Richmond.

Mar. 9. Aged 74, Edward Trueman, esq. of Pontefract, banker.

Mar. 11. Aged 67, Benj. Hird, M.D., twenty years physician to the General Infirmary, Leeds.

WALES.—Jan. 24. At Pembroke, in her 80th year, Corbetta, widow of Joseph Lord, esq. daughter of the late Gen. John Owen, of Orileton, and mother of Sir John Owen, Bart. M. P. and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Pembroke.

SCOTLAND.—Jan. 5. At Aberdeen, aged 86, Deacon Alexander Watson, tailor; the author of that popular national song, "The Kail Brose of Auld Scotland;" and other similar effusions.

Jan. 19. At Edinburgh, Nath. Gow, the well-known Scottish violinist and composer of many popular airs. In his latter days Mr. Gow had enjoyed a pension from King George IV. who treated him with some marks of Royal condescension, on observing him at the head of his band in Dalkeith House in 1822.

IRELAND.—Jan. 3. At Newcastle, co. Longford, aged 19, the Hon. Louisa King, youngest daughter of Lord Viscount Lorton, and grand daughter of the dowager Countess of Rosse.

Jan. 21. William Blood, esq. of Applevale. He was sitting alone in his parlour, when a shot was fired through the door, upon which he retreated to the kitchen, and thence to the back-yard, where, dreadful to relate, he was shot while attempting to escape. The party robbed the house of some money, and then decamped.

EAST INDIES.—May 23. At Berhampore, Lieut.-Col. Morrell.

June 15. At Ahmedabad, in the province of Guzerat, Lieut. Geo.-Wm. Money,

of the 3d Bombay Native Cavalry, fourth son of W. T. Money, esq. Consul at Venice.

June 25. At Calcutta, Lt.-Col. Monatt.

July 17. In Fort St. George, Major T. G. Watson, of artillery, principal Commissioner of Ordnance.

July 31. At Cuddapah, Geo.-William Saunders, esq. third Judge of the Provisional Court for the Centre Division.

At Bombay, aged 16, James D'Oyley Saunders, second son of D'Oyley Saunders, esq. of Coat-Bank, near Whitby.

At Ingeram, Helena, the wife of Byng Thomas Giraud, esq. 22 N. I. Madras.

Aug. 2. At Vellore, Capt. A. Sibbald, 15 N. I.

Aug. 14. At Masulipatam, Septimus Money, esq. one of the Judges of the Provincial Court.

Sept. 1. At Barrackpore, Lieut.-Col. Shadwell.

Sept. 4. At Calcutta, Eliza, wife of John Henry Barlow, esq. the eldest son of Sir Geo. Hilaro Barlow, Bart. and G.C.B.

Lately. At Poonah, aged 25, William, 3d son of C. B. Trevor, esq. of Plas Teg, Flintshire.

Sept. 8. In India, aged 41, the Hon. Harriet Elizabeth, wife of Sir Wm. Rumbold, Bart.; sister to Lord Rancliffe, and to Princess Polignac. She was mar. July 13, 1809, and had several children.

Sept. 13. At Ambah, Capt. Chas. Holroyd, second son of Sir George Sowley Holroyd, late one of the Judges of the King's Bench.

Sept. 20. At Madras, Sam. Boutflower, esq. of the Civil Service, third son of late Rev. John Boutflower, Vicar of Seymour and Cayton, in Yorkshire, and brother to late Dr. Boutflower, of Hull.

Lately. At Madras, Henry Byrne, esq. barrister, youngest son of late Henry Byrne, esq. of Seaton and Castletown, co. Louth.

Sept. 30. At Allyghur, aged 23, Lieut. D'Arcy Johnston, second son of Sir Wm. Johnston, Bart. of that Ilk, and of Hilltown, Aberdeenshire.

Nov. 25. Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, the fourth Judge deceased at that Presidency within two years.

WEST INDIES.—Aug. 29. In Jamaica, Lieut. Brampton, 84th foot.

Oct. 6. In Jamaica, James Betty, esq. after a residence of 40 years.

Oct. 12. In Jamaica, aged 120, Jane Morgan, a negro woman, formerly belonging to Geo. Crawford Ricketts, esq. Attorney-Gen. of that Island. She had been to England three times, and returned to Jamaica. She was healthy until within a few months before her death, and retained her faculties to the day of her death.

Oct. 13. In Jamaica, W. S. Walker, M.D.

Oct. 26. In Jamaica, Dr. Archibald Thompson, having recently arrived from England.

Oct. 31. In Jamaica, Capt. W. G. Douglas, 22 reg.

Nov. 10. In Jamaica, Mrs. Frances Pest, aged 108.

Nov. 27. At Trinidad, aged 18, Ensign F. M. Warde, 1st reg. son of Gen. Sir Hen. Warde, K.C.B. of Dean House, near Alresford, and late Governor of Barbadoes.

ABROAD.—Oct. 11. Aged 76, Richard J. Uniacke, esq. Attorney-Gen. for Nova-Scotia.

Nov. 20. At Moscow, aged 104, Prince Jury Wladimirovitch Dolgorowki, who, on the 8th of July, 1770, bravely defended his ship in the famous battle of Chesme, and was, in 1797, appointed Governor of Moscow by the Emperor Paul.

Nov. 28. Drowned, on the coast of Suffolk, on his passage from Hamburgh to London, Lieut. James Robertson, R. N.

Dec. 17. At New York, in the hospital, driven by indigence from Mexico, Louis Joseph Marmontel, son of the celebrated French writer. The Duke of Orleans and the Duchess de Bourbon were his sponsors, and the Court held a little holiday at his birth.

At Neufchatel, aged 84, Henry Van Salusbury, LL.D. late Fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge; brother to Sir Tho. Rob. Salusbury, Bart. He was the third and youngest son of Sir Robert the first and late Baronet, by Catherine, dau. and coh. of Charles Van, of Llanwern, esq. and married

in June 1826, Elinor, 2d dau. of the late John de Mierre, esq.

Dec. 21. At Jersey, the widow of John Edye, esq. of Pinney, Devon.

Dec. 28. At St. Germain en Laye, James Feilde, esq. brother to W. H. Feilde, esq. of Stanstedbury, Herts. the Rev. Thos. F. and the late Mrs. Nath. Kemp, of Ovingdean, Sussex.

Jan. 17. At Malta, the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Jemima Countess dowager of Errol, wife of the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, of Roydon, Norfolk. She was the second dau. of Joseph Blake, esq. grandfather of the present Lord Wallcourt, by Honoria, dau. of Dermot Daly, esq.; was first married Jan. 25, 1790, to George 16th Earl of Errol, who died without issue June 14, 1798; and secondly to Mr. Frere, Sept. 12, 1816.

Jan. 21. At Marseilles, aged 41, John Brotherton, eldest son of late J. B. esq. Collector of Customs at Boston.

Feb. 3. At Paris, aged 37, Frances-Mary, wife of Godfrey John Kneller, esq. late of Donhead Hall, Wilts.

Lately At Marseilles, Capt. Wm. Richards, R. N. of Bellevue, Llanengan, Monm.

At Calais, aged 57, Lieut. W. Mounier, R. N.; he attained that rank in 1796.

At Munich, the Hon. Margaret Erskine, second dau. of Lord Erskine, the British Minister at that Court.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 23 to March 22, 1831.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	630	Males	841
Females	682	Females	766
} 1312		} 1607	

CORN EXCHANGE, March 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 0	47 0	58 0	40 0	40 0	44 0

PRICE OF HOPS, March 25.

Kent Bags	8l. 10s. to 9l. 15s.	Farnham (seconds)	8l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.
Sussex	9l. 5s. to 10l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	9l. 9s. to 14l. 14s.
Essex	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex	9l. 5s. to 10l. 15s.
Farnham (fine)	15l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Essex	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 22.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 13s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, March 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market : March 21 :	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,790 Calves 120
Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep and Lambs	20,550 Pigs 170

COAL MARKET, March 25, 22s. 0d. to 29s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 49s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 76s. Mottled 82s. Curd, 84s.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, March 21, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div.p. an.	RAILWAYS.		Price.	Div. p. an.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.80 0	£. 4 0		Forest of Dean	£ 14 0	£. 2 10	
Ashton and Oldham	100 0	5 0		Manchester & Liverp.	185 0	—	
Barnsley	215 0	10 0		Stockton & Darlington	210 0	5 0	
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	265 0	12 10		WATER-WORKS.			
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0		East London	—	5 0	
Chester & Blackwater	103 0	5 0		Graud Junction	48½	2 10	
Coventry	795 0	50 0		Kent	40 0	2 0	
Cromford	—	17 0		Manchester & Salford	43½	—	
Croydon	2 0	—		South London	85 0	4 p.ct.	
Derby	120 0	6 0		West Middlesex	70 0	3 0	
Dudley	51 0	2 15		INSURANCES.			
Ellesmere and Chester	75 0	3 15		Albion	74 0	3 10	
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0		Alliance	7½	4 p.ct.	
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8		Atlas	9½	0 10	
Grand Junction	246 0	13 0		British Commercial	5½	5½ p.ct.	
Grand Surrey	—	2 10		County Fire	37 0	2 10	
Grand Union	23½	1 0		Eagle	5 0	0 5	
Grand Western	77 dis.	—		Globe	134½	7 0	
Grantham	195 0	10 0		Guardian	24½	1 0	
Huddersfield	15½	0 10		Hope Life	5½	6s.6d.	
Kennet and Avon	25½	1 5		Imperial Fire	96 0	5 5	
Lancaster	19½	1 0		Ditto Life	9½	0 8	
Leeds and Liverpool	397½	20 0		Protector Fire	1 9	1s.6d.	
Leicester	217 0	17 0		Provident Life	19½	1 0 0	
Leic. and North'n	72 0	4 0		Rock Life	3½	0 3	
Loughborough	—	205 0		Rl. Exchange (Stock)	186 0	5 p.ct.	
Mersey and Irwell	—	40 0		MINES.			
Monmouthshire	225 0	12 0		Anglo Mexican	27½	—	
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—		Bolanos	165 0	—	
Neath	330 0	18 0		Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	55 0	3 10	
Oxford	510 0	32 0		British Iron	9 0	—	
Peak Forest	75 0	3 0		Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	40½ dis.	—	
Regent's	17½	0 12 6		Hibernian	4½	—	
Rochdale	78½	4 0		Irish Mining Comp ^r	4 0	—	
Severn and Wye	20½	1 0		Real Del Monte	32 0	—	
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0		United Mexican	9½	—	
Staff. and Wor.	710 0	38 0		GAS LIGHTS.			
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0		Westminster Chart ^d .	52½	3 0	
Stratford-on-Avon	35½ 0	1 5		Ditto, New	10½	0 12	
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0		City	191 0	10 0	
Swansea	—	15 0		Ditto, New	120 0	6 0	
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10		Phoenix	2 pm.	6 p.ct.	
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6		British	2 dis.	—	
Trent & Mersey (¾ sh.)	630 0	37 10		Bath	33 0	8½ p.ct.	
Warw. and Birming.	250 0	12 0		Birmingham	97½	5 0	
Warwick and Napton	215 0	11 5		Birmingham & Stafford	51 pm.	4 0	
Wilts and Berks	5 0	0 4		Brighton	9½	—	
Worc. and Birming.	87 0	3 0		Bristol	38 0	10 p.ct.	
DOCKS.				Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.	
St. Katharine's	—	3 p. ct.		Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.	
London (Stock)	62½	3 0 do.		Liverpool	380 0	10 0	
West India (Stock)	122 0	8 0 do.		Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.	
East India (Stock)	67 0	4 0 do.		Ratcliff	—	3 p.ct.	
Commercial (Stock)	77 0	4 0 do.		Rochdale	—	1 5	
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10		Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.	
BRIDGES.				Warwick	49 0	5 p.ct.	
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10		MISCELLANEOUS			
Southwark	2½	—		Australian (Agricuilt)	13 dis.	—	
Do. New 7½ per cent.	28½	1 15		Auction Mart	17 0	15 0	
Vauxhall	19½	1 0		Annuity, British	17 0	3 p.ct.	
Waterloo	—	—		Bank, Irish Provincial	23 0	4 p.ct.	
— Ann. of 8l.	21½	0 18 8		Carnat. Stock, 1st class	31½	4 0	
— Ann. of 7l.	20 0	0 16 4		Ditto, 2d class	30½	3 0	

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Feb. 26 to March 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Feb. 26	47	50	39	29, 18	windy & cldy.	Mar. 12	48	52	48	29, 78	cldy. & windy
27	46	51	39	, 18	do. do.	13	44	48	44	, 60	rain
28	43	49	37	, 50	fair	14	45	48	45	, 64	rain
M. 1	41	48	42	, 80	do. and cldy.	15	45	52	48	, 70	cloudy
2	48	56	55	, 70	cloudy	16	54	59	56	, 47	hazy
3	52	56	52	, 58	do. & rain	17	55	60	47	, 82	fair
4	52	55	50	, 80	do. & fair	18	49	54	44	30, 10	fair
5	49	56	49	, 70	do. & rain	19	48	54	46	, 15	fair & cldy.
6	52	54	47	, 10	do. do.	20	47	54	49	, 06	do. do.
7	49	53	44	, 70	fair	21	49	55	47	, 06	do. do.
8	48	52	48	, 60	cloudy	22	45	48	41	, 23	cloudy
9	44	50	42	, 56	fair & showers	23	40	42	34	, 30	fair & windy
10	43	53	47	, 88	do.	24	34	39	37	29, 87	cldy. & snow
11	49	53	43	, 60	cldy. & rain	25	41	46	42	, 46	do. & fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Feb. 26, to March 26, 1831, both inclusive.

Feb. & March.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 per Ct. 1818.	3 1/2 per Ct. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
26	199	79 8	78 1/2	77 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	205	4 6 pm.		18 17 pm.
28	198 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2		6 7 pm.		17 18 pm.
1	199	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2		6 5 pm.		16 18 pm.
2		77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2		6 2 pm.		17 14 pm.
3			76 1/2	75 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	203	4 3 pm.	85 1/2	16 18 pm.
4			75 1/2	75 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2				4 5 pm.		17 19 pm.
5			76 1/2	76 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2				3 pm.		18 20 pm.
7			75 1/2	75 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2			202	5 3 pm.		20 19 pm.
8			75 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2			202	5 3 pm.		18 19 pm.
9			75 1/2	75 1/2		84 1/2				3 1 pm.		18 14 pm.
10			75 1/2	75 1/2		84 1/2					84 1/2	15 17 pm.
11			75 1/2	75 1/2		85 1/2				3 6 pm.		16 18 pm.
12			75 1/2	75 1/2		84 1/2						17 18 pm.
14			76 1/2	76 1/2		85 1/2				6 4 pm.		17 18 pm.
15			75 1/2	75 1/2		85 1/2				6 2 pm.		17 18 pm.
16			76 1/2	76 1/2		85 1/2				2 4 pm.	85 1/2	18 16 pm.
17			76 1/2	76 1/2		85 1/2				4 pm.		18 16 pm.
18			76 1/2	76 1/2		85 1/2				5 3 pm.		16 17 pm.
19			76 1/2	76 1/2		85 1/2				5 3 pm.		18 16 pm.
21			76 1/2	76 1/2		85 1/2				3 pm.		16 17 pm.
22			76 1/2	76 1/2		85 1/2						17 16 pm.
23			77 1/2	77 1/2		86 1/2				3 2 pm.		16 17 pm.
24			76 1/2	76 1/2		86 1/2				2 pm.		16 18 pm.
25			77 1/2	77 1/2		87 1/2				2 4 pm.		18 23 pm.
26			79 1/2	79 1/2		88 1/2				6 8 pm.		25 29 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, March 5, 76; 8, 76; 22, 76 1/2.

Old South Sea Annuities, March 1, 76 1/2.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

PRICES OF SHARES, March 21, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div.p.am.	RAILWAYS.		Price.	Div.p.am.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.80 0	£. 4 0		Forest of Dean	£44 0	£. 2 10	
Ashton and Oldham	100 0	5 0		Manchester & Liverp.	185 0	—	
Barnsley	215 0	10 0		Stockton & Darlington	210 0	5 0	
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	265 0	12 10		WATER-WORKS.			
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0		East London	—	5 0	
Chelmer & Blackwater	103 0	5 0		Grand Junction	48½	2 10	
Coventry	795 0	50 0		Kent	40 0	2 0	
Cromford	—	17 0		Manchester & Salford	43½	—	
Croydon	2 0	—		South London	85 0	4 p.ct.	
Derby	120 0	6 0		West Middlesex	70 0	3 0	
Dulley	51 0	2 15		INSURANCES.			
Ellesmere and Chester	75 0	3 15		Albion	74 0	3 10	
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0		Alliance	7½	4 p.ct.	
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8		Atlas	9½	0 10	
Grand Junction	246 0	13 0		British Commercial	5½	5½ p.ct.	
Grand Surrey	—	2 10		County Fire	37 0	2 10	
Grand Union	23½	1 0		Eagle	5 0	0 5	
Grand Western	77 dis.	—		Globe	134½	7 0	
Grantham	195 0	10 0		Guardian	24½	1 0	
Huddersfield	15½	0 10		Hope Life	5½	6s.6d.	
Kennet and Avon	25½	1 5		Imperial Fire	96 0	5 5	
Lancaster	19½	1 0		Ditto Life	9½	0 8	
Leeds and Liverpool	397½	20 0		Protector Fire	1 9	1s.6d.	
Leicester	217 0	17 0		Provident Life	19½	1 0 0	
Leic. and North'n	72 0	4 0		Rock Life	3½	0 3	
Loughborough	—	205 0		Rl.Exchange (Stock)	186 0	5 p.ct.	
Mersey and Irwell	—	40 0		MINES.			
Monmouthshire	225 0	12 0		Anglo Mexican	27½	—	
N.Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—		Bolanos	165 0	—	
Neath	380 0	18 0		Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	55 0	3 10	
Oxford	510 0	32 0		British Iron	9 0	—	
Peak Forest	75 0	3 0		Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	40½ dis.	—	
Regent's	17½	0 12 6		Hibernian	4½	—	
Rochdale	73½	4 0		Irish Mining Comp ^y	4 0	—	
Severn and Wye	20½	1 0		Real Del Monte	32 0	—	
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0		United Mexican	9½	—	
Staff. and Wor.	710 0	38 0		GAS LIGHTS.			
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0		Westminster Chart ^d .	62½	3 0	
Stratford-on-Avon	35½ 0	1 5		Ditto, New	10½	0 12	
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0		City	191 0	10 0	
Swansea	—	15 0		Ditto, New	120 0	6 0	
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10		Phoenix	2 pm.	6 p.ct.	
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6		British	2 dis.	—	
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	630 0	37 10		Bath	33 0	8½ p.ct.	
Warw. and Birming.	250 0	12 0		Birmingham	97½	5 0	
Warwick and Napton	215 0	11 5		Birmingham & Stafford	51 pm.	4 0	
Wilts and Berks	5 0	0 4		Brighton	9½	—	
Worc. and Birming.	87 0	3 0		Bristol	38 0	10 p.ct.	
DOCKS.				Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.	
St. Katharine's	—	3 p.ct.		Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.	
London (Stock)	62½	3 0 do.		Liverpool	380 0	10 0	
West India (Stock)	122 0	8 0 do.		Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.	
East India (Stock)	67 0	4 0 do.		Ratcliff	—	3 p.ct.	
Commercial (Stock)	77 0	4 0 do.		Rochdale	—	1 5	
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10		Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.	
BRIDGES.				Warwick	49 0	5 p.ct.	
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10		MISCELLANEOUS			
Southwark	2½	—		Australian (Agriculi ^t)	13 dis.	—	
Do. New 7½ per cent.	28½	1 15		Auction Mart	17 0	15 0	
Vauxhall	19½	1 0		Annuity, British	17 0	8 p.ct.	
Waterloo	—	—		Bank, Irish Provincial	23 0	4 p.ct.	
— Ann. of 9l.	21½	0 18 8		Carnat. Stock, 1st class	91½	4 0	
— Ann. of 7l.	20 0	0 14 4		Ditto, 2d class	80½	3 0	

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. KEMPE desires to rectify a misapprehension of Mr. W. S. HESLEDEN, (p. 200), that our former correspondent quoted *William of Malmesbury*, in a passage which makes mention of the Battle of Brunanburh, and in which the epithet *yellow* is applied to the sea. A. J. K. distinctly referred to the *Saxon Chronicle*, as literally translated into English by Miss Gurney, and printed at Norwich in 1819, for gratuitous and private circulation. "I am not aware (adds Mr. KEMPE) that any similar term in relation to the sea is employed by William of Malmesbury in his history; in citing which I merely said that he had imitated the compilers of the *Saxon Chronicle* by inserting in his work some verses in praise of the renowned monarch Athelstan; but I by no means intimated that the verses in Malmesbury and the *Saxon Chronicle* were the same. How far the appellation of the *yellow deep* may be intended as applicable to the Humber, is another consideration; but before any positive inference can be drawn from it as to the locality of Brunanburh, it must be shown that the poet intended something more than a natural epithet. When "the bright candle of God the Eternal" sank in the west, and the host of Anlaf sought refuge in their "nailed ships," the deep would be gilt with the rays of departing light, and therefore there appears to me nothing very extraordinary in terming it *yellow*."

Q. says, "F. E. in your Supplement to the Magazine for the last year deserves the thanks of the country at large for his suggestion, in consequence of the late lamented accident of the destruction of Lewisham Church and Registers; and his caution and recommendation to the Clergy respecting the transmission of copies of the Parochial Registers is very judicious; but I am afraid it scarcely extends quite far enough; for I am informed, that in some instances little provision is made for the subsequent arrangement or even careful preservation of the documents when transmitted to the Registry of the diocesan. Some attention seems requisite in this particular; and being now so near to the point, it may not be amiss to suggest that, whatsoever security may be afforded for the preservation of Parochial Registers in iron chests (and by the bye, if the Lewisham Registers were so kept, what becomes of such supposed security from the effects of fire? and if they were not, what punishment do not the negligent parties deserve for the irreparable and incalculable mischief to which they have contributed?)—unless such chests are frequently opened and constantly kept from damp air, the writings, especially parchments, decay much sooner than when kept in a wooden or lat-

ticed safe; for this plain reason, that when the chest has been opened in a damp atmosphere, on closing the lid, such a quantity of humidity is kept in contact with the contents, that decomposition must ensue from mere want of ventilation."

P. remarks that "Lord King, in his 'Life of Locke, has printed a letter of Dr. William Fuller, Bishop of Lincoln, in order to show that the celebrated Dr. Stillingfleet, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, received his 'first dignity' in the Church at the request of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and that he must therefore have originally belonged to that nobleman's party. A little inquiry would have shown Lord King that it was not the celebrated Dr. Stillingfleet that was Prebendary of North Kelsey, but John Stillingfleet, D.D. Rector of Beekingham in Lincolnshire (Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 230), and that therefore a charge of ingratitude was gratuitously advanced against that eminent prelate. It may be added, in further proof of the want of research manifested by Lord King, that, had Dr. Edward Stillingfleet been appointed to a prebend in 1674, it would not have been his 'first dignity,' since he was preferred to the prebend of Islington in the Church of St. Paul's in 1667, and to a canonry of the same Cathedral in 1670."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER remarks, "Lord Courtenay having established his right to the Earldom of Devon under the grant to Edward Courtenay, 28 Sept. 1553, it seems to remain a question whether the present Earl be entitled to the precedence of 1553 only, or to the original precedence of 1335 (which would constitute him premier Earl), there being a clause in the patent of 1553 granting to Edward Courtenay the same precedence any of his ancestors being Earls of Devon had heretofore enjoyed. Now the original grant to the Courtenays was dated 22 Feb. 1335.—In what way is the Earl Compton (see Promotions for March) to bear the *designation of Kirkness?*"

ANTIQUARIUS will be obliged by being informed if there is any other copy extant of the Parliamentary Surveys made after the death of Charles the First in the time of the Commonwealth or of Cromwell, than the one in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

P. 82, for *Massareene* read *Massareene*, *passim*.

P. 268. The late Lord Rivers's Christian names were William Horace, not 'Horace William;'—on succeeding to the title he took the *surnames of Pitt-Rivers* for himself, but his children to be Pitt only, during his life-time; but the heir succeeding him in the title to be then *Pitt-Rivers*.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF KING CHARLES I.

MR. URBAN, *Dalby Terrace,
City Road, March 1.*

I INCLOSE you a copy of an original Letter in my possession from the unfortunate Charles to the Marquis of Ormond. The Letter is in perfect preservation, and the copy is exact in every particular. The commencement and conclusion are particularly striking. Indeed, the forlorn and melancholy situation in which the unhappy Monarch was placed by his adverse fortunes, is depicted throughout in language well calculated to draw

“ ——— iron tears down Pluto's cheek.”

Nay, even down the cheeks of that stern republican John Milton himself.

The Letter is indorsed in the handwriting of the time thus:—“ His Ma^{ty} 31 July, 1645.”—Rec. 18 August. By Rob^t Smith.” In all probability, therefore, it was intercepted.

Yours, &c. J. BAKER.

ORMOND, *Cardif, 13 July, 1645.*

IT hath pleased God, by many successive misfortunes, to reduce my affaires, of late, from a verry prosperous condition, to so low an eb, as to be a perfect tryall of all mens integrities to me; and you being a person whom I consider as most entyrlly and generously resolved to stand and fall with your King, I doe principally rely upon you, for your utermost assistance in my present hazards: I have com'anded Digby to acquaint you at large, with all particulars of my condition; what I have to hope, trust too, or feare; wherin you will fynde that, if my expectation of Relife out of Irland be not in some good measure and speedely answered, I am lykely to be reduced to great extremities. I hope some of those Expresses I sent you since my misfortune, by the Battaille of Nazeby, ar come to you, and

am therfor confident that you ar in a good forwardness, for the sending over to me a considerable supply of men, artillery, and amunition; all that I have to add is, that the necessity of your speedy performing them is made much more pressing, by new disasters; so that I absolutly Comand you, (what hazard soever that kingdome may run by it,) personally to bring me all the Forses, of what sort soever you can draw from thence, and leave the Government there (during your absence) in the fittest hands, that you shall judge, to discharge it; for I may not* want you heere to Comand those forces w^{ch} will be brought from thence, and such as from hence shall be joyned to them: But you must not understand this as a permission for you to grant to the Irish (in case they will not otherwais have a Peace) any thing more, in matter of Religion, then what I have allowed you alreddy; except only in some convenient parishes, where the much greater number ar Papists, I give you power to permitt them to have some places, w^{ch} they may use as Chapells for *theire* Devotions, if there be no other impediment for obtaining a Peace; but I will rather chuse to suffer all extremities, then ever to abandon my Religion, and particularly ether to English or Irish Rebels, to w^{ch} effect, I have com'anded Digby to wryt to their Agents that were employed hither, giving you power to cause, deliver, or suppress the letter, as you shall judge best, for my service: To conclude, if the Irish shall so *uncoorthly* take advantage of my weake condition, as to press me to that w^{ch} I cannot grant with a safe conscience, and, without it, to reject a Peace; I com'and you, if you can, to procure a further Cessation; if not, to make what devisions you can

* So in the original.

rated Master of Arts in that University, Oct. 30. He proceeded B.D. 1600, and D.D. 1607. In 1618 he published "Parallela: or, the grounds of the new Roman Catholic and of the ancient Christian Religion, out of the holy scriptures, compared together; in answer to a late Popish pamphlet, entitled A Manual of Controversies, &c. by A. C. S." On the 16th of August, 1625, he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Leicester; and on the 19th of September 1631, he was buried in the chancel of his church at Hambleton, in the midst of a violent tempest, on which Anthony à Wood enlarges from the account given to a subsequent rector by Dr. Pilkington's servant; thus concluding: "certain it is that that most unusual storm did occasion certain odd reports concerning the said doctor to be made by the R. Catholics, to whom in general he had been a bitter enemy in his preaching and writing." No epitaph appears to have been put over his grave.

Regarding the marriage of Dr. Pilkington with the daughter of Bishop Mey, the connection is traced not only in the preferment of our "great doctor" to the Archdeaconry of Carlisle; but in an entry in the parish register of Hambleton, which records the burial, Dec. 20, 1620, of Amey Mey, widow to the Bishop of Carlisle.* It is also mentioned by Anthony à Wood, in his memoir of William Crompton, the author of several works in divinity, and preacher of the word of God at Little Kimble in Buckinghamshire. "Being acquainted with Dr. Rich. Pilkington, rector of Hambleton in the said county, he married one of his daughters, begotten on the body of his wife the dau. of Dr. John Mey, sometime Bishop of Carlisle, and received from him instructions to proceed in his theological studies, and withal an inveterate averseness to popery, or any thing that looked that way."†

Mr. URBAN, *March 30.*

THE altar-screen of York Minster has been saved from destruction by the exertions of the press. I have now to call for the aid of the same power to avert the threatened demolition of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. This

part of the Church is in the same style of architecture as the choir lately restored with so much effect by Mr. Gwilt; it was a part of the Church built in the reign of Henry III. by Bishop de Rupibus; and, as in all perfect Churches the Lady Chapel forms a complete and tasteful finish to the edifice, more especially so does the elegant structure which forms the eastern extremity of St. Saviour's. To destroy it would be to inflict on the Church an injury equal to the removal of the head from the body of a statue, and without it the Church will appear an unfinished, half-destroyed, awkward pile of building. It is true that considerable sums of money have been raised by the parish for the repairs of the choir and the transepts, and now, the nave being declared dangerous, a large sum must necessarily be expended upon it; 20,000*l.* it is said; but if the parish funds are not sufficient, or are not considered applicable to the purposes of the repairs of the Lady Chapel, why is not a subscription solicited? Let the diocese of Winchester be appealed to; for this portion of the building has an especial claim on the diocese at large, being the spiritual court for the deanery of Southwark. To the public it has claims of an extensive nature; as a beautiful specimen of ancient architecture it would interest the antiquary and the man of taste, and as the scene of the trials of some of the martyrs of the Reformation, it has claims upon all who cherish an object on account of historical recollections connected with it. But the expense of the reparations necessary for the stability and decency of appearance of the structure, is not the only reason for its destruction. The London Bridge approaches, which are peculiarly inimical to Churches, are said to interfere with it, and that the Committee which directs these works has decreed its destruction; for what reason I cannot tell, as a carriage road now passes between it and the Bridge, and which will become useless when the Bridge is finished.

I therefore take this opportunity of appealing, through your pages, to all interested in the preservation of a structure so elegant, with the confident hope that when it shall be known that this wanton act of mischief and barbarity is to take place, that a degree of interest commensurate with the importance of the structure, will be ex-

* *Willis*, i. 299.

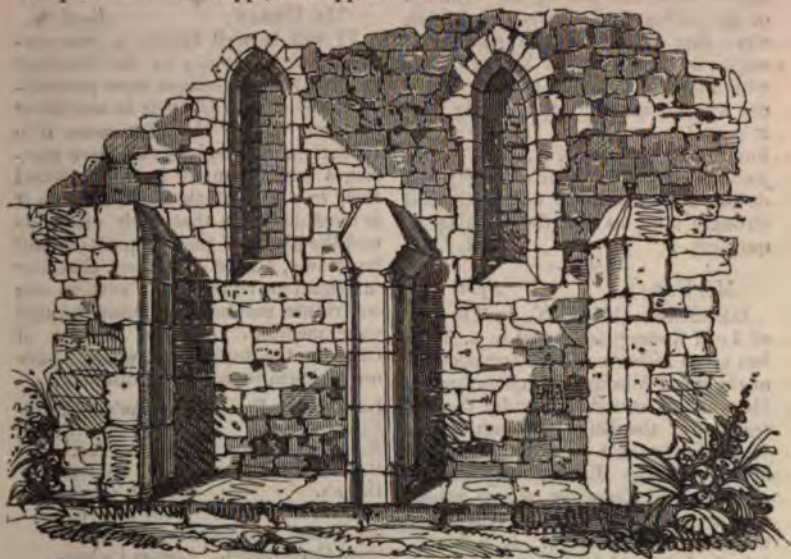
† *Ashenz* (edit. Bliss), vol. 111. col. 23.

cited, and that its threatened fate will be averted.

The proposed mutilation of St. Saviour's Church leads me to another sacred edifice destroyed by the same system of improvement which threatens so severe a visitation to this interesting structure; and with reference to St. Michael's Church, I beg to observe that the two pointed arches referred to by A. J. K. (*March Mag.* p. 196,) could not have formed any part of a College built by Sir William Walworth, inasmuch as the style of architecture of the remains belongs to a period nearly two centuries earlier. This relic of ancient London adjoined the southern wall of the vestry room of St. Michael's Church, and was previous to the destruction of that edifice concealed by some vaults which were tenanted by a basket-maker, and approached from Crooked-lane by a flap door. The remains consisted of the piers appertaining to two vaulted compartments of a crypt, and appear

to have been constructed about the conclusion of the twelfth century. The angle of the centre pier was worked into a small pillar between a torus and a cavetto, the latter situated on the return of the pier; the capitals of the small columns are now mutilated, but were enriched with simple leaves. This style of decoration was essentially Norman, and is found in the earliest specimens of pointed architecture. From the circumstances of the Norman mouldings being accompanied with pointed windows, I am induced to fix the conclusion of the 12th century as the age of the structure; and I do not assign an earlier period, because the Temple Church, built in 1185, of which the main arches are pointed, has circular-headed windows, and the circumstance of Norman mouldings being found, forbid the assumption of a more recent date.

The accompanying slight sketch preserves the appearance of the remains.



The windows being placed so high, show that it was a crypt to which they belonged, the vaulting in all basement structures being made to rise in a sloping direction to the crown of the window arch, which it would otherwise conceal.

The cellar which contained the remains was groined in stone, the vaulting being sustained on square piers; and it will occur to the historian of St. Martin-le-Grand, who doubtless recollects

the cellar, that it closely resembled the vaults discovered on the site of the New Post Office. These cellars, however, did not form any part of the crypt, but were not earlier than the Reformation, or perhaps the Fire of London. I always considered the vaults of St. Martin's to have no older date than the destruction of the monastery; and I felt this opinion to be corroborated by the cellar in Crooked-lane.

I think it will now be admitted that the remains in question cannot form part of a College built by Sir Wm. Walworth late in the 14th century; and so far A. J. K. will acknowledge the correction. Might not these arches have formed part of the mansion called the Leaden Porch? A similar crypt and nearly coeval with it, belonged to Gisor's Hall. There are some very considerable remains eastward of the site of the destroyed Church, the origin of which I am happy to see is likely to be elucidated by a gentleman who has bestowed so much attention upon the early history and antiquities of the Metropolis as your Correspondent, and I anticipate much research and information from his ensuing communications.

I would in conclusion observe, that the old Church is said to have had its site where the parsonage house was subsequently built; if so, we must be led to seek for the foundations of the earlier structure among the remains of the ancient and massy walls which were disclosed near the south-east angle of the modern Church, but which do not indicate that the original was a "small mean building," as it is said to have been. I shall therefore read with interest A. J. K.'s conjectures on the probable antiquity and destination of walls so compactly and strongly built as are the remains in question.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

GENERAL MUNDY, in his *Life of Lord Rodney* (reviewed in p. 244), has given rather a blundering account of the great Admiral's ancient family. He was not brought up under the patronage of the Duke of Chandos, to whom he was not at all related; but of old George Rodney Brydges of *Avington* and *Keynsham*, whose *grandmother* was the heiress of the elder branch of the Rodneys. It is doubtful whether the Admiral could produce strict proof of his descent from a younger son of that venerable house; though he is called grandson of Anthony, stated to be son of George by Anne Lake (misprinted *Jakes*, p. 26), widow of Lord Roos, of whom see the curious history in *Memoirs of King James's Peers*; and see the prosecution against her husband for incest, and the consequences to her father Sir *Thomas Lake*; * see also the poem

which Sir George Rodney wrote in his blood in the *Topographer*, vol. I.

George Brydges of *Avington* was maternal half-brother to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and descended from *Thomas Brydges* of *Keynsham*, co. *Som.* and *Cornbury*, co. *Oxon.* in which last church he was buried,—who was younger brother of *John first Lord Chandos*. See the succession of *Monuments and Inscriptions* in *Keynsham Church*, printed in the last edition of *Collins's Peerage*.

George Brydges was the last of the male line of his own very honourable branch, and left his large estates to the last Duke of *Chandos*, who died 1789, to keep up the name and honours of the family. See also *Hargrave's Law Tracts*, regarding the manor of *Villiers* in *Ireland*, which came from the *Countess of Shrewsbury*, the mother of *George Brydges*, who was drowned in his canal at *Avington* near *Winchester*.

M. L.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

IT will be well known to your readers that previously to the *Marriage Act* in 1753, marriages were performed at the several *Chapels* in and about *London*. Since the *Act* came into operation, the registers of these marriages have in many instances found their way into private hands; but as it is most desirable that their existence and the place of their deposit should be known, I have to request that any information which your readers can contribute, may be contributed through your medium. I annex a *List of Chapels*, the *Registers* of which I have not hitherto been able to discover.

Lamb's Chapel.	St. John's (Bedford-row).
Knightsbridge.	Serjeants' Inn.
Berwick-street.	Spring Garden.
Bancroft's.	Wheeler's, Spital-flds.
Dacre's.	Wood-st. Compter.
Dean-street, Soho.	Hammer-smith.
Ely House.	Chelsea College.
Great Queen-street.	Southgate.
Grosvenor-square.	Poplar.
Hill's, Rochester-row.	Ilford.
Kingsland.	Brentwood.
King-st. Oxford-st.	Romford.
Long Acre.	Ashford.
London House.	Hounslow.
Westminster, New.	Hampton Court.
New-st. St. Giles's.	Fulham Palace.
Oxendon.	Highgate.
Oxford (Marylebone).	Kentish Town.
Queen-sq. (Westm ^r .)	

Yours, &c.

J. S. B.

* If *Lord Rodney* was descended from this *George Rodney* by this *Anne Lake*, was related also to the Duke of *Chandos's* branch, though very remotely.

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THE NEW YORK STATE HOUSE

NEW YORK STATE HOUSE



THE NEW YORK STATE HOUSE

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXX.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, LAMBETH BUTTS.

Architect, Bedford.

THE distinction between a Church and Chapel of Ease is purely ecclesiastical; in point of architecture and arrangement, both descriptions of edifices have every part and member in common. We see a Chapel with the plan and detail of a Cathedral, and a Parish Church little raised in point of appearance above the tithe barn. But our modern architects think and act otherwise; they make a broad distinction between the design of a church and that intended for a chapel; if they have occasion to erect an edifice of the latter denomination, they take the nearest Meeting-house as their model, and finding it necessary that some provision should be made for a bell, they set a cage or turret upon one of the gables, copied either from the watch-box, when such things existed, or the first public stables. — Lambeth Chapel, which forms the first subject of the engraving (*Plate I.*) is a building of this class, although it differs from some others in being erected in what the architect would, I suppose, designate the Gothic style. The body of the structure consists of an oblong square, without aisles or chancel, and covered with a slated roof, and the whole might pass for a veritable Meeting-house, were it not for a pyramidal composition perched on the western gable, and intended of course for a steeple. Viewing the structure in detail, we shall observe on the onset, that it is not an imitation of any style which prevailed in the ancient history of Pointed architecture, but is a production entirely of the Wyatt school, a complete specimen of Carpenter's Gothic. The western front is made by buttresses into three divisions, the angles being crowned with slender and ill-formed pinnacles. In the centre is a porch with an obtuse arch and a low gable; the inclined cornice being ornamented with some puerile arch-formed ornaments, copied perhaps from some of the pasteboard watch-cases which are sold at the fancy stationers. Above is a window of three lights, with perpendicular mullions in the head of the

GENT. MAG. April, 1831.

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arch, a tolerably fair copy of a genuine window of the 15th century; and in the side divisions are lofty niches with ogee canopies, of a perfect modern design. The entire front rises to a pediment, the cornice ornamented in the same style as the porch. Above the front is a turret of entirely modern design, rising from the ridge of the pointed roof. It consists first of a low square basement; then of an octangular plinth, with dials: to this succeeds a lantern of the same form, consisting of eight arches divided by buttresses ending in pinnacles; and the whole is closed with a spire enriched with a few "fancy" mouldings, and crowned with a cross. Yet, although it is made into so many parts, the entire steeple possesses neither elevation nor magnitude.

The flanks of the building are uniform; they are each made into six divisions by buttresses terminated by pinnacles. In every division, except the first, is a window divided into two lights by a mullion, with a quatrefoil in the head of the arch, of a modern and unsanctioned design, differing from the window in the west front, and very inferior to it. The arch is most awkwardly constructed; it is slightly curved at the haunches, but the remainder is formed of two straight lines, ending in an obtuse angle. The first window from the west is lancet-formed, and below it is an entrance, which with admirable propriety is lintelled, instead of being arched.

The east end "is a comely wall of brick;" it has a large window in the centre with mullions and tracery, the latter crossed in the Chinese style.

THE INTERIOR.

is equal in all its parts to the outside. It is made into a nave and aisles by five clusters of columns; an arrangement perfectly unnecessary, and as it is not indicated by the external construction, at variance with utility as well as precedent. The architect's idea of a column is evidently taken from a scaffold pole; four such poles united in a cruciform plan, with rings round the tops to prevent their splitting, gives the design of each cluster—a genuine carpenter's composition; and with admirable consistency, the four, though they have different capi-

capital of the Corinthian order to a Tuscan column, and crown the whole with the Doric entablature; if, with a view to novelty, he was moreover to make the Doric triglyphs give way to cartouches, and the mutules to a dentil band, his professional brethren would unanimously laugh at him; he would be cried down as an ignorant blunderer, and it would avail him nothing to say, that if his building looked well as a whole, he cared not for the harmony of the parts.

We shall be told that such a combination as we have instanced, is too absurd to have a moment's existence. We believe so, as far as classical architecture is concerned; yet quite as inconsistent is the combination which we have shown to exist in the structure now under consideration. To account for the erection on the reason assigned for the sometimes discordant parts of genuine ancient building, viz. that the whole is not the work of one period, it will be necessary to suppose that Mr. Savage first constructed his spires in the 13th century, and left them suspended in the air for four hundred years, when he tardily added an oriel window to support them; but as this did not reach to the spire, a lantern of a period between both, is wedged in to fill up the gap; and to keep the taper finish in its place, a heavy finial, of a date coeval with the basement, is added to the top. The architect then turns his attention to his principal window, which, contrasted with his spires, hangs like Mahomet's coffin in the air for at least two centuries, when a porch and a gable are built, both differing from the earlier work, and equally at variance with the accompanying spires and oriel windows.

We have treated this building at great length, because we wish to expose such fallacies, to show them in their proper light, to prove that they are the spurious creations of the pencil of a fantastic designer, and not fair specimens of the truly beautiful Pointed style, and by so doing to warn architects from following (what they are very prone to do) the flimsy productions of each other, instead of recurring to original examples and genuine models; and we feel the more interested, as we are convinced that *the present advanced state of knowledge of the national architecture of*

our country, may in a great measure be attributed to the essays and the criticisms which have appeared in our pages, and to the exertions of no one individual more than the late J. Carter.

This Church will accommodate 752 persons in pews, and 650 in free seats, making a total of 1402. The architect's estimate was 7025*l*. It was commenced in May, 1828, and consecrated May 8, 1830. E.I.C.

Mr. URBAN,

THE village of Saint Bees is situated on the coast of Cumberland, in that quintuple division of the county called Allerdale Ward* above Derwent. Its position is remarkable. From Saint Bees to Whitehaven, a distance of about four miles, there is a narrow vale entirely separating the high lands on the coast from the interior. From the general appearance of the soil, and the discovery of an anchor some years since, about the centre of this vale, it is probable that it was formerly an arm of the sea. This opinion is corroborated by the descent of the ground each way, which is evinced by the small rivulet Poe, or Poe-beck, rising about the middle of the vale, and flowing with an easy current into the sea at Whitehaven, while the other part of it, rising nearly at the same spot, falls into the ocean at Saint Bees. In fact, the hilly ground supposed to be thus formerly isolated, is distinguished in ancient deeds by the appellation of Preston *Isle*. Proceeding along the summit of Preston Isle, or, as it is now called, Preston Quarter, a distant view of the Isle of Man, with its northern bicephalous mountain, may be obtained with the naked eye. Here too is the disjointed rock standing at some distance from the rest, separated by a tremendous chasm called "Lawson's Leap," some adventurous Nimrod of that name having formerly cleared it in the excitation of the chase. Nature has been here exerting herself in the formation of the rocks into the rude semblance of the ruins of a church, called *Kelsoe Kirk*. As-

* When England was divided in 878, the subdivisions in Cumbria were called *wards*, and not hundreds as in most other counties, from the watching and warding necessary against the incursions of the Scots and Irish.

sisted by the ebon tints of evening, and the roaring of the ocean, the fanciful may picture to himself worshippers bending amid the massy ruins, though here "the sound of the church going bell" was never heard. Passing Keswick Bay (where the lapidary may find pebbles of every hue, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and suitable for snuff-boxes, brooches, &c.), Saint Bees head, the ancient Barugh, presents itself 220 feet above the level of the sea. On this height the new light-house, with nine reflectors, was erected in January 1822. The parish of Saint Bees is large, as will be evident from the number of inhabitants at the following periods, especially when it is considered that in this remote part of England, the habitations are generally far apart:—

1688.	1801.	1811.	1821.
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3,345.	13,246.	16,520.	19,169.
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It was part of the kingdom of Cumbria or Strath Cluyd Britons, which was first inhabited, says Mr. Carte, by a Celtic race about 2000 years before the Christian era. That the genuine ancient Britons posted themselves here, we have the authority of Marianus himself,* not to mention that there are many names purely British. Although every part of it, where liable to aggression, was fortified by the Romans, as appears from the ancient ruins, it was frequently the scene of bloody contention. Speed, speaking of Cumberland, says that it was strengthened with twenty-five castles, and preserved by the prayers of six religious houses, in which latter enumeration that of Saint Bees is mentioned. The village was formerly known by the names ВЕГОСК, ВЕГОТН, or ВЕГНЕС, and the Church is styled in ancient evidences Kirkby Begog. The derivation of Begoth seems to be, from two ancient British words ВЕГ ОГ; by our interpretation, little, young, like the Gaelic *oig*, little. The name is supposed to have originated from the Holy Bega, a pious woman from Ireland, who is said to have founded a small monastery here about the year 650.† Respecting this holy woman, tradition is not entirely silent. It is said, that on her voyage from Ireland she was in imminent danger of being wrecked upon the

rocks below the mountain called Tomlyne, on the coast of Saint Bees, and, according to the custom of those days, vowed to build a religious house, should she be fortunate enough to escape. To her vow and escape the origin of the ancient monastery of Saint Bees is attributed. The mists of revolving centuries dwell upon her memory, and many are the romantic stories attached to her name, fit subjects for the novelist and the poet. This religious house was destroyed by the Danes most probably about the year 873, for at that time history mentions a very formidable irruption of them. It was restored by William de Meschines, brother of Ranulph, first Earl of Cumberland, a family then lately brought over from the continent by William I. by whose grant they became possessed of the earldom of Cumbria. Saint Bees now became the cell of a prior and six Benedictine monks, to the abbey of St. Mary at York. Bishop Tanner mentions † that under this cell there was a small nunnery situate at Rottington, about a mile from Saint Bees. This is confirmed by the ancient names of places still retained there, but few other vestiges are now to be found.

Ranulph de Meschines, the son of William, by his charter, § confirmed his father's grants to the prior and monks, and still further increased them. William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, who married a descendant of William de Meschines, by his charter || confirmed and still further increased his ancestor's grants. Amongst other distinguished names, that of the prior of Saint Bees appears as a witness to "the rules and orders for the burghers of Egremont," by Richard de Lacy, about the reign of King John. In the reign of Henry IV. a Richard Hunte was appointed to Saint Bees, as a free chapelry in the gift of the Crown, but the abbot of Saint Mary's remonstrated with the King, and the grant was revoked. After the dissolution of monasteries, 7 Edward VI. Sir Thomas Chaloner became possessed of the monastic property, paying to the Crown yearly the fee farm rent of 143*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.* This yearly rent was afterwards granted (4 and 5 William

* See Camden, p. 1002.

† Tanner's *Notitia*, No. 73.

‡ *Notitia*, No. 72.

§ 1 Dugd. Mon. 395.

|| 1 Dugd. Mon. 397.

and Mary) to Cuthbert Bishop of Chester and his successors, paying thereout to the Crown yearly 43*l*.8*s*.4*d*. From Sir Thomas Chaloner these rich possessions passed into the highly respectable family of the Wyburghs, long resident at Saint Bees, but afterwards removed to Clifton in Westmoreland, in consequence of marriage with an heiress. Being great sufferers in the reign of Charles I. from the civil wars, these estates were mortgaged to the Lowther family, and on a suit in Chancery, instituted by Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven in 1663, the estates passed into the family of the Earl of Lonsdale, their present noble and munificent possessor.

The parish of Saint Bees being extensive, the church is the Mother Church for a distance of many miles, including the populous town of Whitehaven, and five other chapelries, namely, Ennerdale, Eskdale, Nether Wasdale, Wasdale Head, and Lows-water, together with numerous other townships. Some of these have been considered to have distinct parish churches, but they are in fact nothing more than chapels of ease. There is an order extant of the time of Bishop Bridgman (A.D. 1622), by which the inhabitants of these five chapelries are enjoined to contribute to the repair of the Mother Church,* and at the present time yearly payments are made by them respectively.

The old abbey is built of free-stone. The western part or nave, erected in the reign of Henry I. is fitted up as the parish church, the great door of which is ornamented with grotesque heads and chevron mouldings.† In 1705 the church was certified at 12*l*. per annum by James Lowther of Whitehaven, esq. the impropiator. It is at present a perpetual curacy of small value, holden by the Rev. Dr. Ainger.

There was formerly in the body of the church, on the south side, an effigy in wood of Anthony the last Lord Lucy of Egremont, which, if a true portraiture, showed him to be a large bodied man, upwards of six feet high, and proportionably corpulent. This monument was removed, to make

way for modern improvements some time since. The other monuments now existing are comparatively modern, and not worthy of any particular notice.

The eastern part of the abbey was built in the thirteenth century, and had been for many years in ruins, till 1817, when it was fitted up as a college, containing one large hall for the students, and a lecture room, the end of the ancient cross aisle being converted into another. Near the steps leading up to the college, are two mutilated stone figures, to which common report has given the names of Lord and Lady Lucy. This institution or college was commenced under the auspices of the Right Rev. George Henry Law, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester, and intended for the education of those candidates for ordination in the northern dioceses, who are termed "LITERATES." With the assistance of the Earl of Lonsdale, the college was fitted up, and the house built for the principal. One of the lecture rooms is likewise used as a library, and contains a very useful collection of divinity works. In this room is a full-length likeness of the principal, executed by Lonsdale, and presented by the students, as a testimony of their high respect. The students, previous to admission, are expected to be well versed in the Classics, so that the course of study does not exceed two years. In this period the standard divinity works are diligently studied, and such principles inculcated as are likely to form faithful ministers of the Gospel, who, as far as their spheres for exertion will permit, may be able to preserve the Church in its original purity, free from those errors which indistinct notions are apt to engender. The present principal is the Rev. William Ainger, D.D.; lecturer, the Rev. Richard Parkinson, M.A.

A short distance from the church and college is a respectable farmhouse standing on part of the ancient monastic premises, and retaining to this day the name of "The Abbey." In this immediate neighbourhood, separated only by the high road to Whitehaven, is the grammar school, which has been long eminent in the north, and has produced many very learned characters, amongst whom was Bishop Hall, Master of Trinity College, Dublin. It was founded in

* See Burn's Westmoreland and Cumberland, vol. II. p. 47.

† Well engraved by Coney in Dugdale's iii. 574.

the year 1587, by Edmund Grindall,* Archbishop of Canterbury. Over the door of the school is the date 1583, as there is likewise on the battlement of the bridge leading to the school, with the arms, so that it is probable that the school house was built in that year, though the school was not fully established till afterwards. The benevolent founder obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, dated 24 April, 1583; and on the 3d of July, he solemnly delivered and published the Statutes for the regulation of the school, in the presence of eight witnesses. During the life of the founder, certain lands called Palmer's Fields, at Croydon in the County of Surrey, of the value of 50*l.* per annum, were purchased in the names of the Governors. This estate was afterwards improperly leased for 1000 years, without fine or premium to the school! King James considerably increased the revenues of the school, and several patents were granted and Acts of Parliament passed in its favour, so that the present annual value of its lands is supposed to be at least 8000*l.* while the income arising from them to the school is stated to be less than 100*l.*† The royalty of Saint Bees still belongs to the school, and a court is yearly held at the school house. To the school is attached a good library, which has been greatly improved at various periods by Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State to Charles II., Dr. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, Bishop Barlow, Bishop Smith, the Earl of Lonsdale, &c.—By the Statutes only the inhabitants of Cumberland and Westmoreland are eligible for instruction here, but custom has rendered it the same as if free to every county in England; every scholar making a yearly offering to the master, according to his ability, which is termed "Cock-Penny." The master is to be a native of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, or Lancashire, and is nominated by the provost

* It may not be improper to mention that Archbishop Grindall is the *Algrind* of Speuser, by transposition of the letters of his name. He was born at Hensingham near Saint Bees in 1519, died in 1583, and was buried in the chancel of Croydon Church in the county of Surrey, where there is a monument to his memory.—See *Biog. Brit.*

† See *Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools*, vol. I.

of Queen's, or in default by the master of Pembroke-hall. There have been between 150 and 200 scholars at one time. The present Governors are the Earl of Lonsdale, John Fox, D. D. Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, ex officio, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Rector of Egremont, ex officio, and four others.

The School has been long in a declining state, and probably at the present time has a smaller number of scholars than ever it had. Time will best show the cause of this, when under other care it may again attain its pristine celebrity. Its present condition, however, must be lamented by every friend of literature, but especially by those who knew it as the scene of their youthful days,—by those now occupying situations of rank and affluence, for which they were fitted within its walls. ‡

GEORGE C. TOMLINSON.

LETTER OF SAMUEL HARTLIB ON THE DEATH OF DES CARTES, &c.

WE publish the following Letter by favour of William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. in whose collection the original is preserved. It gives an amusing, not to say ridiculous, picture of the opinions of the famous philosopher Des Cartes, on the duration of human life, and his somewhat Jewish conduct, in consequence, to provide for his future support by means of a life annuity.

This singular feature of Des Cartes' philosophy is thus noticed in the *Biographical Dictionary*:

"Des Cartes, it is said, imagined it possible to prolong life very considerably beyond the common period, and thought he had discovered the method of doing it. In conversation with Sir Kenelm Digby, Des Cartes assured him that, having already considered that matter, he would not venture to promise to render a man immortal; but that he was very sure it was possible to lengthen out his life to the period of the patriarchs. It seems evident to me, says he, in a letter written to M. de Zylichem from Egmond, in 1638, when he had attained the age of forty-two years, that if we only guarded against certain errors, which we are accustomed to commit in the course of our diet, we might, without any other invention, at-

‡ Since the above was written, a new Master has been appointed to the School, in the person of Rev. John Fox, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, the nephew of the worthy Provost.

tain to an old age, much longer and more happy than we do now. However, twelve years after this declaration was made, our philosopher died."

Samuel Hartlib, the writer of the present epistle, was the son of a Polish merchant. He settled in England about 1640; and at the period when the country was impoverished by the civil war, and the country gentlemen were glad to forget their political misfortunes, and repair their shattered estates by agricultural employment, gained considerable celebrity by his scientific treatises on "Husbandry." Cromwell, in consequence, granted him a pension of 300*l.* a year. A memoir of him will be found in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary.

Of his correspondent Dr. Henry More, there is also an article in that valuable repository of biography, and his life was published in 8vo, 1710, by the Rev. Richard Ward, M.A. On first repairing to Cambridge, More, as he himself tells us, "plunged himself immediately over head and ears in philosophy," and in the course of his studies, he became so captivated with the Platonic writers and mystic divines, as to acquire the character of an enthusiast. He passed the greater part of his life in close retirement at Cambridge, pursuing his philosophical studies; and, we are told, "had a great esteem for Des Cartes, with whom he held a correspondence upon several points of his philosophy." Notwithstanding his speculative opinions, he was accounted a man of the most ardent piety, and wrote some theological works, particularly "The Mystery of Godliness," which were exceedingly popular. He died Sept. 1, 1687, aged 72.

London, the 16 of March, 1649.

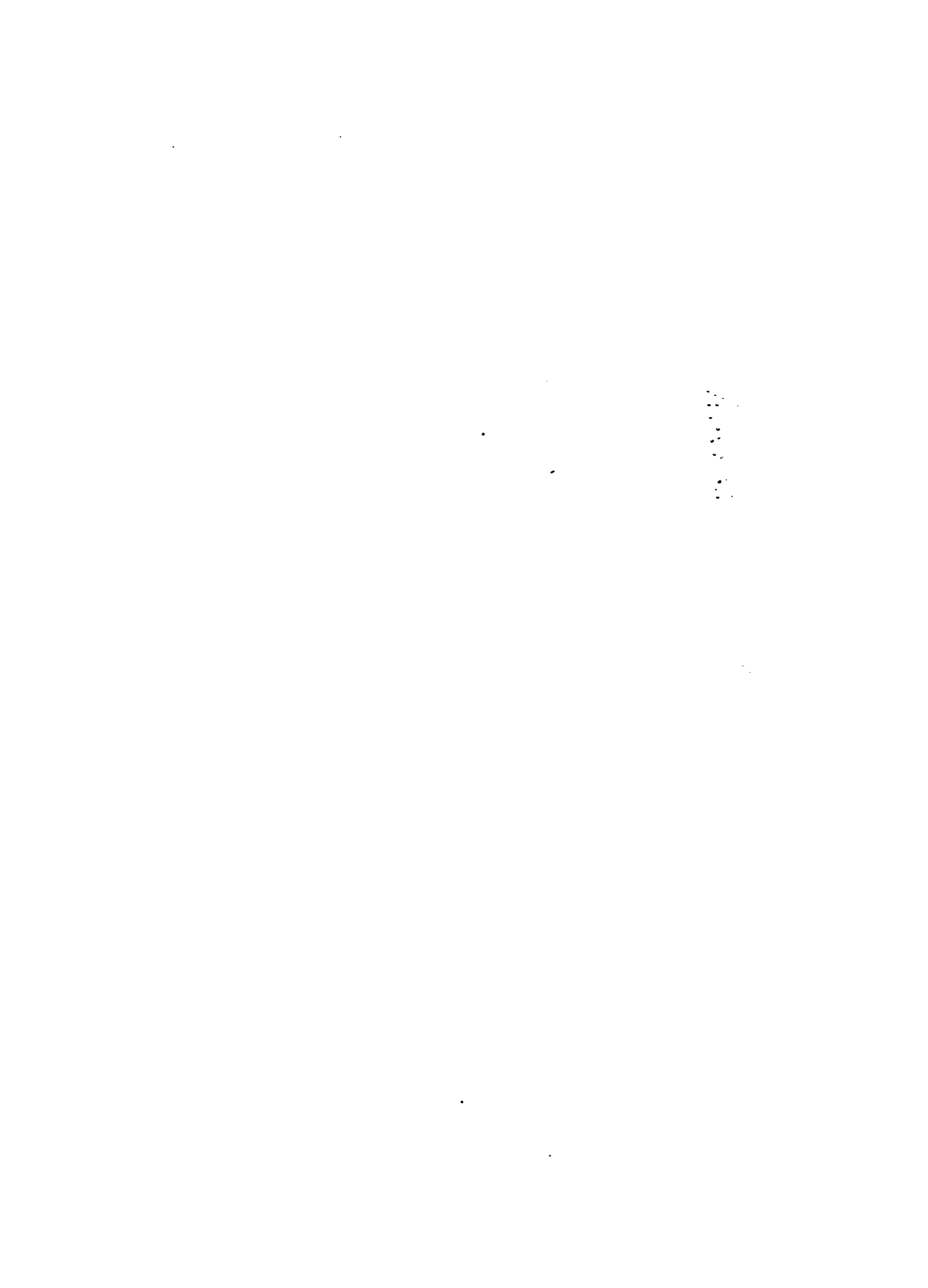
SIR,—I should have taken it for a great favor, if you had bestowed upon mee a second visit, when you were last at London. For j suppose it would not have been impossible, but that wee should have agreed with Mr. Word concerning time and place, when and where to have entertained you with the rare Perspective Glasse w'ch hee brought from beyond the Seas. But, to make amends, j shall never cease till j have obtained one of Hevelius' Selenographia for the Public Library at Camb. as j have done already a most stately one for Oxf. Library, w'ch the Author sent lately my hands, and w'ch j could have

shew'n you, if j had had the happines to have seene you once more before you went from hence. And that more and better observations may bee made, j shal in like manner endeavor that both the Univ. may bee endowed with those rare optical treasures from Augsburg.

Yesterday I received a most sad and inixpected answer from my friends at Amsterdam, bidding mee not to urge any more accounts from Mons. d. Carls, in as much as hee was departed this world at Stockholme the 1 of Febr. *styl. nov.* in the French Ambassador's house there. Hee refused to take any physick but when it was too late; hee was let blood thrice a day, but all in vaine. The Q. doth hugely lament his death, and hath caused his whole effigies curiously to bee made in wax. Hee dyed of the same disease that Dr. Kinner, w'ch was a pleurisy. One that knew him pretty well, told mee lately some strange th' [things] of him. For hee said that hee had acquainted some of his best friends with the whole designe of his life and studies, w'ch should mainly tend to give us at last a compleate Philosophy, with the prolongation of natural life. For, privately to his confiding friends he would not stick to assert that it was possible in nature so to order one's health as that wee might live without sicknesses to a thous. y. and that hims. did not despaire to arrive at such a period. And to accomplish the better his learned Designe, after he came from the Warres, he made choice of the Low c. as the freest Co'monw. where hee might live without controule and as hee pleased, having put the sum'e of 10 thous. gilders or more upon life-rent, as they call it, whereby hee had a full subsistence as long as hee should live. I shal now enquire not so much after the truth of this story, as what hee hath left of those excellent gifts yet vnpublished which are likelier to last a thous. y. and preserve the effigies of his soule far better then any wax can doe that of his body. Thus beseeching God so to teach us to number our days that wee may apply our hearts unto wisdom, I subscribe myselfe alw. Sir, your very respective and faithful friend to serve you,

SAM. HARTLIB.

For his worthy and much honoured Friend Mr. Henry More, Fellow of Christ's Coll. in Cambridge.





ROWDELL, IN THE PARISH OF WASHINGTON, SUSSEX.



SHERMANBURY PLACE, SUSSEX.

OLD MANSIONS IN SUSSEX.

THE accompanying views are specimens of the vignettes with which, in addition to an unusual number of plates, the recently published volume of the History of Western Sussex, by the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, F.S.A. is very richly embellished.* They represent two old mansions in Sussex, one of which has been entirely pulled down, and the other materially altered.

Washington is a name well known to the visitants of Worthing, as one of the last places on the road to that flourishing watering-place, on the confines of the downs. ROWDELL, an estate consisting of 277 acres, is situated about a quarter of a mile on the west of the church. It was the residence of Thomas Byne, who died in 1513, directing his body to be buried before the image of St. Nicholas in the church of Washington, and bequeathing his estate of Rowdell to his son William. William married Alice, daughter of Richard Culpeper of Wakehurst, by whom he had John, whose epitaph in Washington Church is as follows :

"Hic jacet corpus Johannis Byne, armig. qui duxit Elizabetham Bowyer, filiam Joh'is Bowyer de Camerwell [Camberwell near London], armig. et suscepit ex ea filios quinque filiasque duas, et obiit vice-simo-primo die Julii 1600, a^o setatis sue 63."

Sir John Byne was one of the numerous body of Knights dubbed by King James the First, on the day before his Coronation, at Whitehall, July 23, 1603. He was probably the builder of the house represented in the view; and to him and his family belongs the following entry in the parish register :

"1631. Mem. the 14th of February. Licence was granted from the Ordinary, under the Lord Bishop's seale, unto Sir John Byne, Knight, and Lady Awdrey his wife, and unto Mr. Edmund and Mr. John Byne their sonnes, and unto Mrs. Elizabeth Byne, wife of the said Edmund, to eat flesh in time of Lent, at the which time straightly by the King's proclamation according unto an ancient statute all persons were prohibited from eating of flesh."

The last of the family of Byne at Rowdell was Edmund, who married Elizabeth, sister to Sir Henry Goring,

* See the Review department of our last and present numbers.

of Washington, Bart. The estate afterwards passed through several hands to Charles Goring, Esq. who died in 1821; he pulled down the old mansion, and built the present house, which is of a much less picturesque appearance.

SHERMANBURY is a parish contiguous to West Grinstead on the east. From the time of the Conquest to the year 1349, the manor belonged to the family of de Bucy. In 1349, Hugh de Bucy died, leaving two daughters, Sibil, the wife of Sir John de Islesbon, and Joan, the wife of Sir William de Fyfhide. Although a fine had been levied, in 1336, for settling the manor of Shermanbury on the former parties, on a division of the property, John and Sibil assigned it to Sir William de Fyfhide and Joan his wife; and also, by another deed, renounced in favour of William and Joan their claim to the right of the coat of arms, crest, and helmet belonging to the late Hugh de Bucy. Sir William de Fyfhide dying in 1362, the manor descended to his son of the same name; on whose death, in 1387, this manor and advowson were found to be held of the Earl of Nottingham, as of his Castle of Bramber, by the service of one-fourth of a Knight's fee, and that Joan, the wife of John Sonde, was his cousin and next of kin. In 1542, this manor was sold by William Lord Sandys, to William Comber, Esq. the grandfather of Thomas Comber, Dean of Carlisle, and great-grandfather of John Comber, Dean of Durham. Elizabeth, great-granddaughter of William, was the heiress of the family, and wife of Thomas Gratwick, Esq.; his great-granddaughter Ann was the wife of Thomas Lintot, Esq. who left an only daughter Cassandra, married to Henry Farncombe, Esq.; his only daughter and heiress, Cassandra, was the wife of John Challen, Esq. whose son, the Rev. John Gratwick Challen, D.D. is the present possessor.

The old mansion, the accompanying representation of which is from a drawing in the Burrell collection,†

† In further illustration of the county of Sussex, Mr. J. C. Smith, the engraver of the most important plates in Mr. Cartwright's volume, has issued proposals for publishing a series of plates from the valuable collection of views presented to the British Museum by Sir William Burrell.

was partly pulled down about fifty years ago, and the present house, erected on its site, was built by the late John Challen, Esq. It is enclosed in a small deer park, which gives it the present name of Shermanbury Park.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your last Supplement, p. 608, inquiry is made regarding the meaning and derivation of Bougier, the name formerly given to twelve officers or privileged practitioners in the Court of Chancery. It was found by your Correspondent P. R. in a "Discourse on the office of Master of the Rolls," ascribed to the great Lord Hardwicke; and I conceive that some light will be thrown on the term by the following extract from an old manuscript, quoted in a late Treatise by Mr. Bennet on the office of Master in Chancery:

"They (the Masters) had diett at the King's charge, as may appear by the accounts of the Hanaper from tyme to tyme remayning in the Pipe Office, and they had Baidge in Court, as may appear by Otholon's Legative Constitution."

A query is added "whether 'Baidge' means Badges of Honour?" but it may be safely replied, that the word (if not merely misread) has been miswritten for Budge or Bouge. It is therefore probable that the Bougiers derived their name from Bouge. This word (sometimes under its correct orthography, Bouche,) appears in the several Law Dictionaries.

Its derivation is from the French bouche; whence also has come our modern butcher. The old English name for that trade was flesher, which is still not unknown as a surname.

Cotgrave gives, "*Avoir bouche à court*, to eat and drink scot-free, to have *budge-a-court*, to be in ordinary at court:" and Puttenham, in his "Art of English Poesie," speaks of "a good allowance of dyet, a *bouche in court* as we use to call it."

The phrase was employed not only at the King's palace, but at the residences of all those powerful lords who, in the days of feudalism, exercised an authority, and lived with a state, little inferior to that of the Sovereign. Of this we have an instance so early as 1318, when the Earl of Lancaster "retained Sir John de Ewre, Knight, to serve him with ten men-at-arms in *time of war*, whereof three to be

Knights, allowing them *bouch of court*, with livery of hay, oats, horse-shoes and nails, as other Bannerets usually had. And in time of peace attending him to Parliament, or other assemblies, with all his knights in livery, to have *bouch of court*, as also hay, oats, horse-shoes and nails, for eight and twenty horse, and wages for as many grooms, with livery of wine, and candles for his chamber. And when he should come himself, with one Knight, then to have *bouch of court*, with hay and oats for seven horses, wages for so many grooms, and livery of wine, and candles for his chamber.*

In Cowel's Law Dictionary, under Bouche, we find a similar document of the 6 Richard II. (1383), printed at length in the original French. It is an indenture by which Sir John Russel of Strensham, covenanted to live during life with Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; to receive in time of peace an annual fee of 20*l.* from the Earl's manor of Chedworth in Gloucestershire, and whenever he was summoned to attend the Earl, *bouche au cour*, for himself, a "chamberlein" or valet, and a "garson" or groom, and hay, provender, and farriery (*ferrière*) for three horses; and in war 40*l.* *bouche au cour* or livery for himself, chamberlain, and three grooms, or wages in proportion, and hay, provender, and farriery, for five horses, in the same manner as others of his rank with the said Earl. And in case he were taken prisoner, that it should be with him as with the other bachelors who were of the Earl's retinue for term of life.

In the book of Household regulations of Edward the Fourth, called Liber Niger Domus Regis,† the term continually occurs in its English form; the number of retainers which peers of each rank, and the several Officers of

* Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, p. 378. — In the Glossary the Bishop gives, in addition to the derivation "from the French *bouche* a mouth," various other far-fetched derivations for *budge*; but, as we find the word *bouche* in these early documents, and the perversion is so obvious, any further etymological inquiries are surely gratuitous and needless. Archdeacon Nares has not thought it necessary to notice them in his very judicious Glossary.

† Included in the Royal Household Ordinances, published by the Society of Antiquaries, 4to, 1790.

the Household, were permitted to have "eating in the hall," being expressly stipulated.

I will select the paragraphs which relate to this important part of their privileges :

"A Duke shall have etyng in the hall one knyghte, a chapleyn, ii esquyers, iiii yomen."

"A Marques shall have etyng in the King's hall one knyght, a chapleyn, iiii esquiers, ii yomen besides hym that kepith still his chambre."

"A Counte to have in the King's hall etyng, a chapleyn, or a knyght, ii esquiers, ii yomen."

"A Bisshop Confessour shall have etyng in the hall, a chapleyn, one esquier, one yoman."

"A Viscount shall have in the hall etyng one chapleyn, one esquier, one yoman."

"A Baron shall have etyng in the hall a gentelman and a yoman."

"A Chamberlayn for the King in Household may have etyng in the hall ii esquiers, ii yomen."

"The Knyghtes of Chaumbre," who were four Banneretts or Bachelor Knights that acted as Carvers and Cupbearers, "everych of them shall have a gentelman and yoman eatyng in the hall."

"Knyghts of Household, xii, whereof iiii to be continually abydyng and attending on the King's person in Courte, everyche of them shall have etyng in the hall" [i. e. for themselves], and their "iii yomen to ete dayly in the hall with the Chamberlaynes [yomen]."

"A Secretary shall have etyng in the hall one gentelman."

"Chapleyns, iiii, or more as it pleasith the Kinge; whereof ii alwayes in the chambre be sitting at meales, such as say the day matyns masse before the King for graces; that other ii in the hall with persones of like servyse. Item, eche of them hath etyng in the hall a yoman at the Chamberlaynes bourde."

"A Surveyour for the Kyng eateth in the hall."

"Gentylmen Usshers of Chaumbre, iiii, whereof one or ii continually sittith at metes and sopers in the King's chaumbre, to see every thing don in dew order, and to kepe silence; that other to be etyng in the hall with a person of like servyse, so that one be walking at the recorde of the King's chaumbre."

"Yeomen of Crowne, xxiiii. In the King's chaumbre be dayly sitting iiii messes of yeomen, and all the remanent etyng in the hall, sitting togeder above joyning to the Yeomen of Household."

Of the ten Grooms of the Chamber some were to "dye and soupe in the hall with Yomen of Household."

"Doctoure of Physique, dayly having in the hall one yoman sytting with the Chamberlaynes."

"Henxmen, vi enfautes, or more as it shall please the Kinge; all these etyng in the halle, and sitting at bourde togyder, and to be served two or three to a messe."

"Squyers of Houshold, xl, or more if it shall please the Kinge; they ete in the hall, sitting togyder at any of the bothe meles as they serve, some the first mele, some the latter, by assent; this hath bene alway the manner amongs them, for honour and profite to the Kinge, and ease to themselves."

"Kinges of Armes, Heralds, and Pursuivants, comyng into the royal courte to the warshipp of the five festes of iu the yere, sitting at mete and souper in the hall."

"Sergeautes of Armes, iiii, ete in the halle togeder, or with Squires of Houshold."

"Mynstrelles, xiii, all sitting in the hall togyder."

"A Wayte, that nightly pipeth the watch, eateth in the hall with the Mynstrelles."

"Messengers, iiii, sitt togeder in the halle at theyre meles."

"DEANE OF CHAPELLE, having in the courte a chapleyn under hym, whyche he may assigne to be by hys power Confessour of the Houshold, also one gentylman, both etyng in the halle."

"Chapleyns and Clerkes of the Chapell, xxvi, all these sitting togyder in the hall at the Deane's bourde."

"Yomen of Chapell, ii, called pistellers [Epistle readers], etyng in the hall at the Chapell bourd."

"Children of Chapell, viii, etyng in the hall dayly at the chapell bourde, next the Yomen of Vestyary."

"Clerke of Closette, etyng in the hall with the Sergeaunt of the Vestyary, by the chappell gentylmen."

"Maistryr of Gramer, taking his mete in the hall, sitting with the Sergeaunt of Vestyary and Clerk of Closett."

"STYWARD OF HOUSHOLDE hath dayly in the hall etyng one chapleyn, two esquiers, four yomen."

"Thesaurere of Householde hath dayly, whyles he is present in courte, one chapleyn, two esquires, two yomen, etyng in the halle."

"Countroller of this Houshold Royall, whyles he is present in courte, hath etyng in the halle, one gentylman, one yoman."

"Cofferer of the King's Houshold, hath etyng in the halle, one under Clerke continually to wryte his resceytes and payments, &c."

"Clerkys of Grene-clothe, tweyne; they etyng in the hall with a person of like servyse, or elles with some straunger of wurshipp to sitte with them."

"Clerke of Controulment: his Under

and spoke a language like high or low Dutch; the *Aquitani* were a race of the Vascones, on the other side of the Pyrenees, and spoke Vascuence, or Basque; and the *Celtæ* were of one nation with the Britons, and spoke the language now used in Basse Bretagne and Wales. W. S. B. remarks (very properly in a general sense,) that the variation of *patois* may have been very marked without a decided difference of language; but the difference between *Dutch*, *Bas-breton*, and *Basque*, is not merely a variation of *patois*, it is a decided difference of language. That Dutch and Bas-breton are altogether different, may be stated without fear of contradiction; and that Bas-breton and Basque are not fellow dialects may be said with almost equal confidence. M. Depping, quoted in my last letter, says, that "les mots qui se ressemblent dans les deux idiomes sont en bien petit nombre;" and adds, that one needs only to compare M. Pezron's Vocabulary of Bas-breton, with Larramendi's Biscayen Dictionary, to be convinced of it. Now the likeness of a "bien petit nombre" of words is a very weak proof that two languages, differing from each other in construction and body, are sister dialects; for I have now before me about 60 Russian words, like their equals in Latin; but the Russian and Latin are altogether different languages; and the singular construction of the Basque verbs, &c. make it quite distinct from other dialects called Celtish.

It is idle to object that the languages were once alike, but that they have been corrupted by time. If the derivative or compound words of a language are formed from simples of its own, it is an original language; whether spoken by an original nation, or by a race descended from them. Now, with regard to Basque and High Dutch, (from which Low Dutch or Belgic is a little corrupted) this is the case; and, however corrupted Bas-breton may be, yet, if it cannot trace its compound words to simples in Basque or Dutch, it follows that Basque, Dutch, and Bas-breton, are wholly and originally different languages, belonging to wholly different nations.

But Cæsar says that the Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celtæ, differed from each other not only in language, but in

manners and laws. Now, if they were one nation, they could not have gone off into different manners from living without intercourse with each other through distance, or from the influence of climate, because they were close together; and if a difference of language, manners, and laws, be not a proof of a difference of nation, it cannot be easily shown that the Germans, Tartars, or Romans, were not Celts.

Having put down some reasons for thinking that the Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celtæ, were decidedly different nations, I will go back to my first propositions.

And first, the Belgæ were a Gothic tribe, and spoke a language like High or Low Dutch. The modern Flemings, &c. are either the descendants of the Belgæ, or they are not. If they are, the Belgæ were undeniably a Gothic race; and if they are not, a Gothic nation must have come into the Netherlands, since the time of Cæsar, and so completely possessed the country, that there is not a trace of the Celtic language left in it: a thing that is not very likely, for the Goths that invaded Italy, France, and Normandy, did not plant their language there; nor did the Saxons wholly expel the Welsh and Gaelic from the British Islands.

Secondly, The Aquitani were a race of the Vascones the other side of the Pyrenees, and spoke Vascuence or Basque.

Part of Aquitania is now called *Gascogne*, which, according to the French pronunciation of the word *Gasconya*, is evidently a corruption of *Vasconia*; the *V* being changed into *G*, as the French say *le Prince des Galles*, for *the Prince of Wales*; and the language of Gascogne is known to be a dialect of Vascuence or Basque. In addition to which, it is observed by Strabo, that the inhabitants of Aquitania were much more like the Spaniards than like the other Gauls; a proof, by the way, that the Vascones (Celts) of Spain were so unlike the Gauls, that there was room for an intermediate character between theirs, not strictly like that of either.

Thirdly, The Celtæ or Galli were of one nation with the Britons, and spoke the language now used in Basse Bretagne and Wales: a proposition that I need not labour to prove, as it

is received by those who hold the theory of universal Celticism, as well as those who do not.

I do not think that one can get much information about the original inhabitants of Belgium or Gaul from etymological researches on the Roman names of places in these countries. The Romans, like the Italians and others of our own time, called places by names that fitted the genius of their language, whether they were like the original ones or not. Who could trace the Dutch *Antwerp* through the Italian *Anversa*? *Deutschland* through *Germania*? *Sverige* through *Svezia*? or the Italian *Livorno* through the English *Leghorn*?

The next question that arises is, whether the Irish, Highlanders, and Welsh, are the same nation (Celts). The Irish and Highlands undoubtedly are; but the Welsh language is not a dialect of the Gaëlic. Dr. Shaw, the author of a Gaëlic Dictionary, lately told me that he could not understand a word of Welsh, though he could understand an Irishman as well as an inhabitant of the Western Islands of Scotland; and that he considered the Welsh and Gaëlic races as wholly different nations.

It may be asked, why then did the Romans, &c. call distinct nations by the very same name (Celtæ)? to which it may be answered, that if they did not do so, it follows that they called the very same nation by different names, as in the case of the three kinds of inhabitants in Gaul; and the latter is as great an impropriety as the former.

W. BARNES.

MR. URBAN,

IT was with no little astonishment that I perused in the Feb. number of your valuable Magazine, a letter under the signature of E. I. C. in which your Correspondent has thought proper to denounce, as the result of "a fit of affected liberality," the Resolution passed at a Court of Common Council of the City of London, held on the 6th of December last, directing the removal from the Latin inscription on the north face of the dado of the Monument the words "*Sed furor Papisticus qui tam dira patravit nondum restinguitur*," and also the inscription forming a continuous line on all the four sides of the plinth, the correct reading of which is as follows: "This

Pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of that most dreadful burning of this Protestant City begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction in the beginning of September in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery." Now, Sir, how this resolution of the Common Council can be liable to the imputation thus cast upon it, I am at a loss to determine, and no less so, how your Correspondent can imagine that, "if this assembly had the government of Rome, we should see them directing the demolition of the arch of Titus, because it might give offence to the Jews."

I am ready to admit that, if this resolution had been adopted only because the imputation it cast upon the Papists was untrue, there would be some propriety in the remark. I am, believe me, too much of an antiquary, —too sincerely devoted to that kind of knowledge of which your publication is so inestimable a store-house, to justify this proceeding on any such principle; if such a system were pursued, it requires no argument to prove that in the course of time, by the revolution of feelings and opinions, almost every record would become a sacrifice. If no better reason existed to authorize the destruction of which your Correspondent complains, I would have said of these inscriptions, let them remain to be frittered away by time, while we rejoice that the feelings which gave birth to them, have already been eradicated from that nobler monument, the human mind, by the omnipotent influence of truth.

There is, however, a better reason, which I consider as not only sufficient to justify the measure, but to cause it to be lauded even by antiquaries; and when I consider the opinion entertained by your Correspondent, with regard to these inscriptions, I can only wonder that it should be necessary to remind him of it. It is evident by his letter, that he believes they were added in the year 1681 to the original inscriptions on the Monument; granting, then, this opinion to be correct, was not their erasure imperatively called for? Instead of the Common Council being repro-

bated as destroyers, ought they not rather to be hailed as restorers?

It is only upon this being established on the most incontrovertible evidence, that I claim for this act of the Common Council the sanction of public approbation. And, first, as to the internal and circumstantial evidence on which I ground my opinion. Surely, Mr. Urban, if this pillar had been erected, not only "the better to preserve the memory of this direful visitation,"* but likewise to hold up the Papists as the authors of it, it is natural to conclude that the sculptor would have introduced something into the noble hieroglyphic which graces it, corresponding with such an idea: nothing, however, of the kind is to be traced; the only figure of an ungracious aspect which appears, is that of "Envy peeping forth underneath the stone pavement where the King stands;" while we find, on the contrary, "the Duke of York," who was a professed Papist, standing behind his brother King Charles the Second, "holding a garland ready to crown the rising City."† Again, if this pillar had been intended to embrace that object, would not the inscription which was written under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren for this mighty effort of his genius, have contained some notice of it? yet it is in vain that we seek in this inscription, which is preserved in the "Parentalia,"‡ for even the most distant allusion to such a circumstance.

Another argument that this was not intended, may, I think, be gathered from an examination of the inscriptions in question, and the situations assigned to them on the Monument; it is hardly to be believed that if this charge was originally meant to

be made, one of the inscriptions containing it would have been brought in at the conclusion of an account of the fire, and have been so constructed as to show that it was principally written for the purpose of implying a continued apprehension of "papistical fury;" and that the other would have occupied a position so little adapted to the importance of the subject it records.

But leaving this view of the case, it may safely be affirmed that it was not till the year 1678, that this charge against the Papists obtained any thing like general credence; at that period, however, by reason of the plot ascribed to the Papists by Titus Oates (since acknowledged by all to be a pretended one), it not only began to be almost universally believed,§ but the public apprehension of them was excited to a very great degree; indeed to such an extent was this feeling carried, that it led in Parliament, in the year 1679, to the agitation of the question for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the Crown, and to a proclamation banishing all Papists from the City of London, the posts and chains of which were put up as in times of great tumult, and it prepared for a defence as if besieged.

To prove that the charge against the Papists with respect to the Fire of London, was then first generally regarded as a fact, a multitude of authorities might be adduced. In the speech of Sir Thomas Player, Chamberlain of London, made on the 12th of September, 1679, the following passage occurs: "It cannot be forgot that thirteen years ago this City was a sad monument of the Papists' cruelty, it being *now* out of all doubt that it was they that burnt the City."

* These are the words of the Act of Parliament, 19th Charles the Second, c. 3, under the authority of which the Monument was erected.

† This figure is thus described in Stow's "London and Westminster," by Strype, edition 1720, and likewise in the edition published in 1756. In "Maitland's London," edition 1739, a similar description is to be found; but in later editions of this work the name of "the Duke of York" is superseded by that of "Mars," the "chaplet in his hand" being described as "an emblem that an approaching honourable peace would be the consequence of war!"

‡ This work, which is entitled "Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of Wren," was compiled by his son Christopher, and published by his grandson Stephen Wren, esq. with the care of Joseph Ames, F.R.S. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, London, where it was printed in the year 1750.

§ The disclosure made by Titus Oates, as it respects the Fire of London being the work of the Papists, will be found in the 34th article of his "True Narrative of the Heresy, &c. of the Popish Party," edition 1679.

Again, in the Votes of the House of Commons, of the 10th of January, 1680, the following resolution is to be found: "That it is the opinion of this House that the City of London was burnt in the year 1666 by the Papists, designing thereby to introduce arbitrary power and Popery into this kingdom."*

By a reference likewise to the Pageant exhibited on the 29th of October, being the show of Sir Patience Ward, Lord Mayor of London, as well as to "London's Defiance to Rome," and to "The Solemn Mock Procession, or the Tryal and Execution of the Pope and his Ministers," (the first of which was exhibited on the 17th of November, 1679, and the other on the same day in the year 1680,) additional evidence will be found to the same effect; in short, a fearful anxiety as to what the Papists might further accomplish, and a restless animosity, springing from the recollection of the awful conflagration which it was believed they had occasioned, almost wholly occupied the public mind, and hence most certainly the origin of these inscriptions on the Monument.

In "England's Reformation," by Thomas Ward, a poem written about this period, the disclosures made by Titus Oates regarding the Papists, and the consequences to which they led with reference to the subject immediately in question, are thus distinctly pointed out:

"He swore,—with flaming faggot sticks,
In sixteen hundred sixty-six,
That they through London took their
marches,
And burnt the City down with torches;
Yet all invisible they were,
Clad in their coats of Lapland air.
That sniffling Whig-mayor Patience Ward
To this damn'd lie paid such regard,
That he his godly masons sent,
T' engrave it round the Monument:
They did so; but let such things pass,
His men were fools, himself an ass." CANTO 4.

Such is a portion of the internal and circumstantial evidence by which

I was convinced that these inscriptions were additions to those originally inscribed upon the Monument. To me the evidence of this kind which I had collected, appeared irresistible; and for my own satisfaction I required nothing beyond: I felt, however, that, if the facts were as I supposed, other evidence of a more direct nature must be in all probability accessible, and I determined for the satisfaction of others, and to place the subject beyond all doubt, to endeavour to obtain it. For this purpose I carefully examined the City Records, and was much gratified to find that they fully established the truth of the opinion I had formed. The following are correct copies of these official documents, commencing at the period when Dr. Gale was first required "to devise a fitting inscription to be set on the new Pillar," and ending at the period when these additional inscriptions, together with the inscription on the house in Pudding-lane, were set up for the second time.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.

4th October, 1677.—This Court doth desire Dr. Gale, Master of the Schoole of St. Paul, to consider of and devise a fitting Inscription to be set on the new Pillar at Fish Street Hill, and to consult with Sir Christopher Wren, Knt. his Majesties Surveyor Generall, and Mr. Hooke, and then to present the same unto this Court.

COURT OF ALDERMEN, 22d Oct. 1677.

Upon intimation now given by the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Mayor, that the Inscriptions for the new Pillar on fish Street Hill, prepared and lately presented to this Court by Dr. Gale, had been tendered to and very well approved off by his Ma^{ty}. This Court doth Order that the said Inscription be forthwith made upon the said Pillar accordingly.

COURT OF ALDERMEN, 25th Oct. 1677.

This Court now taking into their consideration the ingenious Inscriptions prepared and presented unto this Court by Dr. Gale for the new Pillar on fish Street Hill, doth order that Mr. Chamberlein doe deliver unto Mr. Lane, Comptroller of the Chamber, ten guineys (to be placed on account of

* It is worthy of remark that this was the first vote which the House of Commons came to on the subject. The Committee of that House, which was appointed on the 25th of September, 1666, to inquire into the causes of the Fire, made a Report bearing date the 22d of January, 1667, but upon the 8th day of February following, the Parliament was prorogued, before they came to give their judgment thereupon. "A Free and Faithful Account of the several Informations laid before the Committee," edition 1967.

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the sole duty), and hee to lay out the same in a handsome piece of plate, to be presented to the said Dr. Gale as a loving remembrance from this Court.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

12 Nov. 1680.—It is ordered by this Court that Mr. Comptroller, taking to his assistance such persons as he shall think fitt, doe compose and draw up an Inscription in Latin and English, to be affixed on the Monument, on Fish Street Hill, signifying that the City of London was burnt and consumed with fire by the treachery and malice of the Papists in September in the year of our Lord 1666.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

17 June, 1681.—This day Mr. Comptroller of the Chamber (p'suant to an Order of the 12th of November last) did present to this Court an Inscription in Latin and English by him composed, to be affixed on the Monument or Pillar on fish Street Hill; the Latin is in these words (Sed Furor Papisticus qui tam dira patravit nondum restinguitur), w^{ch} he conceives might properly be added to the p'sent Inscripton on the north side thereof, after these words (stetit Fatalis Ignis et quaquaversum elanguit). And the English Inscripton follows in these words (viz.): (This Pillar was sett up in perpetual remembrance of that most dreadfull burning of this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Papists in the beginning of September in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plott for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English liberty, and introducing Popery and slavery); which said inscripcions being read, this Court doth very well like and approve of them, and doth order that the same shall be forthwith affixed on the said Monument in the most convenient parts thereof, att the discrecon and appointm^t of the Rt. Hon^{ble} the Lord Mayor and Court of Ald^{men}.

And it is likewise ordered, that another Inscript'on in English now p'sented by Mr. Comptroller, and read in this Court, and agreed on, shall be likewise forthwith affixed on the front of the house where the said Fire began, at the like appointment of the Lord Mayor and Court of Ald^{men}, w^{ch} said Inscript'on is in these words, viz.: (Here, by the permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant City from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papists, by the hand of their agent Habert, who confessed and on the ruines of this place declared the fact, for which he was hanged, viz. that here began that dreadful fire w^{ch} is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring Pillar.)

COURT OF ALDERMEN,

held on the 22d day of June, 1681.

The Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Mayor is desired by this Court to direct the setting up the Inscriptions lately agreed to in Common Counsell touching the firing of this City by the Papists, A. D. 1666, upon the Pillar on Fish St. Hill, and the house where the Fire began, in such manner as his Lordship shall think convenient.

A COURT OF ALDERMEN,

held on the 12th day of July, 1681.

It is now agreed by this Court that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, who was desired by this Court to cause the additional inscriptions lately agreed to in Common Counsell, to be set up on the Pillar at Fish Street Hill, doe in order thereunto cause the Inscription already made on the said Pillar, or such part thereof as his Lordship shall think convenient, to be taken out and anew engraved, the better to make way for the said additional Inscription.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.

16 Sept. 1689.—It is unanimously agreed and ordered by this Court, that the two severall Inscript'ons formerly sett up by order of this Court in the Mayoralty of Sr Patience Ward, on the Monument and the house where the dreadfull Fire began (which have been since taken down,*) be again sett up† in their former places, and that Mr. Chamb'laine and Mr. Comptroller doe se the same done accordingly.

Thus conclude these documents; and now, Mr. Urban, when I state that I had the honour, during the discussion of the question in the Court of Common Council for the erasure of these Inscriptions, to bring forward evidence so incontrovertible, how I ask was it possible for the Court to do otherwise than adopt the Resolution? I am almost ashamed to argue the subject further. Here is a Pillar erected for a certain purpose, in the words of the Act of Parliament, "the better to preserve the memory of this direful visitation." Years pass on; folly, ignorance, passion, prejudice,—what you will—comes into action, and sets up inscriptions turning this

* This was soon after the accession of James the Second.

† How long the Inscription thus "again set up on the house where the dreadful Fire began," remained, I have not been able to ascertain. In an "Historical Narrative of the great and terrible Fire of London," W. Nicholl, London, 1769, it is stated to have been "there very lately."

Pillar of remembrance into a fire-brand of a more deadly nature to the peace and happiness of the citizens of London, than the Fire, on the ruins of which it was erected, was destructive to the property of the inhabitants. Under such circumstances, can there be any difficulty in finding out "the wisdom which led to their removal?" or can such an act be truly characterized as a "childish proceeding?" I will only add, that the course which has been adopted is that which justice pointed out, and which antiquaries (if merely judging as antiquaries) should join with the wise and good in applauding. It is in truth nothing more than the restoration of this grand national Pillar to its original state,* and thereby preventing it from being any longer made an instrument for the dissemination of falsehood, and the exciting of party spirit and religious animosity.

FREDERICK THORNHILL.

MR. URBAN, *Paris, March 14.*

ST. ETIENNE-DU-MONT is the parochial church of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris; it is situated on one of the highest spots of ground within the walls, at the top of the *Rue de la Montagne Ste. Genevieve*. It was originally no more than a subterraneous chapel in the abbey of St. Genevieve; and the present building is so contiguous to its successor, the Pantheon, that the English visitor is forcibly reminded of St. Margaret's, Westminster, standing like a pious handmaid by the side of that venerable Abbey.

In 1221, the population of the neighbourhood having greatly increased, a separate Church was erected; but it was still considered a part of the Abbey, in order to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Paris. The chancel was added in 1491; and the side chapels were constructed at subsequent periods. The *portail*, or grand front, was built in 1610 by Margaret of Valois, the divorced queen of

Henry IV. Such an edifice naturally exhibits a great diversity of style.

On approaching the Church from the west, the front presents four Corinthian pillars with a pediment. The columns are ornamented with annular bands, and other devices commonly introduced at the close of the 16th century: there is a specimen of this style in the Tuileries, and in that part of the gallery of the Louvre built by Henry IV. Above the pediment are four pilasters; in the centre is a circular window, and between the pair on each side is a niche; the whole is surmounted by a corniced arch. The upper part of the front forms a gable end; and in the triangle is an opening for a window, latticed up with fantastic curves in stone work. On the northern side, and a little behind the front, rises a slender square tower of three stages, with a projecting circular staircase; and at the corner of the building is a little round turret, with a slated cone-shaped roof: this turret contains a staircase leading to a room over a porch at the north-west end. It is probable that the tower and this porch were erected at the same time as the chancel, for the style is of that age.

The partition walls of the chapels on the south side, are carried up to a considerable height, and terminate in slopes on a line with the roof. The design of the north side is different, as there are two rows of buttresses; the inner row being ornamented with pinnacles. The roof is formed so as to represent a cross more distinctly on the outside than within. At each corner of the arms are flying buttresses; and to the north-east of the cross is another cone-topped turret, nearly as high as the top of the chancel, which ends in a heptagon; that distribution of the east end of the building has, however, lost a great part of its effect by a circular chapel having been erected behind the principal altar.

The interior of this Church has long attracted notice: the screen of the choir is formed by a narrow gallery, which passes round the pillars supporting the roof. The side facing the nave is lower than the others, and is placed over an arch. A spiral staircase, of remarkable construction, winds up a column on each side; and a handsome porch is placed at each entrance

* The Resolution of the Court of Common Council was begun to be carried into execution on the morning of the 26th of January last, when Mr. Charles Pearson, Mr. Richard Taylor, and the writer of this article, attended with the workmen, and were the first to commence the erasure of these Inscriptions.

to the continuation of the aisle, which passes behind the choir. Galleries similar to the above, connect the pillars forming the side aisles, at one third of their height, and thus render the slender form of those columns less striking. The curious workmanship of the balustrades of the gallery, and staircases leading to it, the rich gilding about the altar, the shrine of S. Genevieve placed above it, and the stained glass in the eastern windows, all contribute to give this Church an appearance both singular and interesting.

No other transept appears than that indicated by the discontinuance of the gallery before described, and a trifling difference in the height of the ceiling. The roof is groined, and appears to be of brick, thinly stuccoed over. The compartment forming the centre of the cross, is ornamented with medallions, roses, &c. and an inverted pinnacle of unusual boldness. The groins over the south, are higher than those over the north aisle, which is moreover filled up in part by the base of the tower, as the Church was enlarged on the erection of the western front.

This edifice contains several interesting monuments, for which the lovers of Church antiquities are indebted to the late incumbent, Mr. F. A. de Voisins, who exerted himself to recover the wrecks of the revolution. He died Feb. 14, 1809, and his heart is buried behind the great altar, which he had been instrumental in restoring, as appears from the following inscription on a brass plate :

“ 27 Mars, 1806. La pieté des fidèles a relevé du milieu des ruines cet autel, consacré par M^gr André, ex-Evêque de Quimper: curé, M. F. A. de Voisins.”

Another remnant of antiquity, recovered by Mr. Voisins is the tomb of S. Genevieve. It is now placed in a chapel on the right of the choir, and is constantly supplied with consecrated tapers, &c. by the old women of this city. A long inscription on marble gives the history of this highly venerated relic. The body of the Saint reposed in it, 120 years after her death, which occurred Jan. 3, 511. St. Eloi, Bishop of Noyon, made a shrine for her in 631. The tomb was long an object of veneration. Having been stripped of the decorations bestowed by the pious Cardinal de la Roche-

foucauld,* it was placed in an underground chapel of the Abbey, whence it was brought to this Church by Mr. de Voisins, Dec. 31, 1803.

Near the door of the Church is an inscription on a plain marble tablet, to the memory of the talented author of the *Lettres Provinciales*, who was interred at the back of the choir :

“ Pro columna superiori, sub tumulo mar-moreo, jacet Blasius Pascal, Claromontanus, Stephani Pascal in supremâ apud Arvernac curiâ presidis filius, post aliquot annos in severiori secessu, et divinæ legis meditatione transactos, feliciter et religiose in pace Christi vita functus, anno 1662, ætatis 39^a, die 19^a Augusti,” &c. &c.

In a stone frame to correspond with the above, is fixed a tablet, originally placed in the church of Port Royal. The epitaph being the composition of Boileau, I imagine your readers will be gratified by its insertion at length.

“ Hic jacet nobilis vir Joannes Racine, Franciæ thesauris præfectus, regi à secretis atque à cubiculo; necnon unus è quadraginta Gallicanæ Academiæ viris, qui postquam profana tragediarum argumenta ditum cum ingenti hominum admiratione tractasset, musas tandem suas uni Deo consecravit, omniumque ingenium in Eo laudando contulit, Qui solus laude dignus. Cum eum vitæ negotiorumque rationis multis nominibus ausæ tenerent addictum, tamen infrequenti hominum consortio, omnia pietatis ac religionis officia coluit. A christianissimo rege Ludovico magno selectus, una cum familiari ipsius amico fuerat, qui res eo regnaret, præclare ac mirabiliter gestas præscriberet; huic intentus operi repente in gravem aequè et diuturnum morbum implicitus est: tandemque ab hac sede miseriarum in melius domicilium translatus, anno ætatis suæ lix; qui mortem longiori adhuc intervallo remotam valdè horruerat, ejusdem presentis aspectum placidâ fronte sustinuit, obiitque spe multò magis et piâ in Deum fiduciâ erectus quam fractus metu: ea jactura omnes illius amicos à quibus nonnulli inter regni primores emicabant acerbissimo dolore pertulit. Manavit etiam ad ipsum regem tantum viri desiderium. Fecit modestia ejus singularis, et præcipua in hanc Partem Regi domum benevolentia, ut in isto cœmeterio piè magis quam magnificè sepeliri vellet, adeo-

* There were two Cardinals of this family: 1. Francis de la Rochefoucauld, Bishop of Senlis and Abbot of St. Genevieve, ob. 1645, æt. 87; and 2. Frederic de Roye de la Rochefoucauld, Archbishop of Bourges, and Abbot of Cluny, ob. 1757. The former is the person alluded to in the inscription: his life has been written by the Jesuit de la Morinière.

que testamento cavet, ut corpus suum juxta piorum hominum qui hic jacent corpora humaretur. Tu verò quicumque es, quem in hanc domum pietas adducit, tunc ipse mutabilitates ad hunc aspectum recordare, et clarissimam tanti viri memoriam precibus potius quàm elogiis prosequere."

The stone on which this is engraved is discoloured, as if it had lain in water; it is also very much cracked, and in one part it has been necessary to insert a fresh piece, in order to supply a deficiency, which would have rendered several lines unintelligible. A coat of arms, in outline, is placed over it; viz. a shield bearing a swan, and surmounted with a helmet.

Below it, but within the same frame, is a slab of black marble, with the following in gold letters:

"Epitaphium quod Nicolaus Boileau ad amici memoriam recolendam monumento ejus Portus Regii ecclesiâ inscripserat, ex illarum ædium ruderibus, anno 1808 effossum. G. I. G. Comes Chabrol de Volvie præfectus urbi, heic ubi summi viri reliquæ deudè depositæ sunt, instauratum transferri et locari curavit. A. H. S. 1818.

Racine was born at La Ferté-Milon, in Champagne, Dec. 21, 1639; he died at Paris, April 21, 1699, and was interred at Port Royal, where he was educated. On the suppression of that monastery in 1709, his remains, along with those of Lemaître de Sacy, were brought to this Church, and buried in a little chapel in the north aisle, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Louis Isaac Lemaître de Sacy, celebrated by his translation of the Bible, was born March 29, 1613, and died Jan. 4, 1684.

By the door, on the opposite side of the Church, is a tablet to the memory of James Benign Winslow, an anatomist of great reputation. He was born at Odensee, April 2, 1669, and died at Paris, April 3, 1760. He was converted to the Romish faith by Bossuet, according to the following paragraph:

"Parentibus Lutheranis natus, hæresim quam infans imbiberat, vir ejuravit, adnente ill. episcopo Meldensi, Jacobo Benigno Bossueto, cujus nomen Benigni in confirmationem suscepit: ad ecclesiam Catholicam evocatus, stetit in ejus fide, vixit sub ejus lege, obit in ejus sinu."

A roughly engraved stone, placed in the northern wall, records, that on the 15th of Feb. 1626, the Church was consecrated anew by Jehan Fran-

cois de Condy (*Gondy*), Archbishop of Paris; and immediately below it is another, bearing as follows:

"Et pendant les cerimonies de la dedicace deux filles de la parroisse tombèrent du hault des gallerie du cœur avec lappuy et deux des ballustres, qui furent miraculeusement preservées, comme aussi les assistans, ne s'estant rencontré personne soubz les ruynes, veu l'affluance du peuple, qui assistoyent ausd^{es} cerimonies."

Out of many flat tomb-stones on the pavement, scarcely any are legible; one has however been less exposed to the tread of the public.

"Ici repose le corps de Michel Morel, premier bedeau et sonneur de St. Etienne-du-Mont."

The date is not very distinct, but appears to be April 1717.

In this Church were likewise buried the painter Eustace Lesueur, ob. 1655, æt. 38; and the Abbé Gallois, member of the Academy, and author of the *Journal des Savans*, ob. 1707, æt. 75.

Since I last addressed you, I have ascertained that the tomb of the Duke de Crequi, now in St. Roch's Church, was formerly in the Convent of the Capuchin Nuns, which stood near the *Rue Neuve des Capucines*.

Yours, &c. W. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Servan, France,*
March 1831.

THE following literary desiderata have occurred to me while forming an historical library. I could not have supposed our stock was so defective.

A History of Greece, from the death of Alexander the Great, as a continuation of Mitford's valuable work: I am aware that Dr. Gillies has already published a history of that period, but, though copious and ably written, it is much too extensive for the subject. Its original title of a History of the World from Alexander to Augustus, would become it much better. The affairs of the different Greek kingdoms, together with those of Rome, are so blended in the same proportion, as to want proper *keeping*, and to weary the reader by calling for equal attention to every event. A History of that period, written on Mitford's plan, would complete his work. It should be thus arranged: 1. Greece. 1. The affairs of Alexander's survivors to the battle of Ipsus. 2. Greece Proper, and Macedonia, to the accession of Augustus. 3. Sicily and Magna Græcia, till their

disappearance in the Roman dominions. II. The several Greek kingdoms, growing out of Alexander's empire. 1. Egypt to the death of Cleopatra, including Cyrene. 2. Syria, to the extinction of the Seleucidæ. 3. Pergamus. 4. Bactria to the irruption of the Huns, B. C. 134. (The short-lived kingdom of Lysimachus would find its place under the first head.) 5. Pontic Heraclea. One of Mitford's excellencies is, that he knows what to omit, while Dr. Gillies seems anxious to include every event. However, one cannot refuse his book the praise of clearness of narration, and facility for reference.

Histories of Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark. Except Card's *Revolutions*, and a translation of Mallin, our deficiency in this department is almost a total one. I had forgotten Mr. Tooke, but he does not quite fill up the vacancy. Ségar's work on Peter the Great is bombastic, or else boldly translated, but we should not be content with translations.

A History of Holland and Flanders. Mr. C. Butler, in his *Life of Grotius*, is absolutely obliged to quote a *Résumé*.

A History of Spain. Mr. Coxe has treated some portions of this subject, but an entire work on that scale would be too long. The translation of Condé's History of the dominion of the Moors has supplied excellent materials.

A History of Portugal. Mr. Southey is said to be employed on this subject.

A History of France. I cannot speak of Dr. Ranken's from knowledge.

Histories of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Dr. O'Connor has collected materials for the first. The second is in a course of able elucidation by Mr. Tytler, but he begins at too late a period, with Alexander III. Warrington's History of Wales rather makes us wish for a selection of Welsh events, leaving the rest to be buried in oblivion. I had once the idea of writing a History of Wales, but abandoned it with a sigh of humbled partiality, on account of the little interest such a narrative could inspire foreigners with. The late Edward Williams, the bard, had projected an extensive work on this subject. *Caveret lector.*

A History of the Caliphate. This defect is partly supplied by Mills's History of Mahomedanism. M. Buisson of Rennes has translated it into French, price 6 francs, the profits of

the sale to be given to the Greek cause; the translation is printed at Guernsey.

A History of Modern Greece. M. Carrel (I think) has published a *Résumé* on this subject. M. Pouqueville's History is not much esteemed.

We want some good works on Universal History. The great collection so called is too large. The Mavors, Russells, &c. are not sufficiently original. Millot's is the best, and it is translated into English; but it wants copiousness, especially the ancient part. Von Muller's is little more than a sketch; indeed Tytler and Nares's is one of the best works in this department. CYDWELI.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's-inn, March 15.*

I BEG leave to correct an error in my communication inserted in p. 104. Upon referring to an original deed, dated in August 1769, in which the name occurs, I find it written as follows: "Lauchlin Maclean."

In this instrument it is stated that three bonds, amounting together to 15,000*l.* were executed by Lord Shelburne to Mr. Maclean (then described of the parish of Saint Marylebone), in July 1769; that these bonds were assigned by the latter to Messrs. Panchaud, Bankers at Paris, and were by them transferred to Mr. Thomas Tierney, then of Paris (father of the late Mr. George Tierney, M. P.), in part security for a larger sum mentioned to be due to him from Messrs. Panchaud. These bonds, which were supposed to have been given to Maclean for the purpose of raising money, became the subject of a lawsuit between Mr. Thomas Tierney and his Lordship, which was for some time strongly contested, but afterwards compromised, the Earl having agreed to pay the money as mentioned in some of your former volumes.*

Mr. Maclean, who was a native of the north of Ireland,† is mentioned, as well as Lord Shelburne, in various parts of Mr. Prior's Memoir of Mr. Burke, particularly in vol. i. p. 411-

* See a former letter by this Correspondent, in vol. xciv. ii. 488; and a memoir of Maclean, *ibid.* p. 400.

† It appears from Mr. Prior's Memoir of Burke, that Sir Philip Francis was also a native of Ireland.

413. (2d edit.) of that entertaining work. This leads me to remark that, from the honourable, benevolent, and generous mind, and the manly character of Mr. Burke, as there portrayed, he was incapable of the dark, cowardly, and assassin-like malignity evinced in many of Junius's letters; which sufficiently accounts for that writer's dread of being discovered. I might here add the marked difference in politics and party connexions between Mr. Burke and that scorpion. Of Mr. Burke's ability to equal and excel the composition of those letters, powerfully and elegantly as they are written, I think few persons acquainted with the works of that extraordinary man can entertain a doubt.

P. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, March 15.*

I DID not profess to advocate the claims of Lauchlin Maclean to the composition of Junius's Letters; but made the quotation for the purpose of showing that the fact of the sudden elevation of Maclean to an important station in India, deprived the *Franciscans* of one great argument, on which they relied.

Your correspondent P. R. refers to the *hand-writing* of Maclean, which, "according to his recollection, bore no resemblance to that of Junius;" and as almost every writer on this perplexing question appeals to *hand-writing* as a test of authorship, permit me to lay before P. R. and your readers in general, two extracts from my Letters on the Authorship of Junius's Letters, for the purpose of preventing such idle appeals in future, and of directing inquiry to more legitimate sources of evidence. Even in a legal point of view the suggestions which I have offered, are not unworthy of public attention, and I know that these suggestions, and some others contained in my little volume, have attracted the attention of gentlemen connected with the legal profession.

"Hand-writing is a very fallacious criterion for determining the authorship of Junius's Letters; and I would remark that in any ordinary case proof founded on hand-writing, though generally in the courts of justice considered the least liable to suspicion, is often in the courts of conscience very insufficient evidence to demonstrate guilt. It ought in no case of importance to be received as satisfactory proof *in itself*, though it may justly be admitted as confir-

matory of other evidence. The testimony of an accomplice, if unconfirmed by other witnesses, is rejected, and I would put on the same footing testimony of this kind: let it be regarded as a *collateral*, not as a *substantive* proof,—as proving *amanuensis-ship*, not *authorship*. Cases continually occur, where the personal identity of a prisoner is positively sworn to by a witness, while the prisoner himself establishes the fact of his non-identity. Hence I desire to see courts of justice governed by this rule, that the personal identity of a prisoner should not be admitted on the oath of a prosecuting witness, unless the identity should be shown by corroborating circumstances. With what propriety can a court of justice solemnly, but from mere inspection, declare any particular letter, produced before its eyes, to be the composition and the writing of any specific individual, unless the court has satisfied itself that no other individual could write a very resembling hand? For what crime is more common than the forgery of hand-writing? And what fraud oftener succeeds in eluding the vigilance of the persons most accustomed to see the real hand? But the difficulty of judging from the hand-writing, in the case of Junius, is great indeed; 1. because we have before us a mere fictitious personage; 2. because we have no evidence that all the Letters of Junius were written in one and the same hand; 3. because we have no proof to show that, if that were the case, the writing is not the hand of some amanuensis; 4. because it is an unascertained point, whether Junius did (as Mr. Butler, in his *Reminiscences*, i. 100, thinks) or did not (as Mr. Taylor, p. 370, thinks) employ an amanuensis; 5. because it is an equally undecided point whether, if any amanuensis were employed, he did or did not convey the Letters to the office of Mr. Woodfall; 6. because it is an equally undecided point whether the writing, to whomsoever the hand belonged, was a real or a disguised hand. This branch of the question, then, is involved in so much doubt and difficulty, that all reasoning about it is either unsatisfactory, or insecure; and I must strongly impress on the reader the necessity of looking at it with the greatest caution and the keenest suspicion, because the advocates for particular claims appeal to hand-writing as one of the best tests for detecting the author of Junius. I have remarked that any argument in favour of an individual, grounded on this test, will have peculiar and striking force, if the same argument be not employed to support other claims; but that, if it be so employed, it loses much of its effect, and half of its value. Its strength lies in its exclusive adaptation to one particular claimant."—p. 181.

Yours, &c. E. H. BARKER.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, March 21.*

IF you think the following copy of (I believe) an unpublished document concerning Cheapside Cross, is worthy of being preserved in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, it is heartily at your service.

Yours, &c. THOS. SHARP.

A Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Maire of London, to repaire the Crosse in Chepside, the 14 of Decemb. 1600.

AFTER our hearty commendation to your good Lordship, some of us, her Maiesties councellers, did write to your predecessor by her highnes expresse command, concerning the Crosse in Chepeside (an ancient and goodly monument), that forthwith it might have bin repaired, and placed againe as it formerly stood, but whether it were his softenes or negligence, or fancy, or opposition by some busie and undiscreete humorists, that gave impediment to the effecting of her maiesties sayd pleasure (wherof we can be content for the tyme past to take noe particuler notice), we meane not any longer to permit the continuance of such a contempt. And, therefore, we doe requier you by vertue of her highnes sayd former direction and commandment, that without any further delay you doe accomplish her Maiesties most princelie care therein, respecting especially the antiquity and continuance of that monument, but not aprooving the weaknes in many now that will take offence at the historicall and Civill use of such an antient ensigne of Christianity. In the discharge of your duty herein, we are of opinion that the lesse alteration you make the better it is, and so not doubting of your readines to performe the premises, we bid you right heartily farewell. From the Court at Whitehall, the 14 of Decemb. 1600.

Your loving friends,

JOHN CANT :	J. EGERTON, C. S.
NOTTINGHAM,	H. HUNSDON,
T. BUCKHURST,	ROB. CECILL,
JOHN FORTESCUE,	JOHN POPHAM,
	HERBERT.

To our very loving friend Mr. Alderman Rider, lord Maior of the City of London.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

AMONG other curious subjects of inquiry contained in the recently edited "Cartonensia" (published by Ridgway), I wish to direct the attention of your readers to those that follow.

From the view the author has given of the establishment, progress, and dereliction of the tapestry manufacture at Mortlake (p. 18), it is almost certain that the seven cartoons at Hampton Court were woven there.

Having learned from Dodsley's "London and its Environs," (vol. III. p. 113,) that in the apartment of that palace called the "Prince of Wales's," there was a tapestry representing "Elymas the Sorcerer struck with blindness," he was induced to go and inquire after it.

In an apartment not usually shown it was found as above directed. The piece measures about 13 feet, including a border elegantly designed, of about two feet three inches wide, and is in good preservation. While he was examining it, the keeper of the apartments informed him that there were many rolls of tapestry, of which little was known, laid up in the store-rooms of the palace (he also said there was in that of St. James's a much larger quantity). The author therefore asks the question, may not the other six cartoons thus remain in "oblivious durance?" Is not the question, like all that belongs to Raphael, worth attending to? and may not the research be as successful as one on a similar occasion was at Dresden so late as the year 1814, when six in the same neglected condition were found? These had been woven at Arras (p. 39).

The Elymas was perhaps also woven at Mortlake, as may be another of the same subject now in Chester Cathedral. The latter is reported to him as in a decaying state, nor can he learn whence it came.

From the above work by Dodsley (vol. III. p. 160), there is a relation of a trial in Westminster Hall, respecting a ruined cartoon. (p. 42.) The subject, "The Massacre of the Innocents." Are any further particulars of this transaction known?

Yours, &c.

B. S.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN,

March 22.

THE name of the unfortunate Kirke White is so intimately connected with Classical Literature, no less than with Poetry, that I have taken the liberty of sending you a translation of Byron's beautiful lines, addressed to his memory, by a young friend of mine, who is much devoted to the cultivation of Latin verse.

Yours, &c.

P. B.

Byroni Carmen Elegiacum ad memoriam poetæ Kirke White, Latinè redditum.

* Unhappy White! while life was in its spring,
And thy young Muse just waved her joyous wing,
The spoiler came; and all thy promise fair
Has sought the grave, to sleep for ever there.
Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science 'self destroyed her favourite son!
Yes! she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,
She sowed the seeds, but Death has reaped the fruit.

'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow,
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low,
So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quiver'd in his heart,
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel:
While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast."

(*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, lines 810 to 823.*)

Ah miserum juvenem! dum vita in vere rubebat,
Tentabatque novos alacris tua Musa volatus,
Hostis adest. Spesque ante diem formosa sepulchro
Datur, et æternum dormit prærepta soporem.
Mens eversa fuit quam nobilis, ipsa ubi natum
Dilectum Doctrina, parens incauta, peremit!
Accensas aluit nimia indulgentia flammæ,
Hæc posuit semen, Mors abstulit invida fruges!
Ingenium suprema tuum tibi vulnera fecit,
Direxitque aciem, quæ solvit funere membra,
Haud aliter, quam stravit humi letalis arundo,
Non aquila ætherei reditura in luminis oras,
Tam moritura oculos teli convertit ad alam,
Agnovitque suam, quæ rupto in corde tremebat,
Ah! grave vulnus erat, gravior sed cura mor-
mordit,
Namque aluit plumam, quæ læsit adacta sagitta;
Quæque pio nidus modò penna calore fovebat,
Ipsa bibit calidum vitæ de pectore flumen.

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, April 14.*

IN reply to your intelligent contributor, T. E. (p. 122), allow me to state, that, after a very extensive and careful search, I can find in no ancient Greek writer, and in no ancient Greek grammarian, lexicographer, or philologist, except the Schol. Aristoph., any mention of *κάμηλος* or *κάμιλος* in the sense of "a cable" or "rope."

The passage in this Scholiast may be with great probability deemed an interpolation; * and at all events it is posterior to the time of Christ. Theophylact, the Codex Coislinianus, Suidas, Zonaras, Phavorinus, &c. refer to the New Testament, and therefore

their authority, as too recent, carries no weight. The Schol. Aristoph. distinguishes between *κάμηλος*, "the animal," and *κάμιλος*, "a cable," but he gives no authority, and adduces no examples to prove the propriety of this distinction. He does, however, seem to have been aware that there was an oriental word, (Arabic,) *κάμιλος*, which signified "a cable," and which he supposed to differ from *κάμηλος*, "a camel," only in *one* letter, *ι* for *η*. Some Hellenists in his day might have introduced the word in the sense of a "rope." Theophylact, and others who refer to the words of Scripture, either recognise this distinction, for

* This opinion is supported by another communication with which we have been favoured, signed JONAS HOLM; that correspondent also remarks—"I cannot believe that Origen ever wrote the passage in the Codex Coislinianus; for, besides that it is not to be found in his extant works, and the fact that it was written by him depends therefore solely upon this manuscript which belongs to the 11th century, a most conclusive proof to the contrary is to be had from his commentary upon the verse in St. Matthew, where he says—*ἐν ἡ παραβολῇ ὁ μὲν πλούσιος παραβάλλεται καμήλω οὐ διὰ τὸ ἀκάθαρτον τοῦ ζῶου μόνον, ὡς ὁ νόμος εἰδίδασκεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ὄλην αὐτοῦ σκολιότητα.* Now, if any other interpretation had been known in the writer's time, would he have let such an opportunity slip without noticing it? but here not a single hint of the kind is given—not the least doubt is expressed."

GENT. MAG. April, 1831.

which they were doubtless indebted to the Schol. Aristoph. (or to the writer from whom he borrowed his information,) or assign to κάμηλος itself the double sense of "a camel," and "a rope," but still following the authority of the Schol. Aristoph.; or perhaps misled by the affinity or identity of the Arabic terms, which denote "a camel" and "a rope," and not inclined to adopt the latter, because it seemed better suited to the subject. At all events, we may safely conclude that, prior to the birth of Christ, the word κάμηλος or κάμιλος never had any such sense as that of "cable" or "rope," and that in this sense it is merely the Arabic word, which was introduced by the Hellenists subsequently to the birth of Christ.

There have at all times been some authors, who, evidently without due consideration, have adopted what appeared, to European ideas of metaphor, the more "analogous" and "natural" sense. A correspondent in your last number (p. 224), has adduced some examples of this from English authors of various dates; and I may here mention another amusing instance,* noticed in "Adagia Hebraica:"—

"Vieyra,* quoting the text in one of his Sermons, (T. 10. p. 249) uses *cable* instead of *camel*, following a plausible but erroneous interpretation. It suited his purpose better in this place: 'What remedy then is there for the rich man, that he may enter heaven? I will tell you. Untwist the *cable*; and then thread by thread it may go through the *needle*. Christ himself has taught how this is to be done, by saying, Sell that thou hast, and give it unto the poor.'

"There is a print of the *camel* and the *needle* in one of the little books of Drexelius, if I remember rightly; a man is beating the beast forward towards a *needle*, which some unseen hand is holding down, and though it is big enough to have been Gargamelle's *stocking-needle*, the *camel* appears perfectly sensible of the impossibility of effecting his passage.

"That κάμηλος is to be rendered *camel*, is proved by three Hebrew adages, which Drusius has collected: 1. *Facilius elephas per foramen acus*; 2. *Non est elephas, qui intret per foramen acus*; 3. *Fortē ex Pamphilita tu es, ubi traducunt elephantem per foramen acus*. The latter applied to a liar;

* A sketch of whose life and character, by the late Archdeacon Nares, appeared in our vol. xcvi. i. 307.—EDIT.

the two former, what he calls 'proverbia του αδυνάτου.' 'Hoc adagium,' he adds, 'usurpat ὁ Σωτήρ, Matt. 19, 24, in hyperbola. Non enim αδύνατον divitem introire in regnum cœlorum, sed admodum difficile. Ibidem pro *elephante camelus* legitur. Nam κάμηλος est *camelus* vel Syro interprete, qui ὄρνις vertit, voce minime ambigua: quæ animans, cum notior sit vulgo in Judæa quam *elephas*, libet suspicari ideo in *elephantis* loco positam esse a Christo."

It will have been perceived, that to understand *cable* by the word κάμηλος, is to rob the proverb of its *nationality* and its *humour*. In this light it is correctly regarded by Parkhurst, who, in his Greek and English Lexicon, observes, that, in the common interpretation given by our translators,

"The proverb seems quite agreeable to the eastern taste. Thus Matt. xiii, 24. 'Straining off the gnat, and swallowing the camel,' is another proverbial expression, and is applied to those who at the same time they were superstitiously anxious in avoiding *small* faults, did without scruple commit the *greatest* sins. This latter proverb plainly refers to the Mosaic law, according to which both *gnats* and *camels* were *unclean* animals, prohibited for food."

Yours, &c.

E. H. BARKER.

A Greek and English Lexicon for the use of Schools and Colleges; containing a variety of Critical, Philological, and Scientific matter, not hitherto found in any Greek Dictionary. Also, an English and Greek Lexicon, comprising a number of Idiomatic Phrases, for the use of more advanced students. By George Dunbar, A.M. F.R.S.E. and Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh; and E. H. Barker, Esq. of Thetford, Norfolk. 8vo.

THE Greek is a language elevated to music, without diminishing its general utility. On the contrary, it often compresses the meaning of several of our words into one; e. g. ἐξωρτης means *one who drives out or expels*, but we cannot say a *driver out* or *expeller*, without obvious barbarism; and εγχειρίζω, to *put into the hands*, we ought to be able to render by a *verb inhand*; and if we have to *hasten*, σπευδω, we have no *συσπευδω*, to *make haste together*. Then, with regard to euphony, there are comparatively few monosyllables in Greek, and in almost all words an equal number of vowels to counteract the consonants. Not that we believe the language to have

been formed upon the artificial principles so ingeniously exhibited by Scheidius, but because we think that the oriental accentuation did not hold in indifference cacophony, as did the northern nations. Improvements the language (like all others) did receive; for the Doric and Ionic are different; and certainly our ancestors talked more broadly than ourselves. But in all the modern languages, and their prototypes, there are, we repeat, the greatest defects compared with the Greek. We have no *γεφυρωσ*, to build a bridge; no *γηροβοσκω*, to support the aged; and circumlocution is always bad, unless it be used for emphasis or illustration. Science has adopted many Greek words with the best success, because it confers both vigour and precision; and, if it be true that there is a secondary language, which *in se* teaches things as well as words (and it is true of the chemical nomenclature), that may be said of most Greek compounds.

With regard to the elevation of the language into music by mere enunciation, we assume the position. Adam Smith* says "What are called the intervals; that is, the difference in point of gravity or acuteness between the sounds or tones of a singing voice, are much greater and more distinct than those of the speaking voice. Though the former, therefore, can be measured and appropriated by the proportion of chords or strings, the latter cannot. The nicest instruments cannot express the minuteness of these intervals." However this may be, it is certain that accents were known in the time of Alypius and much more ancient writers, as Aristotle, Plato, &c., and that if they were used chiefly for prosody, they were employed in music occasionally.† Now, it is natural for prosody to unite musical sound, wherever feasible; and, as prose passages have been quoted from Livy, which fall undesignedly into hexameters, so there are words in Greek, and arrangements of words, which are *in se* musical, but which no translation can render so; e. g.

"ω τυμβος, ω νυμφαιον,"

are composed of sounds, which echo the pathetic sense; not so,

"Oh tomb! oh bridal bed!"

And again—

παιδες Αθηραιων εβαλοντο φαεινη
κρηπιδ' ελευθεριας—

is composed of musical syllables, very unlike in sound, and in the English of which there is no music at all.

We cannot, however, indulge in further (to scholars, superficial) diatribes concerning this divine language. We have here to speak of the *εγχειριδια* by which it is taught. Now it would be a very curious feature in any Lexicon or Dictionary, that it should omit more words that it inserts. We cannot call it a *lusus naturæ* or a *deceptio visus*, but an inn, which tempts the traveller to alight, and yet, as Matthews says, has nothing in the house but an execution. Put any tyro into Æschylus, for instance, with no other aid but a Schrevelius. He will not find more than five words out of ten; and in such as he does find, he will often be misled by the definitions. We do not ascribe this to neglect or incompetency, only to the circumstance of there being but few Greek authors used in schools at the time of the original compilation, and long afterwards, viz. the Greek Testament, Æsop, Homer, Xenophon, Theocritus, and Sophocles; to which were sometimes added, in the higher seminaries and universities, Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Euripides, Lucian, Plato, and perhaps Aristophanes and Pindar. These, as well as various minor authors, were read through the media of annexed Latin translations, and therefore the desiderata of the Dictionaries were not felt. Since, however, Greek has been studied without these aids, the complaisant translation banker has stopped payment, and when we go to the Lexica, there is no drawing bills at sight or after date. Of course, as the language is more studied through itself, a larger extent of business ensues, and more easy acquisition of the needful is necessary, and the Dictionary banking-shops must be accordingly enlarged to meet the exigence. It is stated in the preface, that, to facilitate discount, many thousand additional words are added to this work of our authors; and, although we believe a perfect Greek Lexicon to be almost an impossibility, we honestly think that the authors have done more than they profess to claim. If they have

* Essays, 184.

† Burney, i. 14.

and his prefaces to the dramatic authors whose works he edited, sufficiently betray the selfish irritability of his temper. To this we may add, his "Examination" of the article of his Juvenal, which appeared in the Critical Review, and "The Supplement to that Examination," written in great bitterness of spirit, and much and low personal abuse; but they were not answers, nor did he know that the articles in the Review were written by an Oxford scholar (still living) of classical abilities far superior to those of Gifford.

This memoir is followed by short but accurate lives of two eminent mathematicians, the Rev. John Hellins, F.R.S. and the Rev. Malachi Hitchins.

The Letters of the Rev. Peter Cunningham, addressed to the Rev. Thomas Seward, father of the Poetess, afford some instances, if any were wanted to complete her character, of her love for the *adulatory* and the *bombast* in writing, as well as an excellent specimen of what Miss Seward considered "as an easy and elegant epistolary style." We can well remember the fame of this lady, and of her flatterer Mr. Hayley. In this last article they long carried on a successful partnership, and ran their course together. Fifty years ago no poetry was mentioned but that of Miss Seward and Mr. Hayley, or rather "the Muse of Lichfield" and the "poet of Earham." This exchange of titles met the eye in every Review and Magazine, but the fame that accrued was somehow short lived. Their works are no longer sought after, and their biographers have contributed largely to bury what remained.

Our readers are aware how much Mr. Nichols's preceding volumes were indebted to the valuable communications of Mr. Justice Hardinge. The correspondence of Lord Camelford in the present volume is, as the editors observe, "the composition of a highly cultivated mind, of a literary turn, and polished by an intercourse with the best society of Europe; and, although their theme is in a great degree politics," they were the politics of a very interesting period both of English and continental history, and the noble writer's sentiments cannot fail to be read even now with considerable interest.

Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford, was born March 3, 1733, and educated at the university of Cambridge. It was during his residence at Clare-hall, that he was favoured by his uncle the first and great Lord Chatham, with a series of sensible, affectionate, and estimable letters, which, in 1804 were published by his son-in-law Lord Grenville, accompanied by an excellent preface from the pen of that illustrious statesman. Omitting other particulars of the parliamentary progress of Mr. Thomas Pitt, until he was called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Camelford, all which are accurately detailed in the memoir prefixed to his "Letters," it may be sufficient to mention that the present letters begin in 1780, and end a short time before his death, which took place at Florence, Jan. 19, 1793. This period, short as it may seem, includes many important events on which he imparted his opinions to his correspondent Mr. Hardinge, with great freedom and strong sense. The principal of these events were the general election in 1780, which brought Mr. Fox into parliament for Westminster—the change of administration—the coalition ministry—the trial of Mr. Hastings—the affecting illness of his Majesty George III.—and the French Revolution, with all its mischiefs. What renders these letters the more interesting is, that they embrace many of those political dogmas which are distracting the minds of men at the very period (1831) at which we are now arrived.

On Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster, his Lordship says—

"Mr. Fox will run us hard at Westminster at last, but it is our own fault, in suffering him to poll not only all the legal votes his *Duchesses* could seduce by every mode of application, but troops from Spital-fields, and any where else, which the indolence of the High Bailiff, and the treachery of his deputy, have admitted."

On this event, it was well remarked, that it would not be difficult to prove that Mr. Fox was upon the whole no great gainer by representing a city in which the arts of popularity, even when most honestly practised, are no security for its continuance; and indeed the time was not far distant when he had to experience the fatal effects of preferring a seat which the purest vir-

tues only can neither obtain nor preserve, and, in contesting which, corruption on one side must be opposed by corruption on the other.

It may be remembered, that soon after Mr. Pitt, in consequence of a dissolution of parliament, became fairly seated at the head of the administration, he endeavoured to redeem a pledge he had given, to introduce a bill for the reform of parliament. This was introduced in 1785, and was defeated. Some at that time doubted whether he was sincere, and it is certain that a considerable proportion of his opponents were not sincere. At this time, Lord Camelford's correspondent, Mr. Hardinge, sat as member for Old Sarum, and it would appear had stated some embarrassment as to what part he should act. This produced the following letter from his Lordship, which we shall copy entire, as applying very closely to the great question which now agitates the public mind.

"My dear Hardinge, *Oxford-street, Jan. 28, 1785.*

"A few words upon the last sentence in your note as to your democratical principles of Reform, of which you say you gave me early notice. The question now grows more serious, and therefore let us understand one another. I never wished you to vote against your opinion upon any subject, nor do I wish it now. Your principles, however, cannot be more decided upon the business of Reform than mine; nor are they half so strongly pledged to the public. Old Sarum has two representatives; upon one of them I have not the smallest claim, because I never pretended any kindness to him in the seat I gave him. It is to be sure, even in his instance, however, a whimsical thing, that from his connection with Pitt he feels himself under a necessity of subverting, as far as his vote goes, the seat he is entrusted with by his constituents, or, if you chuse to call it so, by his constituent. But were he to vote against what Pitt, to whom he owes it, professes to have at heart, I am well aware it might be interpreted by the enemies of his friend as inconsistency and double dealing. What is your case? the argument cuts exactly the other way. Who will believe, if they see you take a part in direct opposition to what I have so often declared to be my deliberate opinion, that there is not a game played between us for the sake of flattering the Minister's favourite object! My line has been distinct, and I have never departed from it. I dread every change; and at this moment in particular think it not only unnecessary, but, considering the state of Scotland and Ireland, I think

such a measure madness and absurdity. If, however, the circumstances were never so favourable, the utmost length I can go to is the one additional county member; but that I consider as an experiment, and as a compounding to prevent further mischief. This I shall certainly say in the House of Lords, if ever it gets thither, and shall think (what I shall not say) that he is an enemy to Parliament who goes further. If, from your general wish to support the Minister, or from your attachment to Lord Camden, or from a conscientious opinion upon the subject, you cannot think as I do, at least absent yourself upon this occasion, and do not distress me so far as to make me appear to hold two languages, at the same time that you oppose one of the most decided political tenets I can ever form, and oppose it with the weapon I have put into your hands.

"As to the democratical principle, how far that is likely to be gratified by enabling three or four great families in every county (generally Peers) to add to their influence in the House of Commons, or by rendering such additional influence still more powerful in extinguishing the balance of the open boroughs, I leave to your reflection. I profess to wish that power and property may go together, and am therefore not very anxious for the plebeian system.

"All I shall add is, that, if I were to consider only my own emolument and that of my son (for I look no further), I should be happy that any scheme took place that would enable me to convert my privilege into an increase of income, which is a far more solid advantage than what is called importance and consideration. Weigh all this calmly in your own mind, and assure yourself that no difference of opinion will ever make an alteration in the affectionate regard with which I am faithfully

"Yours, CAMELFORD."

Perhaps, however, we cannot do justice to his Lordship's opinions, either as to good sense or purity, without extracting a passage from the letter which follows the above:—

"At this moment neither you nor I are acquainted with the plan Mr. Pitt has adopted; all we know with certainty is, that any augmentation of county members alone is quite unsatisfactory to the wishes of the reformers, and in the teeth of their professed principles, either of democracy or equality in proportion, or the right of actual representation; and that any extinction of boroughs, without proof of delinquency or forfeiture, is either an act of arbitrary violence, and therefore in every sense of the word unconstitutional, or it is liable to objections insuperable, if it is attempted to be put into a shape that will make it optional without injustice.

ter. He was not only a favourite but a Roman Catholic. Grief, misfortune, and age terminated his life. He died at Somerset House, and was buried in the Church of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, where a monument erected to his memory was destroyed in the fire of London. Walpole adds some erroneous dates. We know that Jones was eighty years old when he died in June, 1668."

To Jones succeeds Sir Christopher Wren. His life is written with great perspicuity, and forms a very interesting portion of the volume. Among his churches, St. Paul's, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Stephen's Walbrook, and St. Bride's Fleet-street, are well-known triumphs of his genius. His steeples, says Mr. Cunningham, are universally admired, and deserve to be studied by mathematicians as well as by architects; they surpass all others in geometrical beauty. As the poverty of James confined the magnificent conceptions of Inigo Jones to paper, so the profligacy of Charles the Second was as fatal to one of the noblest designs of Wren. The Commons voted seventy thousand pounds for a mausoleum to receive the body of Charles the First. The body was not found, for there was no disposition to discover it; the money was spent by the profligate son of the Royal Martyr, and the mausoleum of Wren still lives—on paper. Insult and indignity were the rewards of Sir Christopher Wren; he was ignominiously dismissed from his employments in the 86th year of his age, through the intrigues of a faction, and the dullness of the first sovereign of the House of Brunswick.

Castle Howard and Blenheim are the trophies of Vanbrugh, whose life is next upon the record. Mr. C. has spoken a volume against the writings of this licentious dramatist, when he expresses a hope that they are for ever closed to our countrywomen. His character and merits are well summed up in the closing passage of his biography.

It may be sufficient to say of Gibbs that he was the architect of St. Martin's Church, the chief beauty of which, amongst many beauties, is the portico. "His lines," if we may be allowed the expression, fell "on pleasanter places" than those of Jones and Wren; he was largely employed, and was a liberal and charitable man.

Of Kent it is said, that he enjoyed the rare felicity of maintaining his fame in painting, sculpture, architecture,

and landscape-gardening. "His name," says Mr. C. "was so famous in many ways in his own time, that it could not be omitted in these sketches; but I doubt whether any man would take it as a compliment now to be told that he painted a picture, planned a monument, designed a house, or laid out a garden, like William Kent."

Of Lord Burlington we are told that he was an elegant copyist, admired in his own day, but has been ever since on the wane. The colonnade of Burlington House and Chiswick House are of his designing, but his fame is best secured by the flattery of Pope.

The volume concludes with the life of Sir William Chambers, who has written upon art with more talent than he exemplified it. No one who desires the talent of an architect can acquire it without the treatise of Chambers. This is Mr. Cunningham's praise, and it is deserved. His dissertation on oriental gardening, however, was an error in taste, which was severely handled by the celebrated Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers; a satire, according to Warton, "cut out by Walpole, and buckram'd by Mason."

There is no one who writes upon art more to our taste than Allan Cunningham; he speaks out honestly and fearlessly; he throws off the trammels of prepossession and prejudices, and like the giant tears off "like withes" the fetters that would enthrall the freedom of his mind; he sustains his opinions with the manly independence of unbiassed intellect, and sees with his own eyes; hence his remarks, whether of blame or praise, are valuable, as well from the conviction we feel of their sincerity, as from the talent with which they are enforced.

◆
Attempts in Verse, by John Jones, an old Servant, with some account of the writer, written by himself; and an Introductory Essay on the Lives and Works of our uneducated Poets. By Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate. Murray.

MR. SOUTHEY has furnished about one half of this volume, and we need hardly say by far the most interesting portion. The "attempts" of the servant are introduced by an Essay from a master, in which the lives of some half dozen of the great "uneducated" are traced, and their works criticised, in a tone of feeling honourable to him who leads the van of the era—

dite. His own "healthy understanding," his own "generous spirit," and the goodness of his own heart, are conspicuous in every page of the volume; they have buoyed up the fragile bark of poor Jones, and they will bear it down the stream of time, unscathed by the rocks, or, to be poetical, unharmed by the Scylla of criticism, or the Charybdis of neglect.

The introduction of Jones to Mr. Southey was accidental; a visit of the latter to Harrowgate, which had been noticed in a Leeds paper, induced the poet, who was resident in a family, to address a letter to Mr. S., with a specimen of his poetry; a circumstance by no means uncommon, for as offers of tortoise-shell tom-cats had been the plague of Sir Joseph Banks's life, the MSS. of poets had been the annoyance of Mr. Southey's. The odds were against poor Jones; but the letter was perused, and the incipient displeasure dispelled. Whether the fortuitous circumstances of Harrowgate leisure and Harrowgate waters, had any share in the business, we are not told; but the result was certainly the volume before us.

"Upon perusing the poems," says Mr. S., "I wished they had been either better or worse. Had I consulted my own convenience, or been fearful of exposing myself to misrepresentation and censure, I should have told my humble applicant that although his verses contained abundant proof of a talent for poetry, which, if it had been cultivated, might have produced good fruit, they would not be deemed worthy of publication in these times. But on the other hand, there were in them such indications of a kind and happy disposition, so much observation of natural objects, such a relish of the innocent pleasures offered by nature to the eye, and ear, and heart, which are not closed against them, and so pleasing an example of the moral benefit derived from those pleasures, when they are received by a thankful and thoughtful mind, that I persuaded myself there were many persons who would partake, in perusing them, the same kind of gratification which I had felt. There were many, I thought, who would be pleased at seeing how much intellectual enjoyment had been attained in humble life, and in very unfavourable circumstances; and that this exercise of the mind, instead of rendering the individual discontented with his station, had conduced greatly to his happiness, and if it had not made him a good man, had contributed to keep him so. This pleasure should in itself, methought, be sufficient to content those subscribers who might kindly patronize a little volume of his verses. More-

over, I considered that, as the Age of Reason had commenced, and we were advancing with quick step in the March of Intellect, Mr. Jones would in all likelihood be the last versifier of his class; something might properly be said of his predecessors, the poets in low life, who with more or less good fortune had obtained notice in their day; and here would be matter for an introductory essay, not uninteresting in itself, and contributing something towards our literary history. And if I could thus render some little service to a man of more than ordinary worth (for such upon the best testimony Mr. Jones appeared to be), it would be something not to be repented of, even though I should fail in the hope (which failure, however, I did not apprehend) of affording some gratification to "gentle readers:" for readers there still are, who, having escaped the epidemic disease of criticism, are willing to be pleased, and grateful to those from whose writings they derive amusement or instruction."

We have then very interesting sketches of the lives of Taylor the Water Poet, Stephen Duck, James Woodhouse, John Bennet, Anne Yearsley, and Bryant. We are happy to find that it is Mr. Southey's intention to do honour to the memory of Bloomfield by a separate work. "It is little to the credit of the age," says Mr. S., "that the latter days of a man whose name was at one time so deservedly popular should have been passed in poverty, and perhaps shortened by distress, that distress having been brought on by no misconduct or imprudence of his own." This is true; and we happen to know that this distress would have been aggravated but for the frequent and compassionate kindness of the Literary Fund.

But we must speak of Mr. Jones. In a simple narrative written by himself, he tells in a natural manner of his early difficulties, his limited means of acquiring the most ordinary education, and the first stirrings of the poetical spirit within him; his propensity to poetry does not appear to have excited his vanity or impaired his usefulness; he is still in service, respected by all who know him. His letter thus concludes:—

"I therefore hope, Sir, that if some of the fruits of my humble muse be destined to see the light, and should not be thought worthy of commendation, no person of a benevolent disposition will regret any little encouragement given to an old servant under such circumstances; but above all, Sir, I hope there will be found no person so ill-natured as to upbraid you for the part you

have taken in their introduction, when it is done from motives the most kind and disinterested: I will endeavour, Sir, to let you have the verses by the time you wish, and will do my best to improve them; but as yet I have said but little to any person respecting them, and I believe, Sir, I must not address my friends on the subject, until I again trespass on your kindness for instructions how to proceed, for which, Sir, there can be no hurry."

In this feeling we heartily concur; and we trust that the benevolence of Mr. Southey, as it will assuredly bring its reward to his own bosom, will be the means of laying up comforts for the poet whom he has so generously protected.

The following is a favourable specimen of Jones's poetry.

"DEEP IN THE DELL.

Deep in the dell, when pensive straying,
Far from every noisy sound,
I saw a spring in beauty playing
From a rock with foliage crown'd :
And as its airy bound 'twas taking,
And its form a radiance shed,
A crag beneath, the torrent breaking,
Around in parting streams it spread.

And eash a channel lonely winding,
Dull and slowly seem'd to run,
And turn'd, methought, in hope of finding
That with which its course begun ;
From either side to each inclining,
One by one, the current fed ;
Fast it flow'd, when all combining,
Praises murmuring as it sped.

'Twas like, methought, two souls existing,
Young in years, and light in care,
When in social bands enlisting,
Life is sweet, and hope is fair.
Joys, which mutual love provides them,
Cheer their course, and on they go
Till some turn of fate divides them,
Strange and dreary ways to know.

In lonely hours, anticipation
Paints the scene of joys to come ;
And when 'tis view'd, how inclination
Woos the path which leads to home.
And when those souls, in memory chaptered,
The seat of love's attraction swell,
Congenial spirits flow enraptured,
Like the waters down the dell."

There is much humorous poetry interspersed, but we prefer the poet's more serious vein.

Mr. Southey issues a proclamation against all future attempts on the part of poets to submit their manuscripts to his perusal; being, as he says, somewhat advanced in years, and having business enough of his own fully to

occupy as much time as can be devoted to it. He has also entered into a society for the suppression, or rather discouragement of autograph collectors, and this resolution he also desires us to make public. Long, we say, may he continue to advance the true interests of literature by writings instinct with the living spirit of truth and wisdom; and may the leisure which advancing life will require, be soothed by the remembrance, that of all the writers of the present day, there is not one who has advocated the cause of genuine piety and sound morals with more eloquence; not one who has stood between the perversions of intellect and the public good, with more courage than himself.

Ductor Vindogladensis: an Historical and Descriptive Guide to the Town of Wimborne-Minster, Dorsetshire; with a particular account of the Collegiate Church of St. Cuthberge, the Chapel of St. Margaret, and other Charitable Endowments in the same Parish. 8vo, pp. 47.

WIMBORN is presumed by some writers to have been the *Vindogladia* of Antoninus, but doubted by others, and has been called one of two winter stations of the Romans in Dorsetshire, the summer station being Badbury, a hill triple trenched. With the latter we have no concern, but it was evidently British: and the truth is, that Badbury was originally the fort or acropolis of the Britons, who occupied *Vindogladia* and the vicinity; and that the station seems to have been placed sometimes at Winburn, and sometimes at Badbury. Our author's view has been however chiefly directed to the Church, that has the unusual distinction of a transept tower in the centre, and another of more recent date at the west end. The latter tower was erected, we presume, for the reception of the bells, under a fear that the concussion of them when in the central tower, would occasion the fall of the spire above, an event that actually did ensue in the year 1600, our author says (in p. 6), from the concussion of the bells. The second tower was completed in 1464, and the author states; that the bells *there* were taken from the chapel of Kingston. But there were bells in more than one tower of our ancient abbey-churches, or the new tower might have been originally

intended for the purpose before mentioned, though such intention was not executed. Why this was *not* the case, is a matter with which we are not acquainted; all we do know is, that the beams upon which bells are suspended, may, as they have done, act with the effect of battering-rams, through oscillatory motion, in the disjunction of stones and mortar.

Our author says, that Tanner christened the place *Twinbourne*; from the brook and the bourne. Leland, who delighted in petty pedantry, had so denominated it long before Tanner,* because the town was an *interamnium*. But it was known only as *Winburn* in the Anglo-Saxon æra, and we lean to Bishop Gibson's etymon, from *Win*, the first syllable of *Vindogladia*, and the Anglo-Saxon *burn*, rivus, with which derivation Lye coincides, v. *Vinbun*.

The circumstance which gave celebrity to the place, was the foundation of a nunnery by Cutburga, sister of Ina, King of the West Saxons, who died anno 727, which having been destroyed by the Danes, was converted into a secular canony by Edward the Confessor, which canony (according to Leland†) was enlarged into an endowment of four prebendaries, &c. by Thomas Brember, Dean of *Twinburne* (who died in 1361), *not* King Edward, as our author (p. 4).

These matters, which we add to our author's account, have however no concern with the Church, which, says our author,

“by Gilpin is pronounced a specimen of the heaviest and earliest style of Saxon architecture; but we have in fact no ecclesiastical remains in this country, near so considerable in grandeur or extent, of an age precedent to the Conquest.”—p. 6.

This allegation we peremptorily deny, not only from a repulsive feeling as to such contradiction of fact, but from an actual knowledge of the birth, life, and (we wish that we could add), dying-speech also of this bare-faced assertion. We have studied archæology for forty years, and know that in the times of Messrs. Gough, Lysons, Carter, and others, no such hypothesis was propagated. By some well-known circumstances, the name of Gundulf as builder of Rochester Castle, &c. was brought into notice. Persons (who

were mere “perhaps” and “probably” antiquaries) immediately proceeded to Gundulfize and Normannize *all* our remains which bore the characteristics of a style of architecture that had obtained for four hundred years before the invasion of the Conqueror. As it was undistinguishable from the style of the Norman æra, they could not be contradicted in affirming that all such remains are subsequent to the Conquest. The rule which obtained before this superficial pretence, was to examine the dates of the building, as recorded by history, and compare them with the Saxon and Gothic styles, and then to decide, according to the testimony of the rule alluded to. Instead of this, which was a sort of testimony not easily to be got rid of, they have by positiveness somewhat established a theory which goes the extravagant length of saying that there cannot be any bones left of a man who died before the Conquest, though his place of burial is known. In the same manner, at the time when the Asiatic Society, Maurice, and other oriental scholars, were throwing that light upon Druidism, which has been so well embodied and exhibited by Mr. Higgins, up started certain men called Helio-arkites, and mystified and enabled the whole. Now if men read for instruction, not for deception, there ought to exist a conscientious and honourable feeling, concerning the turpitude of vitiating history, as well as of forging old coins. Against both these impositions we have always set our faces; because, independent of the disgust naturally felt at the attempt, we know that there is both positive and circumstantial evidence so extensive in favour of sound archæology, as to render all unworthy resources unnecessary. In truth, some men start novelties, as Charlatans do quack-medicines, for the sake of notoriety and distinction; and addressing themselves to persons who are ignorant of the subject, find an easy reception. To those who understand that subject, the fraud is vexatious, but they are only few.

In the case before us, it is evident from history, that the edifice was originally built in the Anglo-Saxon æra; and that it received no important alterations as to building, between the time of Edward the Confessor and the Temple Church style, usually ascribed to the thirteenth century. In the

* Coll. i. 82.

† Ubi supra.

central tower are intersecting arches to relieve the dead wall, exactly conformable to those of Malmesbury Abbey Church, founded in or near the same æra* as that of the monastery before us. To that æra, therefore, we ascribe it, because we will not elevate the *ipse dixit* of any man over the positive evidence of history. It is necessary thus to say, because we are menaced with an irruption of writers upon Gothic architecture, all proceeding upon the same principle of thinking historical proof utterly unnecessary.

Our author says, that there is over each side of the altar, a window of a lancet form. Now the fashion of two or three windows, instead of one large one at the east end of the chancel, is decidedly Anglo-Saxon, for we have seen it in a Church which is recorded to have been consecrated in the year 1066, and know that it was copied in the succeeding Gothic, and was superseded by the great window, still usual.

We proceed with some extracts.

“In a survey, thus far, of the exterior of the Church, abundant traces will be observed of an innovation, from which almost every Gothic edifice in this country appears to have more or less suffered. This is, a contraction in the height of the roof, by which a few pounds have been saved in the expense of lead or slates (the latter, by the way, a paltry substitute for the grey and mossy stone), at the same time, that an awkward mark is left in the outside, ornaments and windows are demolished or concealed within, and of course the proportions of the building materially altered.”—p. 19.

Our author exhibits good taste and judgment in this and similar remarks; for nothing is more true than that Gothic architecture is spoiled by inattention to proportions.

Our author notices, justly, that pinnacles disproportionately small, are faults not unusual in Gothic buildings of the fifteenth century. We have noticed the same fault in many parish churches (p. 17).

An unusual thing is noticed in p. 22.

“It would seem, from the gradations in the seats of the stalls, that they were origi-

nally situated on the steps, rising one above another, and not on the level pavement of the altar, as they now stand.”

We are told in p. 29, that one of the transepts

“Has been sometimes denominated *Death's Aisle*, from a strange painting of the King of Terrors bestriding his victim, with dart and spade in hand, and all the appropriate devices of mortality, which till very lately covered the eastern wall, above the little niche, in which are the remains of a piscina.”

The popularity of the *Dance of Death* will here occur to mind.

We find that in the library is

“a cupboard full of ancient wills, deeds, and deed-baskets, and a curious old box, in which offerings for the poor were formerly collected.”—p. 34.

We should be obliged to the author for drawings of the *deed-baskets* and *poors' box*.

Our Churches are in such numerous instances ornaments of our landscape, memorials of our ancient arts, and conservators of the best feelings, that we consider it patriotic and wise to extend a due regard for them. Without them no places can be considered fit for the residence of civilized beings, and the mere sight of them reminds all persons of the duties due to God and man. Of course, then, they should be preserved in a character consistent with their purpose; and not be made subjects of ridicule or contempt by injudicious or ignorant innovations and repairs. We therefore hope that future topographers will, with the laudable zeal of our author, expose any mischief which may have been done in this respect, that a warning may thence be held out to others.

◆

Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary. By Sir William Betham.

(Continued from p. 280.)

SIR WILLIAM BETHAM'S cornerstone in this work is the “*First Report of the Lords' Committees*.” Satisfactory as are in general the deductions of such Reports, and judge-like as is the construction of them, they may lie open to a great defect.† They may

* See Carter's *Progress of Architecture*, Pl. VI. fig. 4.

† It is well known that the *Reports of the Lords' Committee on the dignity of a Peer of the Realm*, were drawn up by the late Lord Redesdale. Mr. Palgrave, in his *Remarks on Mr. Nicolas's Pamphlet*, has the following note at p. 32: “With respect to the reprinting of the documents inserted in the *Peerage Reports*, I must add, what Mr. Nicolas well knows, that these Reports were wholly the Reports of Lord Redesdale; and that it was utterly impossible to induce that learned Lord to change any plan, however defective, which

apply evidence which belongs to recent history, to times of which there is no record. They may determine the history of the Britons and Anglo-Saxons, by matters which appertain only to the Normans. For instance, they say, as here quoted (i. 169),

“The rise of the *House of Commons*, without any express law for the purpose, may have been the *natural result* of the situation in which the country was placed at the close of the reign of Henry the Third, or the accession of his son.”

Now it so happens, that Clerus and Populus formed part of our Norman full parliaments; and that a charter of John, as given by Mr. Lynch, does define the *populus* to consist of “citizens and burgesses.” This charter, which was given to form an Irish Parliament upon the model of that of England, discriminates each particular class of persons necessary to compose a full Parliament. Mr. Lynch quotes a record, and that record sets the question at rest as to the existence of a House of Commons in the periods antecedent to the time mentioned in the Report.* That the *populus* sat by representation is matter of course, because it was matter of necessity. The very word *witena*, as connected with *gemote*, implies a selection; and the principle of deputation was acted upon by the Conqueror. When Lanfranc complained of the spoliation of the See of Canterbury, the King ordered† that his complaint should be heard by the assembled *primores* and *probi homines*, not only of the county of Kent, but of the other counties of England; and accordingly they are assembled, and are

called by Eadmer “*Principum conventus*.” Here is an evident deputation of persons who were distinct from *primores*;‡ nor is it true that the Witenagemot consisted only of Peers or Thanes, or that the King could be as arbitrary as supposed, for Bede mentions the acts of a King done, “*Butan geþeate hīr Witena*,” without the advice of his counsellors” (523, 31), as unusual. And this practice of representation was further evinced, according to Sir William Betham, in the case of the Bishops; for when the Report says, that “the Archbishops and Bishops may be deemed Lords of Parliament, *by tenure*,” i. 196, an ingenious note of Sir William Betham says,

“It would perhaps be more correct to say, that on the establishment of legislative parliaments, it was considered expedient that the Church should be represented; and therefore the Archbishops and Bishops were summoned thereto, than that they were Lords of Parliament by tenure.”

Opposed, however, as we are to the Henry-third-ian origin of the House of Commons, (because it suffocates the Clerus et POPULUS of far earlier reigns, and many corroborating circumstances, particularly this, *viz.* that there never was a reign, prior to that æra, wherein aids could be legally obtained from all the people in the land, nor succession to the Crown be authorized, without the *populus* forming part of the Parliament, such *populus* being, we think, the real ancestor of the lower House), we still repeat that the matters relating to dignities, here collected by Sir William Betham, are of the highest

he had once adopted.”—Mr. Nicolas, in his *Report of the Claim of the Lisle Peerage*, says, “To establish the important fact that Judges who lived about two centuries ago, did not know the law which regulated the descent of dignities as well as persons of the present day, it must be shown that facts have been discovered with which they were unacquainted. That no new light has been thrown on the subject, must be admitted by every person who has read the *Reports of the Lords’ Committees on the dignity of a Peer of the Realm*; for, while all proper respect is paid to those compilations, and whilst the labour which has been bestowed on them is fully conceded, it is neither presumptuous towards their Lordships, nor at variance with the truth, to say that it is impossible to draw a single positive conclusion from the mass of statements which occur; that, amidst much learning there are numerous contradictions and mistakes; and, what is far more material, erroneous deductions drawn from those mistakes. Under these circumstances, it is too much that these Reports should be made the basis on which an argument can be built to overthrow the law, as it has been laid down on two occasions, and on each by some of the wisest judges this country ever saw, as well as the numerous decisions to which their *dicta* have given rise, especially when they have been in strict conformity with the dicta of more than five centuries.”—*Nicolas’s Lisle Claim*, p. 259.

* We are aware of Sir W. Betham’s *inferential* arguments in i. 256 seq.

† Eadmer, p. 9.

‡ *Primores* were Lords, as distinguished from Commoners. Ducange, v. Baro.

value. The difficulties on the subject seem in the main to have grown out of nothing more than the capricious and discretionary exercise of the Royal Prerogative, especially in regard to the Writs of Summons.

In vol. i. p. 174, we have a long account of *Baronies by Tenure*. We think that confusion has produced mistake here as elsewhere.

The old distinction of Peers is *Barones majores*. Parliaments were held three times a year, *vis.* Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and then these *Barones majores* came to Court, *de more*, from custom, and transacted parliamentary business; at other times writs of summons were issued. That poverty annihilated nobility was a maxim of the age, and acted upon as such, and that respect was had to extent of property, in regard to the *Barones majores*, or Peers of Parliament, and that defalcation of property might reduce a Baro major to a mere Knight or Baro minor, can be shown from various instances. But tenure by barony might be merely territorial, and not imply *in se* a seat in the Upper House. It merely denoted certain military duties or assessments, or judicial local privileges. A *Baro major*, or Peer of Parliament, was a person in the earlier times, who considered himself from his consequence in the country, entitled to be called to the Upper House, and one who expected to be so; nor could the King despise his expectation, unless he was notoriously rebellious or incompetent, or deemed personally hostile to the sovereign. But the public affairs, military or political, could not be carried on under total neglect of the *Barones majores*, because they were most intimately connected with the execution of national business. What local influence, what military power, could the Crown have commanded without them? They therefore necessarily became Peers of Parliament; but numerous cases show, that although the Peerage did mostly descend hereditarily, chiefly because the estate did so too, still there was no right even in the *Barones majores*, in those æras, to deem the peerage an indivisible adjunct to succession or primogeniture. In short, the Crown appears to have been morally compelled to call the *Barones majores* to the Upper House; and others, on account of *their wisdom or loyalty*, were, ac-

ording to the will of the Sovereign, summoned also. That the *Caput Baronie*, or principal residence of the *Baro major*, gave title to his peerage, is evident, but that the Parliamentary seat itself was dependent upon that *Caput Baronie*, is not admissible; the cause of such *Baro major* becoming a Peer being property and rank in the country, and a moral necessity, bearing compulsorily on the Crown, not a legal claim of right. The more proper term therefore for a Peer (to judge from *Magna Charta*, &c.), is, as to the early periods, not a *Baron by tenure*, or *by writ*, but a *Baro major*, who *expected* that particular individual summons from the Crown, which summons placed him in the Upper House. The custom still exists of elevating a Commoner of large landed property to the Peerage, and it is by comparing existing customs with the glimmering lights thrown by our old contemporary chronicles and records, that we draw different inferences from those which are given in the Reports of the Peers, and modern works upon Dignities.

In regard to the subject which we have just discussed, Sir William Betham supports us with the following strong testimony.

“No evidence is to be found of the express reservation of the service of a Baron, or of attendance on the King's Court, or Great Council of Parliament, in any grant of land. Military service is reserved in many and in most grants, and services by grand serjeanty are extant on record. But no grant, charter, or inquisition, imports a reservation of the service of attending the King's Court, or his Council, or his great Council in Parliament.”—i. 174.

Possessors and claimants of dignities will find in this work most curious and interesting elucidations.

Forms of Prayer adapted to the Use of Schools and Families consisting of young Persons; also Poems on Religious Subjects. By J. Snow. Hatchard and Son.

THIS little volume is presented to the public with a modest preface, in which all attempt at novelty is disclaimed, and a blessing is invoked from Him “who as he best knows the imperfection of the most eloquent addresses, does not resist the feeblest cry, uttered in sincerity, by the humblest of his worshippers.” The work possesses considerable merit. It unites a departure from the hacknied phraseo-

logy of supplication, with a simplicity of devotional fervour very rarely combined. Without falling into that kind of conventional language (if we may use the term) which characterizes most forms of prayer, and really renders them the counterparts of each other, the author has avoided the opposite error of straining at originality of expression, and sacrificing the grand ends of supplication to an attempt at novelty of diction.

In the "appropriateness" at which he aimed, he has admirably succeeded, and in many passages which might be quoted, there is an attractive simplicity very likely to draw the attention and awaken the interest of young minds.

The poetical effusions are chaste and musical; while the principles they subserve are pure and orthodox. Our limits admit but of a single specimen.

MOUNT CARMEL.

1 *Kings* xviii.

In presence of approaching good
On Carmel's height the prophet stood;
And though the blazing sun had spread
A sky of brass above his head—
Though the parched earth through years nor
The gracious rain nor gentle dew; [knew
Strong in the promise and the power,
Faith's ear drank in the coming shower,
And now with prayer he waits the hour.

Six times the prophet's "servant" gave
His eager glances to the wave,
But the horizon made no sign
Across its hard and burning line.
But faith is strong,—he looked again,—
A small cloud issued from the main,
Small as the least of clouds that lie,
Like snow-flakes on a summer's sky.
Within him leapt the prophet's soul,
As on the spreading blessing stole;
Till with their freight the dark heavens

bowed,
And rushed the torrent long and loud,
And Judah's parched and withered sod,
Now felt a long-neglected God.

How oft, like Judah, we have known
No God, but idols of our own;
Our soul's best powers, all high desires
Withered by sin's consuming fires.
Forgive us, Lord,—and from above
Drop gentle dews that nourish love,
Till the full tide of grace divine,
Rush on our hearts and make us thine.

In many of these pieces the thoughts of some of our most eminent *Church-poets* are released from the cramped diction and obsolete phraseology, which cloud their modern meaning to the

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reader, and here flow in easy and pleasing numbers.

In the short prefatory remarks to these poems, a touching allusion is made to the contributions of a friend, "rich in all the treasures of human learning, and the accomplishments which exalt and dignify our nature." The contributions of C.* to this little collection, ought not, indeed, to be overlooked. To much originality of style and thought, is added an evident depth and reality of devotion.

A work like the present has long been a desideratum in our supplicatory forms, and we heartily recommend its use to those for whom it is benevolently designed.

Mr. Snow is the author of a volume of Poems recently reviewed in this journal, and is Secretary to the Literary Fund Society.

The History of Chivalry. By G. P. R. James, Esq. Author of *De L'Orme, &c.* (National Library, No. 1P.) 16mo, pp. 348. Colburn and Bentley.

BY Chivalry, in the modern acceptation, we understand that romantic and noble code of manners, which mitigated the natural savageness of war among the higher nobility and gentry of the middle ages. The best exemplification of it is shown in the picturesque Chronicle of Froissart. Its real origin is chiefly to be sought in the refinements, engaging qualities, and arts of pleasing, which were indispensable in intercourse with the female sex, who among the Celtic nations were not only free, but were regarded with superior homage, and had an authority and influence not to be found among the orientals, where meretricious blandishments are alone practicable under their enslaved condition. The precise period of this improvement of manners cannot be given, because it was of gradual adolescence, through accompanying the progress of Society. By Chivalry (*Chevalerie*) however, no more was originally understood, whatever Mr. James, in that supercilious manner which here and there blemishes his work, may say to the contrary, than what appears in the following definitions of Cotgrave:

"CHEVALERIE. *Knighthood; the order*

* We believe the late Mr. Christie.

of Knighthood; also *chevalrie, doughtinesse, valour, prowess; also a bold attempt, hardy enterprise, manly or gallant act.*"

"CHEVALIER, signifies properly a horse-man; one that rides, or is, on horseback (and hence also a Gendarme, or man of armes), but particularly, and more commonly, a Knight or *Cavaliere* (in France the title of Chevalier is often a bare title of honour, and often ordinarily conferred on great officers, (whether of the short or long robe), and on the Lords of great and meane Seignories; all which may qualifie and stile themselves Knights, as well as ordinary gentlemen may terme themselves Esquires."

BACHELIER. CHEVALIER BACHELIER. A Knight Bachelor, a title of gentry inferior to Banneret, and superior to Esquyer, a young gentleman that aspires unto Knighthood, and the privilege of bearing a banner in the field. The Chevalier bachelier marched under other men's colours, and had twice as much pay as the Esquire."

In our Law Dictionaries and others, it will be found that the word Chivalry among us implied military service; and if in Cotgrave it occurs in an abstract form, as *valour, prowess, &c.* as above, it is evident that this is too limited a definition for the modern use, as a code of manners. If therefore Mr. James complains that he could not find in old authors a satisfactory elucidation of Chivalry in the modern sense alluded to, it is because those old authors never treated of the word in any such acceptation; not that the ancients were ignorant of a moral bearing of the word, but as chivalry signified military or martial service, and *socage* that which is clownish and rustical; so between the habits and manners of these two classes of feudaries, they made a distinction similar to that which we now do, between a gentleman and a low-lived fellow. Nevertheless, they did not historicize it, as they would have done, had it been an affair of dates and details. Under their eulogies of individuals, as *Milites* or *Knights*, we shall find however their moral characters delineated upon chivalrous principles.

The Crusades had a distinct origin. The Saracens had not impeded or much distressed the pilgrims, but when in A. D. 1065, the city fell into the hands of the Turks, the latter treated the Christian devotees so cruelly as to provoke the first Crusade. Chivalry is no more connected with these expeditions to the Holy Land, than as *the latter was an arena for the display*

of it. Mr. James, however, has in the main treated of these sanguinary wars; and we willingly admit his work to be a satisfactory and able digest of campaigns, which were patronized because they had a tendency to impede the progress of liberty in Europe, and fostered superstition.

In p. 181, Mr. James says,

"It is evident, from the continual mention of the corslet or breast-plate, that it was a piece of plate armour used during the first crusade. Mills is wrong in supposing that plate armour was not at all known before the beginning of the thirteenth century. As far back as the time of Louis the Debonair, the Monk of St. Gall gives a full description of a man in plate armour, and also mentions the barb, or iron covering of the horse."

Now it is certain, that the effigies upon the seal of Childeric, who was buried at Tournay about the year 481 (see Bouterove), has a *halluret*, or breast-plate. In Mezeray, Charlemagne is cuirassed with a *paludamentum*, exactly like a Roman Emperor; his armour, according to historians, consisted of a helmet, cuirass, arm and *thigh pieces*, which latter his suite did not use, that they might more easily mount on horseback (Malliot, *Costume des Français*, p. 44). It also appears, that the guards represented on the frontispiece of the Bible presented to Charles the Bald (anno 869), did wear *Roman* cuirasses, with *lambrequins* and *paludamenta* (see *Montfaucon*). Catel has engraved two effigies of William and Raymond, Earls of Toulouse, anno 1061-1088, where the cuirass, though composed of rustres, is yet of the Roman fashion, with half-sleeves *lambrequined*, and plates protecting in front the thighs, knees, and legs. Now by comparing these specimens with others upon the arch of Constantine and the Theodosian column, such an assimilation (in regard to the cuirass at least) will be found, as to furnish an inference, that however co-existent might be the different sorts of mail, and which were of oriental and distinct origin, there nevertheless survived an imitation of the Roman armour, to which the authors quoted by Mr. James have given the appellation of plate armour, though not of the pattern and kind to which *we* apply the term.

We have only room to add, that *serenade* is derived from poems of the

Troubadours, in which the word *ser* continually terminated each division (p. 219); and that it was a custom to cut the table-cloth with a knife or dagger before a Knight, who had in any way degraded himself (p. 327).

Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*.

(Concluded from p. 266.)

WE shall now proceed to give some details connected with antiquarian and topographical subjects.

Offington House, the seat of the late Thomas Lord La Warre, contained "sixty-five bed-rooms, and ninety-eight bedsteads."—p. 31.

In p. 32 is a ground-plan of Cissbury. It is an ancient encampment, surrounded by a single vallum, following the course of the hill, and enclosing within its area sixty acres, but it appears to have been totally destitute of water.

That this camp was occupied by the Britons, Romans, and probably Saxons from the name, seems clear from the remains. But as there have been endless discussions among antiquaries about the respective appropriations of camps to the Britons, Romans, or Saxons, it should be recollected that Cæsar mentions local fortresses, provided against intestine wars, as pre-existent to his invasion of this island. These, by the remains, were evidently occupied and sometimes altered by the the Romans, sometimes by the Danes or Saxons; and, wherever anomalous features occur, which baffle appropriation for want of a consistent plan, it may be justly inferred that the original camp was a local fortress of the kind mentioned. Such Cissbury appears to have been.

The origin in this country of the *Truffle*, or underground mushroom, as a viand of precious rarity, is thus described:

"The Beech-woods in this parish (Patching), and its immediate neighbourhood, are very productive of the *Truffle* (*Lycoperdon Tuber*). About forty years ago, William Leach came from the West Indies with some dogs, accustomed to hunt for Truffles, and proceeding along the coast from the Land's End in Cornwall to the mouth of the river Thames, determined to fix on that spot, where he found them most abundant. He took four years to try the experiment, and at length settled in this parish, where he carried on the business of Truffle-hunter till his death."—p. 73.

It has been said that the excavation of them by pigs led to their discovery. Evelyn mentions, in his Diary, that in Dauphiné "this earth-not was found out by hogs train'd to it, and for which those animals are sold at a great price. It is in truth an incomparable meat."

A singular thing occurs at the same parish (Patching). Mr. Cartwright says,

"At the time of the Norman Conquest, this parish appears to have contained half the population of later times. As forty-three men are stated as employed in agriculture, it is reasonable to suppose that the population amounted, including women and children, to three times that number."—p. 73.

This depopulation appears to have ensued from the conversion of arable into pasture and wood; out of the 1582 acres of the whole parish, there being only 451 arable. The size of the church, which is of the architecture of the thirteenth century, suggests an opinion, that at the period last named the parish was much more populous.

The dining-room of Wiston-house, built temp. Eliz. retains the original oak wainscot, bearing the date 1576, and on the cornice was carved, in all the pride of genealogy so fashionable in those days, the family pedigree.—(p. 152.) A more perfect specimen of the sacrifice of taste to pride cannot exist. The usual substitute of tawdriness could not have relieved this wooden gingerbread from heaviness of effect.

We have a presumed æra of pulpits mentioned under that of Edburton Church.

"The pulpit is carved in the fashion of the time of James I. and was probably done by direction of Archbishop Laud, who, in his archiepiscopal visitations, was very exact in his direction respecting the pulpit and the communion rails."—p. 239.

It appears by the endowment of the Church of Henfield, a prebend of the Cathedral of Chichester, that the said Vicarage was endowed, anno 1209, that "the Vicar for the time being, who shall be presented by the Prebendary aforesaid, may be able to live for the future in an honourable manner, and may have a suitable maintenance, and not be reduced to the opprobrious necessity of begging."—p. 270.

Thus it appears that vicarages were endowed to prevent the incumbents living by mendicity.

In several old houses are known to be secret rooms for the concealment of Jesuits during the reign of Elizabeth and her successors. One of the most ingenious was the following at Shipley:

"In a closet belonging to the garret, is a cupboard with two shelves, which served for steps, by which the Romish priest could ascend to a place of concealment, through a false top of the cupboard."—p. 301.

In p. 304 is engraved from the *Ceilmelia* of the Church chest of Shipley, a reliquary of wood, in shape a box with a pyramidal house-roof, standing on four corner feet. It is made of wood, "seven inches in length, and six in height, enamelled and gilt in the sides and ends with the subject of the Crucifixion and angels; over the cross are the Greek letters X. P. Σ. It is of a workmanship coeval with, or perhaps before the donation to the Knights Templars" [the beginning of the 12th century].

The nimbus around the head of our Lord is much larger than that of the Saints and Angels, being a wheel with four cross-patee spokes within the circle, the intervals picked out with blue and red.

Below the ceiling of the Church of Horsham,

"When it was under repair in 1825, the remains of an inscription were discoverable, of which the letters were upwards of a foot in length, and which extended the whole length of the church on both sides."

In the Church of Raglan, co. Monmouth, still remains below the ceiling of the chancel, a hollow cornice, carved in open scroll-work. Tradition says, that it was intended to assist the sound; upon what foundation, we are too ignorant of acoustics to decide.

At Horsham Church,

"The room now used as a vestry is of the time of Edward IV.; over it is a chamber with strong grated windows, the access to which is by a stair-case, terminating in a trap-door."—p. 355.

These upper-crofts and rooms were not uncommon in Ireland, and there are some in England. The intention was to have a place of security under invasion, for the goods of the inhabitants, the relics, and sacred utensils. See full accounts of them in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy for 1789, p. 83.

Under the head of a skeleton in one of the graves on Lancing Down, were

found the bones of a fowl (p. 388). Mr. Pennant says, concerning a superstitious custom still practised at Llandegla, by the sick,

"If the afflicted be of the male sex, he makes, like Socrates, an offering of a cock to Æsculapius, or rather to Tecla Hygeia; if of the fair sex, a hen. The fowl is carried in a basket first round the well, after that into the church-yard; when the same orisons and the same circumambulations [the *Deasuil*] are performed round the church. The votary then enters the church, gets under the communion-table [as under the *cromlech*], lies down with the bible under his or her head, is covered with the carpet or cloth, and rests there till the break of day; departing after offering sixpence, and leaving the fowl in the church. If the bird dies, the cure is supposed to have been effected, and the disease transferred to the devoted victim."—(See Fosbroke's *Wye Tour*, p. 171, ed. 3.)

As this ceremony was accompanied with the *Druidical Deasuil*, and a similar custom concerning fowls obtains among the Cingalese Priests, who are modern Druids, there can be little doubt of this custom being Celtic; and it may have been the cause why the bones of a fowl were here found; especially as on the breast of the skeleton was found a fibula, representing a cock (engraved in vol. c. ii. p. 17); and fowls, hares, and geese, were held too sacred by the Britons to be used for food.

We have already spoken in high and just terms of Mr. Cartwright's splendid and valuable work; and we are happy to learn that he is about to publish a new and improved edition of Mr. Dallaway's *History of the Rape of Arundel*.

Historical Sketch of the Bank of England: with an examination of the Question, as to the prolongation of the exclusive privileges of that Establishment. 8vo. p. 76.

The *arcana* and *effects* of the Banking system are exhibited in no work more satisfactorily than in this. The great principle is to prevent over-issue; and this our author says, is seasonably controlled by the Bank of England, which is itself again controlled by the obligation of paying in specie. He shows us, from the Report of the Committee of the United States, that the

"Substitution of a National Bank would be most mischievous; that the Ministry would have, in fact, the entire management of the Bank; that it would eventually dege-

nerate into a mere financial and political engine: that it would be abused in order to promote party purposes; and would necessarily become a focus for every sort of corruption and intrigue."—p. 64.

As to the Scotch Bank system he observes, that it will not do for periods of commercial depression. These banks

"Are most liberal of their advances, so long as they conceive they run no risk in making them; but the moment that alarm and discredit begin to make their appearance, they demand payment of every advance that is not made on the very best security; they cease, in a great measure, to discount; and provide for their own security by ruining thousands of their customers. Had the Bank of England acted in 1792, 1815 and 1816, and in 1825 and 1826, as the Scotch banks act, when they apprehend a return of their notes, all classes would have been involved in bankruptcy, and we should have been fortunate had we escaped a revolution."—p. 54.

The third point is, the injurious consequences that would infallibly follow from multiplying banks of issue in London.

"In periods of distress and discredit, arising out of a falling exchange, whether that fall be brought about by previous over issue, bad harvests, demands upon the Treasury from abroad, or any other cause, the mercantile classes are placed in a situation of great difficulty, and require efficient support. The Bank of England, aware of the demands that will be made upon her in such a crisis, and that she alone will have to uphold the pecuniary system of the metropolis and the country, takes care to have, generally speaking, her coffers well supplied with coin and bullion; and is able, from her immense command of cash and credit, and the confidence placed in her by all classes, to meet a severe drain for gold, and, at the same time, to render effectual support to private bankers, merchants, &c. But, were there various banks issuing paper in London, then, as no particular bank would incur any sort of general or public responsibility, all of them would act only with a view to their own interest, in the literal and most contracted sense of the term. They would not endeavour, like the Bank of England, to provide large supplies of cash and bullion against any emergency; but each being naturally disposed to trust as much, in a matter of this sort, to the efforts of others as to its own, the chances are ten to one that there would be a most inadequate provision to meet a fall of the exchange. But, although such were not the case, it is sufficiently certain that no private bank

would, at such a moment, venture to support its customers, either in the city or the country, by making advances to them. The stocks of coin and bullion in all the banks would necessarily be very much reduced by the drain for gold from abroad, so that the idea of their making an advance in coin would be out of the question. There is, however, quite as little probability that they would be disposed to make advances in paper, seeing that whatever portions of such paper came into the hands of any other bank, would be forthwith returned upon them; for each bank, anxious about nothing but its own safety, would be desirous of increasing its own supply of bullion, which it could only do at the expense of its neighbours; and it is easy, indeed, to see that the stoppage of any bank would be inevitable which did not husband its resources with the utmost care. The consequences of a considerable fall in the exchange, with a number of banks in London, would, in truth, be quite frightful. Every one knows the ruin occasioned by the crisis in the latter part of 1825 and the beginning of 1826; but we hesitate not to say, that that ruin was trifling in the extreme, compared with what it would have been had the paper currency of London been then supplied by different establishments. At the period in question, the Bank of England made loans upon the credit of funded and other property, which had become quit unsaleable, to the extent, we believe, of about *ten* millions; and those acquainted with the facts of the case will be forward to admit that, but for this opportune and liberal supply, the ruin of most private bankers, and of a very large part of the mercantile class, throughout the country, would have been consummated. It would, however, be worse than absurd to suppose that any such advance, or any thing approaching to it, would have been made by a number of banks, all jealous of each other, with scanty stocks of bullion, dreading the return of their notes, and exempted from any public responsibility. We submit, that, were nothing more to be urged, what we have now stated is complete and decisive."—pp. 52, 53.

In these statements we place the utmost confidence, and heartily pray, that the longevity of the Old Lady in Threadneedle Street may be protracted into immortality; and that we shall have no flaunting misses (some of them sure to be no better than they should be) substituted for her in the performance of her maternal and matronly duties. It was a maxim of our ancestors, "to let well alone;" but their posterity seem to think it an improvement not to do so.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Llandaff, at his Primary Visitation in September 1830, by Edward Lord Bishop of Llandaff. 8vo. pp. 34.

THE Bishop, with his known talent, has ably vindicated the cause of the Church Ministers, who have been of late years grossly libelled; though, in point of fact, they are persons who endeavour to do all the good which they possibly can. But how can they be expected to succeed in religion, more than statesmen do in politics? Nothing but fear or interest can make men unanimous in any thing; and wherever there is freedom of opinion and action, the variety of sects shows *in se* the operation of that freedom, but not the right or wrong of the matter. The desire of knowing this is not the motive, and motive influences action.

A clamour of the present day is particularly directed against the non-residence of beneficed clergymen. But every man of fairness knows the truth of the following paragraph:

“Residence is, in many instances, a thing either physically or morally impossible. There is often a legal, or rather a technical, non-residence, which in no degree affects the spiritual interests of the parish. There is often a non-residence of persons actively and zealously engaged in parochial duties, for which their talents are peculiarly qualified, while their own benefice is served by a person equally appropriate to that situation. A derangement of these plans might improve the abstract symmetry of our Establishment, but it would be at the expense of the practical benefit, for which it was itself created. The end would be sacrificed to the means; and a cruel disregard would be manifested, not only of the feelings of the clergy, but of the more important interests of the parishioners themselves.”—pp. 27, 28.

Does the master always do his own work, in any one line of business whatever? Is such a thing ever required as indispensable? If the work is well done, or the goods well made, does any one care who did the one, or made the other?

◆◆◆
Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George the Fourth. (Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Library.)

GEORGE the Third chose for his pattern character the English country gentleman, and George the Fourth *that of a man of fashion.* A King of *England is not required, as on the*

Continent, to be a general, a philosopher, or a man of business. He is to be umpire upon all concerns of state, and studious of conciliating his subjects, by humouring their habits, customs, and prejudices. If he is a family man, he best pleases the wisest part of the nation, and George the Third found the success of that policy: he was an esquire of moral character. George the Fourth was an officer, with all the *ton* of that finishing school, the Guards. Our author has most ably and minutely dissected every bone, muscle, and sinew of their respective characters; even tweezed out their grey from their black hairs. That he has so done with more contracted ideas than becomes a liberal man of good society, is, we fear, too true; but there is the highest value and precision in his remarks; and composed as England is, in the main, of stiff people and sectaries, his work will be the more likely to please them. There are thousands who like to see characters through microscopes. We do not, because *humanum est errare, et nemo omnibus horis sapit*; and because we should not like ourselves always to live in state, and act and move only as automata. There are, too, more valuable machines worked by steam than by gravity. Buonaparte and Talleyrand, who were worked by steam, did greater things than the Emperor of Austria and Prince Metternich, machines of clock-work.

Every body has heard of the strange person who turned the “Whole Duty of Man” into a libel, by marginal notes, affixing to his neighbours severally, by name, the vices denounced in the text of the work. George the Third did a similar thing, no doubt with the prudential motive of regulating his conduct in regard to persons with whom he might have to deal, and who were too numerous to be satisfactorily recollected. We really do not put the harsh construction upon the matter which our author has done. It was evidently not a manuscript intended for publication or injury. It was well known to be a habit of George III. to write in various folios, for an hour after he rose in the morning. This practice was not obviously consistent with his want of facility and taste in any sort of composition; but his manuscripts were only registers of names, with notes annexed, of the services, the offences, and the characters, as he

judged them, of the respective persons. "In addition," says a publication of 1779, "to the numerous private registers always kept by the King, and written with his own hand, he has lately kept another, of all those Americans who have either left the country voluntarily rather than submit to the rebels, and also of such as have been driven out by force; with an account of their losses and services."

Annual Retrospect of Public Affairs for 1831.
(Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Library.)

AT a time when public opinion, the "popularis aura," or rather "procella," professes to have a capacity of ruling, an Eolus is necessary to control it. That Eolus ought to be the public press; and it should be conducted upon the principles of sound political science and high reason; otherwise it is merely a *foliis fabulis*. Now, a better model for newspaper writing on political subjects, than this book, we know not. It is impartial, and gives the scientific laws of the respective subjects upon which it treats. If it leans to party, it is rather to praise the talents of the leaders than to vindicate mistakes, if there are such. The character of Geo. IV., though verging upon severity, is given with a stern justice and unimpeachable accuracy, that show it to be the best ever written: but it is too long to extract.

With regard to the Press, our author, speaking of the late Bourbon government, justly says:

"The very complaint that journalism, or the periodical press, had declared war against the government, was an admission that public opinion was their enemy: for journals, in order to possess influence, must be read; in order to be read, they must be approved of; and in order to be approved of, must coincide with the doctrines or flatter the prejudices of those by whom they are purchased."—p. 25.

So true is this remark, that the various newspapers of England are barometers of the opinions of the several parties to whose political biases they are respectively addressed.

As to the predominance of aristocracy or democracy, it generally turns upon one point. Where property is in few hands, the former rules; where it is much subdivided, the latter. In counties, where one, two, or very few individuals have held nearly

the whole property of the soil, Tory members have almost always been returned to Parliament; in others, the reverse: for it is happily noted by Plutarch, that when wealth is dispersed among the people, the desire of liberty increases with it. But democracy may be ruinous, and monarchy conservative; where and how, our author thus excellently shows. The Allied Powers had resolved to make Greece a monarchy, and the decision, he says, was right; for

"Every attempt which the Greeks themselves had made to establish a government had only begun in faction and ended in anarchy; because they adopted the democratic model, for which neither their progress in civilization nor the structure of their society had fitted them. Ambitious and unprincipled chieftains, accustomed under the Turkish dominion to a life of rapine and violence, habituated to constant feuds, unacquainted with the restraints of social life, and unable to relish the blessings of peace and order, could neither be safely entrusted with the administration of a republican government, nor be expected to submit to its feeble control. In such hands, a republican administration would have degenerated into an oligarchy of turbulent *capitani*, or rapacious primates, oppressive to the people, and factiously hostile to each other, affording no guarantee of internal order, and as little qualified to promote social happiness or to extend civilization as the Turkish pachas whom they succeeded. Nothing but a monarchical government, with sufficient power and resources to command the obedience, instead of consulting the passions of the emancipated slaves of despotism, could establish order amid such elements of confusion, restore industry and cultivation on the traces of a desolating war, and render the interference of the allies a blessing to the great body of the people. The parties to the treaty of London were therefore right in deciding on the form of government to be given to the Greeks."—p. 49.

The History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, Vol. III. Geography. (Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.)

VOYAGES and Travels grow out of a principle similar to that of Columbus's egg; one enterprising man shows the way, and others follow. New objects in natural history, and admirable specimens of mechanical skill, are discovered; but nothing which has the aspect of construction upon scientific principles, or growing out of them. But in these researches, except with

regard to the bread-fruit tree (which is not equal to the potatoe), there has been a sad neglect. We mean, for one instance, the medico-botanical properties of different herbs; a circumstance which we mention, not from any disrespect to the enterprising and eminent voyagers, but from the possibility of discovering many most important adjuncts to the *materia medica*, amounting to absolute specifics, in reference even to horrible diseases, such as hydrophobia. The reports of the Medico-botanical Society have suggested to us this improvement; and we think that there may be others. Europeans have rather communicated than borrowed public benefits; but although we do not know that any advantage would be derived from importation of kangaroos, we still think that opportunities are presented of gaining fast-growing trees and shrubs, which might be naturalized in our climate. What an acquisition, for instance, would be the bamboo and prickly pear, if they could be grown here, which we by no means affirm. We only know, that hedging-stuff, of much faster growth than quickset, would of itself alone be a most valuable acquisition; and there might be such entangling shrubs, as would preserve game by being impermeable even to dogs, and by their pliancy and durability presenting perhaps an article of manufacture superior for basket-work to withies and rushes,

and applicable to many other purposes.

The following extract will show that Egyptian antiquities ascend to the earliest æras.

“About fifteen yards from the landing-place at Easter Island was found a perpendicular wall of square new stone, about eight feet in height, and nearly sixty in length; another wall parallel to the first, and about forty feet distant from it, was raised to the same height; the whole area between the walls was filled up and paved with square stones of blackish lava. The stones of the walls were so carefully fitted as to make a durable piece of architecture. In the midst of the area was a pillar, consisting of a single stone about twenty feet high and about five feet wide, representing the human figure down to the waist. The workmanship was rude, but not bad; nor were the features of the face ill formed, but the ears were long beyond proportion. On the top of the head was placed upright a huge round cylinder of stone above five feet in height and in diameter; this cap, which resembled the head-dress of an Egyptian divinity, was formed of a kind of stone different from that which composed the rest of the pillar, and had a hole on each side, as if it had been made by turning. It did not appear that the statues were objects of worship; and it is difficult to explain how the natives could carve such huge statues with tools made of bones and shells; yet on the eastern side of the island they were numerous enough to employ the male population for many centuries.”—p. 58.

This book abounds with curious information, and is most judiciously compiled.

A Manual of the Rudiments of Theology containing an abridgment of Bishop Tomline's Elements; an analysis of Paley's Evidences; a summary of Bishop Pearson on the Creed; and a brief exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles, chiefly from Bishop Burnet; together with other miscellaneous matters connected with Jewish rites and ceremonies, &c. &c. By the Rev. J. B. SMITH.—The work is most satisfactorily executed; and we recommend the following extract to the perusal of those who believe that persons unauthorised by episcopal ordination can validly administer the sacred rites of the church.—“An instance of the generally-received opinion of the invalidity of Presbyterian ordination in primitive times, is seen in the case of Ischyras, who was deposed by the Synod of Alexandria, because Calluthus, who ordained him, was supposed to be no more than a *Presbyter*, though he pretended to be a Bishop. It appears, therefore, that only episcopal church government and episcopal ordination have the *hon* of the primitive church of Christ.”

Modern Fanaticism Unveiled.—Mr. Irving has certainly committed himself to a very imprudent extent, in his *Human Nature of Christ*,” and against him this book is more particularly directed; but it would have been better if it had been itself less mystical.

We doubt not the good character and intentions of the Gentlemen mentioned in the Rev. E. W. GRINFIELD'S *Sketches of the Danish Mission on the Coast of Coromandel*; but it is our rule to judge of these things by their operation upon the manners of the people. Most of the Missionaries of whom we have heard, seem to consider a voluntary martyrdom, as a sure title to salvation, rather their duty, than, by uniting the office of medical moralists and schoolmasters, the reform and civilization of the subjects whom they address. They seem to put practical behind theoretical Christianity.

Dr. Wheeler, in his *Theological Lectures*, says, that we are not authorized by Scripture to speak definitively concerning the

modes of our future rewards and punishments. We therefore decline giving any opinion concerning Mr. COWLAND'S *Spark to illumine*, but refer him to the Divinity Professor whom we have named.

The *Bible-Lyrics, and other Verses*, are not without poetical spirit; but we do not think it in good taste to play country-dances and waltzes on the Bible, as if it were a fiddle, and dance to them. We allude to p. 35, &c. where we find the poetical measure proper to light poetry thus employed.

We wish Mr. BERNAY'S *German Poetical Anthology* every success; for, as a class-book for students, it seems to deserve it.

There is much solid reason and energetic eloquence in the Rev. JOHNSON GRANT'S *Six Lectures on Liberty and Expedience*.

With the ordinary Gospel we are fully satisfied; extraordinary ones we do not recognize; and, therefore, when Mr. STRATTON, in his *Book of the Priesthood*, alleges that no Hierarchy or Priesthood was ever intended or conferred by authority of Scripture, we conceive his work to be got up in a factious spirit, regardless of veracity, for a sinister object.

The Young Christian's Sunday Evening, is a good book for instructing young persons in the early History of the Bible.

Remarks on the present Distresses of the Poor. By GEORGE HENRY LAW, &c. &c. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. 8vo. pp. 26. 2d edit. We are sure, in the writings of this Prelate, to which we have always paid the most respectful attention, to find excellent good sense united with philanthropy. The present pamphlet refers to the beneficial effects of allotments to the poor: and to that system, upon a proper, limited scale, we most cordially assent. It certainly is in the power of many landlords, where there is a scanty population, to have no poor at all, and, in various manufacturing parishes, by institutions similar to friendly societies, and the encouragement of moral and providential habits, to alleviate the pressure of severe want. Mr. Becher has proved both these positions. They have also been partially exemplified elsewhere, but having treated the subject more copiously at various times, we can only pray that the example of the Prelate whose tract is before us, may make that impression which the importance of the subject merits.

History of the County Palatine of Lancaster. By EDWARD BAINES, Esq. 4to. The first Number of a regular History of this important County has appeared, SUPPLEMENT. M^o. April, 1831.

ported by a very extensive List of Subscribers. The typographical elegance and ornamental illustrations are very inviting, and the price extremely reasonable. This Work will embrace a general history of the County, followed by the history of each Hundred, arranging the parishes in each hundred according to their local connection. The manufactures and commerce of the County will be fully investigated. From the large collections formed by Mr. Baines, and the success of his former labours, we auger well for his present undertaking. We are glad to observe that the biographical collections of Mr. W. R. Whatton, F.S.A. relative to eminent Natives of Lancashire, have been transferred to this work, to which they will doubtless form a valuable addition.

The ultimate Remedy for Ireland, (written, it is believed, by Mr. ROWLEY LASCELLES,) is the entire amalgamation of it, as one Country with England. However difficult may be some of the plans in the execution, it is known that petty federalities and distinctions obstruct the "good working" of Government. The principal object of the writer is to amalgamate the two Kingdoms into a kind of fellow-feeling with regard to their reciprocal interests, and for this purpose he strongly recommends an extensive plan of colonization from England—a plan, we apprehend, too Utopian for adoption. "These Colonies," he observes, "might be distributed into villages, as so many stations, of 500 or 1,000 families strong, along the Shannon, branching out into Muuster; along the canals, and lining the edges of all reclaimable marsh and mountain lands; or elsewhere, in all directions, assuming Athlone as a centre. Their numbers, thus distributed, would be too few to excite the apprehensions of Government, on the one hand, and they would be too many to dread midnight plunder or assassination, on the other."

We heartily wish that the Retired East India Officer, who, in his *Friend to Australia*, has recommended to Government an ingenious plan for exploring the interior of that wilderness, may find the attention which the importance of the subject and his public spirit demand.

Mr. Crocker's Poems have a merit which, considering that he is a self-educated man, put to shame many who, from superior means, ought to sing at least like Robins, yet only chirp like Sparrows.

We are glad to see that the concluding volume (No. V.) of *Murphy's Tacitus*, being a continuation of the Family Classical Library, has passed Mr. Valpy's press. This volume has notes annexed to the *Manners of*

SELECT POETRY.

LONG LIVE OUR SAILOR KING.

A NEW LOYAL SONG.
 COME, raise the goblet high,
 While with heart and voice we sing
 And all England makes reply,
 "Long live our Sailor King!"
 The vessel of the State
 Has a seaman at the helm,
 And howe'er our foes may hate
 They old England can't o'erwhelm—
 For while we rule the waves
 We may firm and fearless sing,
 "Britons never will be slaves
 While they have a Sailor King!"
 May we lead a life of peace
 While we live beneath his sway—
 Though, should enemies increase,
 He'll to vict'ry lead the way—
 While the cannon's thunder roars
 He'll "Rule Britannia," sing—
 And the British seventy-fours
 Shall protect our Sailor King!
 Our blessings on the Queen
 Who shares our monarch's throne,
 And who gilds the courtly scene
 With virtues like his own—
 May their people happy be,
 And each hill and valley ring—
 With shouts from Britons free—
 "Long live our Queen and King!"
 Come raise the goblet high
 While with heart and voice we sing—
 And all England makes reply,
 "Long live our Sailor King!"

*Lines written as an Answer to the Favourite
 Song of "ALICE GREY."*

HE strikes the lyre, that long hath been
 Neglected and forgot,
 In voice and mien a change is seen,
 For chang'd is now his lot.
 He treads again the verdant plain,
 His step is light and gay,
 His hours of pain are on the wane—
 Belov'd by Alice Grey.
 His spirit now is light as air,
 His eye is bright as day,
 For years of ease he now will share
 His all with Alice Grey.
 The gloom his hopes had darken'd o'er
 Is now dispers'd away,
 He sighs no more, there's bliss in store
 For him and Alice Grey.
 He's happy now with her alone,
 And she is bright and gay;
 Despair has flown, and now his own
 Fond bride is Alice Grey.

When black'ning clouds, the sky o'ercast
 And gloomy is the day,
 When winter's blast is sweeping past,
 He's safe with Alice Grey.
 And when life's taper dimly throws
 A small and glim'ring ray,
 He views the close of all his woes
 In Heaven with Alice Grey.
Newcastle, April 6th, 1831. H. G.

MOMENTARY THOUGHTS, No. III.

THERE'S not a spot in all the world
 To me so dear or sweet,
 As that where all my youthful scenes
 Of Boyhood's gladness meet:
 Where ev'ry house, or tree, or view,
 Display some long-lived trace,
 And oft revives the soothing smile
 Of some forgotten face.
 O Shrewsbury! thou art thus to me
 The dearest place on earth,
 And thou shalt be my place of rest,
 As thou wert of my birth.
 And may my friends still gather round
 My tomb, and think of me
 With somewhat of that bosom's joy
 That now I feel for thee.
Shrewsbury. H. P.

THE SAILOR'S TOMB.

THE rolling waves receive the placid corpse,
 Its only winding sheet the foaming surge,
 And to the caves profound commit their trust.
 Thus based on living adamantine rocks,
 What monument e'er sculptur'd by man's
 art
 So fit to hold enshrin'd the last remains
 Of an immortal soul!
 The solemn funeral peal ne'er ceases here.
 The summer breeze, and ev'ry wintry blast,
 Produce a sad remembrance of the tomb.
 Not Memnon's head, when the last evening
 beams
 Illum'd its awful front, did e'er pour forth
 Such deep-toned sounds, or solemn mystic
 strains.
 What regal tomb, enrich'd by human art,
 But must decay and crumble into dust,
 While this shall stand immutable and bright,
 "Till the Archangel's voice shall reach the
 depth
 Of Ocean's caves, and summon forth the
 dead.
 O God, in that tremendous day, again
 Unite in holy love those kindred bands
 Whom death has rent, and scattered far and
 wide. M. N.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 24.*

On the presenting of a petition, by *Earl Grey*, from the freeholders of the county of *Down*, in favour of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, the Duke of *Wellington* said, that the proposed Bill would throw down all the established institutions of the country, and that in his opinion there was no reason whatever for altering the constitution of Parliament. He could not look at the measure without considering the day on which it should pass as the moment from which they might date the downfall of the country.—*Earl Grey*, in reply, said that he considered himself completely committed by and identified with the measure, and by this measure he should stand or fall, and as far as depended upon him he would suffer no alteration to be made that would detract from its efficiency; and without throwing out any threat of dissolution, he had no objection to say, that in order to support and carry into effect this measure, there were no means sanctioned by the principles and practice of the constitution, and by a devoted sense of public duty, from the employment of which he would shrink. The Noble Earl in conclusion observed, that the measure would support the dignity of the aristocracy, and would keep up their respectability by throwing from them that power which made them odious to the people.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the "Bill to amend the REPRESENTATION OF IRELAND," was brought in by *Mr. Stanley*, and an extended debate ensued, in the course of which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated that Government had made up their minds irrevocably "to persevere in the proposition for cutting off sixty boroughs. They would listen to no compromise. They considered the disfranchisement of rotten boroughs essential to the public welfare, and they trusted that the House and country would stand by them in carrying it into effect." The Bill was read a first time, and the second reading appointed for the 18th of April.

March 25. In reply to some observations of *Sir Robert Peel* on the population returns of the boroughs intended for disfranchisement, *Lord Althorp* said, that it was the determination of Ministers to abide by the rule of disfranchising those boroughs whose population fell short of the number limited in the Bill; but if a mistake had

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been made in the population returns, which might work an injustice, it was not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to abide by these returns.—*Lord John Russell* disclaimed all intention of doing any injustice, and expressed his willingness to lay those returns before the House. If it should turn out that the rule applied to parishes, rather than to the boroughs only in which those parishes were interested, was more favourable to an extension of the franchise, he thought it ought to be applied.

In a Committee of Supply, *Sir J. Graham* moved various items connected with the Navy Estimates, the whole of which were agreed to. The House afterwards went into a Committee on the Civil List. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed that a revenue of 510,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty during his life, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 28.*

Lord Wharncliffe rose for the purpose of moving for returns of the population of the different counties in England and Wales; and in the course of a very long and able speech took occasion to enter at large into the details of the Bill now in progress through the Lower House, which, although undoubtedly a most efficient, was not by any means, in his opinion, a moderate reform. On the contrary, he believed that it would put in danger all the best institutions of the country; and for this reason it was, that he felt compelled to oppose it. The Bill would give the commercial a great preponderance over the landed interest, cause the number of electors to be inconveniently large, and, in short, prove as great a delusion as had ever been offered to the country. In times of excitement (and it was sometimes necessary for Ministers to counteract popular opinion) the Government, should this Bill be adopted, could not go on, since it would be impossible for the members of it to obtain seats in Parliament.—*Lord Durham*, the Duke of *Richmond*, the Marquis of *Clanricarde*, and *Lord Plunkett*, spoke in favour of the measure.—The *Lord Chancellor* said, that the supporters of things as they are had formerly reproached the friends of reform with having no settled plan to offer to Parliament. At present, however, a measure had been brought forward which had met the approbation of the whole country; while its opponents, although they all admitted that some sort of reform was necessary, had not in a single instance submitted

a plan which might be placed by the side of the Ministerial Bill, and thus be subjected to a comparison with it. The Noble Lord observed, that up to the period of the union with Scotland it had been the undoubted right of the Crown to send writs to what boroughs it pleased, and to cease to send them when it thought proper; and Ministers now only proposed to do that which before that period was not an unfrequent occurrence.—The Duke of Wellington said, that in his opinion the state of the representation ought not to be changed. They could, on principle, no more deprive one of these Boroughs of its franchise, without delinquency in proof, than they could deprive him of his seat in that house or of his estate.—Earl Grey thought the measure recommended by the Ministers of the Crown was of the greatest importance to the well-being of the country: to that measure he was committed heart and soul, and he would not shrink from giving any advice to his Majesty to adopt every constitutional means to carry it into effect. The Bill had been introduced, and had received the general approbation of the country.

The motion for the returns of the population of counties, cities, and towns, was then agreed to without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. F. Lewis brought in a Bill for the better regulation of the vend of Coals in London. It proposed that henceforth coals should be sold by weight, by the ton instead of the chaldron; that the several city charges and orphans' dues should be reduced to 1s. per ton, and 1d. per ton for the market, &c.; that the system of meters at the ships and wharfs should be abolished, and that there should be no party between the collier and the merchant, nor any person between the wharf and the consumer; that city and orphans' dues should be collected by the Customs, the parties compounding according to the tonnage of the vessels; and that the compensations to the meters, &c. should be adjusted by the city authorities out of the one-penny rate. The Bill was read the first time.

March 30. Mr. Baring brought up the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the salaries of the Great Officers of State, with a view to their reduction. After a few words from Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. Baring, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir G. Warrender, the report was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Lord Athorp moved that the Lord Lieutenant be permitted to issue Exchequer Bills to the extent of 50,000*l.* to meet the temporary and local distress of Ireland. After a short conversation between several Members, the vote was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Wilks, a return

was ordered of the number of houses rated at 10*l.* and upwards, in the districts of the Tower Hamlets, Holborn, and Lambeth.

Both Houses adjourned to the 12th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 12.

In answer to some questions relative to the REFORM BILL, Lord John Russell said, that Ministers had endeavoured to procure as correct a return as possible of the population of each city and borough which sent Members to Parliament. His Lordship stated, he should have several alterations to make that would not change the principle of the Bill, but would render it more correct. For instance, in consequence of further information, Buckingham would not be retained in the disfranchising schedule, A. There would likewise be several amendments in the wording of the Bill, as regarded the existing rights of those who had freedoms by service or birth, &c. His Lordship also stated, that the objections to the proposed reduction of the number of Members had been anxiously considered; and he added, that if the sense of the House should appear to be fairly against that reduction, the Government were prepared to relax in that part of the plan.—After some desultory observations on the measure, Mr. Hunt remarked, that he had just returned from a tour in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and other counties, and he openly declared that there was now a re-action with respect to the Reform Bill. He had addressed very large assemblies of the people, and had not met a single individual among those who would be excluded, under this Bill, from the elective franchise, who was not opposed to it. These poor people had recovered from their delusion. They were not now so much in love with this measure as they at first were. They had found out that they had been deceived. They expected that the Bill would give them cheap bread, cheap meat, fewer hours of labour, and higher wages; but they had discovered that this expectation was a mere delusion. For his own part, he voted in favour of the Bill, because he thought that it was an inroad—(Cheers)—yes, an inroad, on that accursed system which had plunged this country in debt and distress.—Colonel Davies denounced, in warm terms, the speech of the Hon. Member for Preston, who, although professing himself a reformer, had that evening done more to injure the cause than the most determined enemy of reform.

Mr. Stanley moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the promotion of public works in Ireland.

Mr. Crampton moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to improve the administration of the law in Ireland. The object of the Bill was, to assimilate the laws of Ireland to those of England.

April 13. On Mr. *Western* presenting a petition from the county of Essex in favour of Reform, Mr. *Stanley* said, that as a misapprehension existed, both in that House and elsewhere, as to the intentions of Ministers with regard to the Reform Bill, he thought it right to state most unequivocally, that his Majesty's Ministers did not mean, in any, even the slightest degree, to deviate from the broad and plain principle on which they had founded that great measure. They were determined on the entire disfranchisement of those Boroughs which did not come up to a certain standard of population, and on the partial disfranchisement of those which did not come up to another given standard. The only alteration intended was this—that if any Boroughs could fairly and plainly show that they did not come within the fixed rule and line marked out by the Bill, then those Boroughs would be justly entitled to be excluded from the schedules of disfranchisement, or partial disfranchisement. If it should appear to be the prevalent feeling of the House, that the number of the Members should be augmented beyond the amount contemplated by the Bill, the disfranchised Boroughs would not be restored, but the Members to be added would be taken from such important towns, or populous districts, as might be considered to have, under such circumstances, a fair claim to representation.—Lord *Althorp*, in reply to a question from General *Gascoyne*, also spoke in explanation of the ministerial plan; and he begged to be distinctly understood, that the retaining the whole number of Members was in no one degree to touch that principle which went to the disfranchisement of the rotten Boroughs. If the House should, by a division, compel Ministers to increase the number of Members, then they would take in populous towns, or populous bodies of constituency, and bestow the elective franchise on them.—Sir *R. Peel* said that by these alterations the Bill became a new one, and an extension of time ought to be allowed for its consideration.

Lord *Nugent* moved for, and obtained leave to bring in, a Bill to abolish certain oaths taken in the Customs and Excise. In one year 101,590 oaths had been taken in the Customs, and 194,612 in the Excise. In answer to an application from the Treasury, the Boards of Customs and Excise had reported, that out of 94 classes of oaths 92 might be abolished, without injury to the public service. In place of the oaths it was proposed to substitute a declaration, the breach of which would subject the offender to a penalty of 100*l.*

Mr. *O'Brien* brought before the consideration of the House the present dreadfully disturbed state of certain parts of Ireland, and moved, that there be laid upon the table a copy of the memorial presented to his

Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, from the Grand Jury of Clare, relative to the disturbances which had taken place in that county. This led to an extended discussion. Whatever differences there were on particular points, nearly all the speakers admitted the necessity of introducing poor laws into Ireland, as the only means of protecting the poor, and securing them against the consequences of absentee landlords. It appears from the memorial, the production of which was agreed to, that eight, nine, ten, and even eleven pounds annual rent had been demanded for a single acre of unreclaimed bog or mountain, whereon the famished peasant might plant potatoes for his family.

April 14. After some acrimonious conversation between Mr. *Hunt* and Mr. *O'Connell*, on the subject of the Reform Bill (during which the latter Member accused Mr. *Hunt* of having been bought over by the Tories), the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought a message from the King to the following effect:—

“His Majesty, trusting to the affectionate regards of his faithful Commons, both for himself and his Queen, took that opportunity to express his hope, that they would take immediate steps to make an adequate provision for maintaining the Royal dignity of her Majesty, in case she should survive the demise of his Majesty.”

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 15.

The Earl of *Roseberry* presented a petition praying that some compulsory rate might be established in Ireland, for the relief of the poor of that country.—The Earl of *Limerick* doubted the expediency of introducing the Poor Laws into Ireland. Those laws in England operated as a bounty upon population; and if such a system were adopted in Ireland, there would be no knowing what effect it would have in that prolific country.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House went into a Committee on the King's Message, when, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was agreed, that a sum of 100,000*l.* should be secured to the Queen, if she should survive his Majesty, to support her Royal dignity, payable out of the Consolidated Fund, together with Marlborough House, and the house and lands of Bushy Park.

Mr. *Buxton* brought forward a motion for the immediate abolition of Slavery. The motion was seconded by Lord *Morpeth*, and opposed by Mr. *Keith Douglas*.—Lord *Althorp* objected to the motion, on the ground that the state of the slaves should be gradually ameliorated. At the same time, he wished to ascertain what steps the local Legislatures would take upon the subject. After considerable discussion the debate was adjourned until the 26th instant.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.

The Earl of *Limerick* brought forward a formal complaint against the Editor of the *Times* newspaper, whom he accused of violating the privileges of the House, by the scurrilous language he had adopted when animadverting on the noble Earl's sentiments with regard to the introduction of Poor Laws in Ireland. In the paragraph complained of the writer observed: "There are men or things with human pretensions, nay, with lofty privileges, who do not blush to treat the mere proposal of establishing a fund for the relief of the diseased or helpless Irish with brutal ridicule and almost impious scorn." After some discussion the printer of the *Times* was ordered to appear at the bar of the House.

In the COMMONS, the same day, Lord *J. Russell* moved that the House go into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, when he stated the alterations proposed by Ministers in that measure. The noble Lord said, that in consequence of more perfect details as to the population of particular places, Aldborough, Buckingham, Malmesbury, Oakhampton, and Reigate, were to be transferred to schedule B; or, to send one Member, instead of being disfranchised; their population having been found to exceed 2000. Leoninster, Northallerton, Morpeth, Tamworth, Tavistock, Calne, Truro, and Westbury to be taken out of schedule B,—in other words, to continue to send two Members, their population exceeding 4000. The most important alteration was regarding the counties. To attain a greater number of Members than the Ministers first proposed, there was to be an additional one to each county of upwards of 100,000 inhabitants in England and Wales. Those counties were Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, and Glamorganshire, in Wales. Counties having a population of 150,000 or upwards, were to send four Members. They proposed to give to Salford, Bury, Oldham, and Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, to the Potteries in Staffordshire, and to Wakefield, Whitby, and Halifax, one member each. The effect of these alterations would be to make the whole number of Members of the United Kingdom 627, thus causing a diminution of only 81 in the present number.—General *Gascoyne* said that the Bill introduced by the noble Lord was a different and distinct Bill from that which the noble Lord had previously introduced upon the subject of Reform. He condemned the whole measure, as calculated to subvert the constitution of the House. He then moved as an amendment that the number of representatives for England and Wales might not be decreased.—Mr. *Sadler* seconded the amendment.—Mr. *Althorp* strongly resisted it; for if the

motion were carried it would prove destructive to the Bill. He implored all those who were sincerely disposed to carry the Bill, to support Ministers in their opposition to the amendment.—Lord *Stormont* submitted that the proposed alterations changed the principle of the Bill.—General *Duff* was in favour of a wholesome salutary Reform, and would give his support to Ministers.—Lord *Loughborough* supported the amendment, and designated the Bill as revolutionary.—Colonel *Wood* should oppose the Bill without very considerable alterations were made in it. The debate was adjourned.

April 19. The debate on General *Gascoyne's* amendment was resumed. Mr. *Lytton Bulwer*, Mr. *Campbell*, Mr. *Wilbraham*, and Mr. *Hawkins* opposed the amendment, as being destructive to the principles of the Bill.—Mr. *Fane*, Mr. *C. Douglas*, Mr. *W. Wynn*, Sir *G. Clerk*, and Sir *J. Malcolm*, supported it.—Sir *R. Wilson* said, that he had been sent into that House as the friend of a full and free representation, and he never could agree to a measure that would have the effect of producing a decimation of the English Members. He supported the measure up to the present moment; and under the feeling that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to submit the principle of numbers to the consideration of the House, he had promised the gallant General who brought forward the amendment his support. He had done so, because he did not think that such an amendment was in opposition to the principle of the Bill. If however the course which he should pursue would be such as would not satisfy his constituents, he was ready to resign his seat.—Mr. *Stanley* replied to Sir Robert Wilson, and implored those who were anxious for Reform to reject the present amendment.—Sir *G. Murray* and Mr. *North* supported the amendment.—Sir *R. Peel* spoke against the measure of Reform. What might be the consequences of the Bill he would not say; but if it should prove prejudicial to the interests of the country, he should hold responsible for it that Ministry which had prepared the Bill without due consideration to its importance; and by so doing, had reduced them to such a state of embarrassment that they must either acquiesce in what they believed to be injurious to the Constitution, or witness the melancholy prospect of the affairs of this realm being submitted to misrule and anarchy.—Sir *J. Graham* warned all the friends of the measure, that if they had hitherto been sincere in its support, this present step was a most important one.—The *Attorney-General* concluded a long speech by saying, he conceived that the vote of the present night would be decisive to the question of Reform.—Lord *J. Russell* spoke against the amendment, and entreated all who were friendly to the mea-

sure to vote with him and his friends.—The House then divided—For General Gascoyne's Amendment, 299 ; against it, 291 ; majority against Ministers, 8.

On the motion of Lord Althorp, the Bill was ordered to be committed on the 21st.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 21.

Lord Wharncliffe asked whether there was any truth in the rumours that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to dissolve the Parliament?—Earl Grey replied that he must decline to answer a question of so unusual a nature.—Lord Wharncliffe then gave notice that he should on Friday move an Address to his Majesty, begging him not to dissolve the Parliament.—Earl Carnarvon in presenting a petition from Newbury, condemned the Reform Bill as a piece of *political jobbing*, and added, as it was understood below the bar, some very strong language regarding the man who would, under existing circumstances in England and Ireland, advise the Sovereign to dissolve the Parliament.

The breach of privilege committed by the Editor of the *Times*, was finally brought forward, Mr. Lawson, the printer, having been in custody for the offence since the 18th inst. After the case had been debated with closed doors for some time, Mr. Lawson was ordered to the bar, and having been reprimanded by the Lord Chancellor, he was declared to be discharged on the payment of the fees.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Bennett brought forward a resolution declaring that the corrupt state of the representation of Liverpool demanded the corrective interference of the House. The discussion was carried to great length, and eventually led to a long debate on the Reform Bill.—Sir R. Vyvyan asked whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to proceed with the Bill, or to advise the King to dissolve Parliament, because the House of Commons had not consented to reduce the number of English Representatives?—Lord Althorp replied, "I have no hesitation in stating, that having taken into consideration the necessary effect and consequences of the vote of the House the other night, it is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to proceed with the Bill"—a declaration which was received with immense cheering. As to the other inquiry, his Lordship said he did not consider it consistent with his public duty to give any answer.—Mr. W. Bankes moved an adjournment, which was resisted by Lord Althorp. The House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion of adjournment, 164 ; against it, 142—majority against Ministers, 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 22.

It being announced that his Majesty intended to dissolve the Parliament this day in person, the House presented an extraordinary scene. The Lord Chancellor entered at twenty minutes before three, when, prayers being read, his Lordship withdrew. On the motion of the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Shaftesbury was called to the chair; when high words passed between several Noble Lords, and a scene of the greatest confusion prevailed. Silence having at length been obtained, Lord Wharncliffe moved, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would not dissolve Parliament on the present occasion, on the ground that, under existing circumstances, such a procedure would be dangerous to the interest of the Crown, and all the established institutions of the State.—The Lord Chancellor having again entered the House, observed, that it was high time for the Crown to take this step, when the House of Commons had thought proper to refuse the supplies. (Cheers, and great clamour, amid which the joyful shouts of the populace, and the roaring of artillery, announced the approach of his Majesty.) The Lord Chancellor withdrew to meet the King.—The Earl of Mansfield arose, and accused Ministers of weakness, and of conspiring against the safety of the State, by making the King a party to his own destruction. His Lordship added, that he had advised his Majesty on the subject, and told him, that if he gave his assent to a dissolution for the sake of this Bill, it was a measure so pregnant with danger, that he was certain an attack would be made on the credit of the country; first on the privileges, and then on the existence of that House, and lastly, on the privileges of the Crown itself; privileges which were inseparably connected with the happiness of the people.

Here the entrance of his Majesty put an end to the discussion. One or two of their Lordships, however, allowed a clamorous expression or two to reach the royal ear. His Majesty took his seat on the throne, wearing the crown and sceptre, and surrounded by a numerous body of the royal household. He wore beneath the royal robes the uniform of an Admiral.

The Commons having been summoned, there was a tremendous rush of Members.—The *Speaker* addressed a few words to his Majesty, assuring him, that on no former occasion did the House of Commons more truly represent the feelings and sentiments of a faithful and loyal people than at present.—The royal assent having been given to the Civil List Bill, and several others, his Majesty read, in a firm tone of voice, the following Speech from the throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I have come to meet you for the pur-

there was some hard fighting, about half a league from Rimini, between a body of the insurgents, numbering about 1500 men and four pieces of cannon, and a principal corps of Austrians, amounting to 6000 men. On the 27th, the Austrian General made an attempt to take the position of the patriots by assault, but, after some hours' hard fighting, was obliged to retire upon Rimini.

According to the latest accounts, the insurrection was completely suppressed. The Pope had issued a decree for the maintenance of order; and Austria and France appear to have come to an amicable understanding on the affairs of Italy, whence the imperial troops will shortly be withdrawn; the Pope having, in a great measure, conceded to the moderate demands of the revolted states.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The heroic Poles have rendered themselves worthy of their illustrious ancestors. Their barbarous invaders have been successfully resisted, and deservedly punished. The confidence felt in the prowess of the Poles by the whole of sympathizing Europe has not been misplaced; that gallant, that chivalrous people have added another page to their history, that shall shine with undiminished splendour amidst the gloom and darkness, in which its annals have been written whilst under the sombre domination of its relentless and overbearing tyrants. It appears that the Polish commander-in-chief, General Skrzynecki, having been informed of the negligence of the Russians at Wawr and Grochow, in their cantonments and camp, led a corps of 25,000 men on the 30th March to Praga, and in the night of the 31st approached the Russian camp; the road was covered with straw, so that the artillery and cavalry advanced without being perceived, to which the darkness of the night did not a little contribute. The advanced guard of General Geismar, consisting of 8 or 10,000 men, was first attacked, and almost wholly destroyed. The Poles took 4,000 prisoners, and sixteen pieces of cannon. The latter, ornamented with green boughs, were brought into Warsaw. Skrzynecki followed up his victory, and fell upon the corps of General Rosen, who, with 20,000 men, was posted at Dembe Wielki. He too was obliged to yield to the impetuous attack of the Poles—lost 2000 prisoners and nine pieces of cannon. The Russians retired by way of Minsk, to join the main body of the army. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of April, Skrzynecki followed up his good fortune, and the above important battle was succeeded on the third, &c. by the regular advance of the Polish outposts, and with the hourly accession of stragglers, guns, and standards, taken by the skirmishing parties of the Poles. The head-quarters were at Siennica on the 4th. Among the

prisoners taken by the Poles during the several battles, were members of the first families in Russia.

Another important victory was afterwards fought near Zelechow, to the north of Skladwo, one of the branches of the river Wiepey, where the Russians wished to concentrate. 12,000 Russians were killed, wounded, or taken by the Poles, with thirty or forty pieces of cannon. During the action the Lithuanians and Volhynians, who served in the Russian army, turned their arms against the Muscovites, and powerfully contributed to the success of the battle.

The following, signed Skrzynecki, dated April 10, gives an official account of the Polish success: "I have great satisfaction in announcing to the government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannons, and 3000 or 4000 prisoners, amongst whom are nearly 300 officers, of different ranks." Russian prisoners, guns, standards, &c. were daily poured into Warsaw from the headquarters of the Poles.

It is said that Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine are in arms for Poland. A letter from Memel of the 1st April, mentions the overthrow of the Russian authority in Wilna. The first impulse to the popular movement was given by the priests, who carried their enthusiasm to the extent of exhorting from the pulpit the people to rise against their oppressors. Nearly all persons in Lithuania holding authority under the Emperor had been displaced, and scarcely any troops existed to offer opposition, as the greater part had been draughted off for the invasion of Warsaw.

The enthusiasm of the Poles for the cause of liberty is represented to be so great, that all the Nobles of the Duchy of Posen who could bear arms, although at the risk of their property being confiscated by the Prussian Government, have abandoned it, and proceeded to Poland. A new regiment of cavalry, of twelve hundred men, composed of volunteers of the Duchy of Posen, had recently been formed at Warsaw. The Polish army is now stated to consist of ninety thousand men, well armed, of which there are twenty-five thousand superb cavalry, with a great number of scythe-bearers.

By recent accounts received from Warsaw, deputies from Lithuania had arrived there, offering assistance in favour of the common cause. It is added that, when the courier left, ten thousand armed Lithuanians, well organized and equipped, had entered the capital. Insurrections increased from day to day with the greatest rapidity, and had extended to ancient Poland, as far as Smolenski. The Provisional Government of Lithuania has published several proclamations, and all the arsenals are in their power, as well as the public chests. The citizens are armed. A transport of arms,

destined for the army of Diebitsch, has been seized. The inhabitants of Howno have risen against the Russian government, and intercepted twelve pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the Turk is reforming all his institutions, and giving equal privileges to Mussulmans and Christians. An edict to this effect has been issued, so that the sound of reform is

already re-echoed from the shores of the Bosphorus. It is said that a conspiracy has been discovered, the object of which was to overthrow the Nizam-Gedid, and re-establish the corps of Jaussaries on its former footing. The usual expeditious mode was resorted to by the Sultan on the discovery of the conspiracy, and between 700 and 800 heads were immediately disposed of, to serve as a warning to his discontented subjects generally.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland, particularly in the western districts, is deplorable. The peasantry, driven to desperation by famine, and the neglect and harassing oppression of the landlords, have resorted to acts of the utmost ferocity. In Clare agricultural property, while it is yet in the earth, is devastated and burned to waste; barns are burned, cattle houghed, and houses demolished. Every species of midnight violence is carried into fearful execution, not from motives of religious animosity or political rancour, but because the people want food; because thousands of human beings are driven out from their wretched homes, and pursued by the famine-cry of their miserable offspring. More than half the gentry have fled their homes, and taken refuge in Limerick or Dublin. The remnant, who are bold enough to stay behind, or so much in want of money as to be incapable of removing to any distance, are forced to barricade their houses and keep regular guard day and night, to prevent surprise by the wretched and ferocious peasantry. The last exploit of these desperate beings was the massacre of five policemen, and that a few hours after the King's representative, the Marquis of Anglesea, had set his foot within the county on a journey of beneficent examination into the wants and sufferings of the poor. In Galway 5,000 Whiteboys attacked the house of Sir John Burke, the county member, destroyed the windows, furniture, &c. and carried off several stand of arms. They threatened to storm the town of Woodford, and did actually plunder the habitations of other gentlemen besides Sir John Burke, making arms the chief purpose of their depredation.

The report of the select Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the poorer classes in Ireland, and the best means of improving their condition, which, with the minutes of evidence, fills four folio volumes, contains an excellent summary of facts and opinions bearing upon the three great divisions of the subject; first, the actual state and condition of the poorer classes

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in Ireland; secondly, the laws which affect them, and the charitable institutions, both public and private; and lastly, the remedial measures proposed by different witnesses. In considering the last branch of the subject, the committee strongly recommend the extension of public works and inland navigation, upon the principle of loans repayable and adequately secured. On the subject of emigration, the Committee "do not entertain the slightest doubt, that colonization might be carried on to a very great extent indeed, if facilities were afforded by the Government to those Irish peasants who were disposed voluntarily to seek a settlement in the Colonies." Respecting the possibility of recovering the waste land and bog by drainage and embankments,—a proportion of the country estimated at 5,000,000 of English acres—the Committee considered it a matter of regret and surprise that so important an object, which, if it can be accomplished, would afford a permanent demand for productive labour, has been so little promoted; and they venture to recommend one or two experiments, on a limited scale, at the public expense, on an estate of the Crown, and which would require, according to the testimony of Mr. Weale, only drainage, roads communicating with the neighbouring towns, and access to a supply of lime.

April 18. Mr. Luke Dillon, a young man of respectable connexions, the heir to a large property in Roscommon, was tried at Dublin, for the seduction and rape of a young lady named Frizell, the niece of Dr. O'Reardon, whose parents reside at Stapolin, near Howth. It appeared that he lured her from her uncle's, where she was residing; and taking her to a house of ill fame, under pretext of sheltering her from the weather, he first stupefied by administering to her a potion, and then, when she was in a state of insensibility, forcibly violated her. The young lady was the principal witness against the prisoner, who was found guilty upon the clearest evidence, and received sentence of death, which was to be inflicted on the 7th of May. The father of the young lady has

since petitioned the Lord Lieutenant for a remission of the sentence to transportation for life.

VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

On the second reading of the Reform Bill, splendid and general illuminations took place in Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Paisley, Dumbarton, Old and New Lanark, Dunbar, Dunfermline, Perth, Leven, Hawick, Dundee, Strathaven, Greenock, &c. &c. The magistrates of many of the towns paraded the streets in their robes, accompanied with music and banners, and amid the discharge of guns and the blazing of bonfires.

It is in contemplation to institute a college at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to afford the sons of merchants and others of the middle class of society, suitable instruction in the higher departments of a liberal education.

Feb. 24. Heythrop House, Oxfordshire, the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the hunting residence of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, was destroyed by fire. Only a small portion of the furniture could be saved, and none of the superb paintings, owing to their being secured to the walls too fast; the rich tapestry, beautiful specimens of sculpture, all are lost; and nothing remains but bare walls and large masses of smoking embers. The origin of the fire was purely accidental,—not entirely free from carelessness. Some clothes having been left to air all night, it is supposed that the horse must have fallen.

The remaining part of *Kilnsea Church*, which has long formed a conspicuous object from the Holderness coast, near the entrance of the Humber, gave way, in a storm in February, and was swallowed up by the sea.

April 11. A frightful accident happened to a party of the 60th Rifles, while crossing the chain bridge at Broughton near Manchester. Scarcely had the leading file touched terra firma, when a tremendous noise, resembling musketry, arrested the attention of the party. In an instant after, the bridge separated at the end next the toll-house, and with a large quantity of the stone pier, was precipitated into the river. About 40 of the party, encumbered with their arms and accoutrements, were entangled with the railing of the bridge, or overwhelmed in the river. Providentially the river was low, and thus no lives were lost; but six were sent to the hospital with fractured limbs; and fourteen others were injured more or less.

A melancholy destruction of human life was lately sustained by the loss of the *Frolic* steam vessel. The scene of this most distressing accident was the Neas Sands, on the Glamorganshire coast, a short distance from Cowbridge. Between 70 and 80 persons perished. Among the number were the fol-

lowing individuals:—General M'Leod and four servants; Mrs. Boyd and three servants; eighteen sailors, going to join the South Sea whalers; a Colonel of the army, supposed to be Col. Gordon; Mr. Anderson, of the Dock-yard, his only son and eldest daughter, from Milford; and the entire crew, amounting to 15 or 17.

The Burning Cliff at Weymouth has been lately visited by many parties, the fire being frequently to be seen in the evening from the Esplanade.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

OPENING OF EXETER HALL, STRAND.—*March 29.*—This spacious and superb building (described in p. 264), was this day opened in the presence of between 3000 and 4000 persons. Sir Thos. Baring, the chairman, addressed the meeting; he observed that the necessity of such an edifice was first suggested by Mr. Brooks, in 1822, and a few thousand pounds were collected for the purpose; but the matter fell to the ground until about two years ago, when Capt. Pownall directed the energy of his mind to the same object. With regard to the building itself, great credit was due to Mr. Geary, the architect, as the simplicity which was everywhere apparent did not detract from its splendour and magnificence. Before, however, all the arrangements were completed, about 5,000*l.* more would be necessarily expended, which he doubted not would be shortly supplied either by donations or the purchase of shares. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, vicar of Harrow, the Rev. Dr. Townley, the Rev. J. Burnet, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel next spoke upon the religious institutions of the metropolis.—The Rev. Dr. Cox stated, that there were 16 general hospitals and infirmaries, 27 for general complaints, 47 lying-in-hospitals, 14 district societies, 9 annuity and pension societies, 40 for the relief of distressed members, 18 general visiting societies, 11 penitentiaries, and a variety of others of a minor description—making altogether an aggregate of 336 institutions in the metropolis and its vicinity.—Henry Drummond, esq. addressed the meeting upon the literary and scientific department.—Professor Hoppus congratulated the meeting that this building was intended to be devoted to the promotion of three causes, viz. religion, charity, and science; a threefold cord which could never be broken. Religion was the parent, charity the daughter, and science the handmaid. He found, upon looking over a list in his hand, that there were 50 scientific institutions in the metropolis, and he doubted not that they would continue to be increased: inquiry was alive, and the mind of man could not be repressed, and in proportion as a union was formed between religion, charity, and science, would the happiness of man be increased.

Circulars have been issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the different Lords-Lieutenant, requesting them to ascertain from the magistrates the operations of the new Beer Bill.

The Court of King's Bench has recently, after solemn argument, determined that one foreigner may arrest another in England for a debt which accrued in Portugal while both resided there, though the Portuguese law does not allow of arrest for debt.

A grand opening is effected in Newgate-street, by the removal of two or three old houses, which will give an uninterrupted view of Christ's Hospital, particularly the New Hall, built by Mr. Shaw, the architect, and which exhibits a fine specimen of an imitation of the ancient style of English architecture. It is 200 feet in length by 50 in breadth. A fine organ and gallery is at one end, and a pulpit is fixed against the south wall for the purpose of prayer and exhortation.

Mr. W. Pickersgill, Royal Academician, has liberally given his fine picture of Mr. Faraday to the Royal Institution. A copy of the picture of Sir H. Davy, by Sir T. Lawrence, is in progress for the Institution. The portrait of Mr. Brande is to be purchased by a subscription of individual members, to be placed as an accompaniment to the others. These are intended as the commencement of a collection of portraits of distinguished scientific individuals connected with the establishment, and are to decorate the theatre. Proof impressions of Sir H. Davy, Count Rumford, Dr. Young, and others, have been already presented to the Institution for this purpose.

April 5. An arrangement took place this day for the delivery of general post letters in the suburbs of London, within three miles of the general post office, free of any additional expense. They have heretofore had the extra charge of the twopenny post office.

April 10. An unfortunate Chinese, of the name of Hoo Loo, aged 37, late a labourer in the East India Company's service at Canton, was operated on at Guy's Hospital, for the extirpation of an enormous abdominal tumour. The operation was conducted with great skill and care by Mr. Key, but with a fatal result. The death of this man, whose case had excited great interest, is attributed solely to nervous exhaustion. The tumour, when separated from the body, weighed fifty-six pounds, and measured four

feet in circumference. The case was what is called *elephantiasis of the scrotum*.

April 15. A proclamation was issued, ordering the coinage of double sovereigns, sovereigns, and half sovereigns of gold, and the usual silver and copper coins. The new stamps will differ little from the former ones, except in the inscription, and the addition of the words "shilling" and "six pence" on the coins of such respective value.

April 27. This evening, pursuant to a notice from the Lord Mayor of London, a splendid illumination took place, in consequence of his Majesty having dissolved Parliament, for the purpose of taking the sense of the people on the present state of the Representation. The illumination was very general—the transparencies, devices, &c. in allusion to Reform, being innumerable. The streets of London presented one dense and moving mass of spectators during the whole evening.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

March 14. A farce, entitled *High-ways and By-ways*, was produced. It excited much merriment, and was tolerably well received.

April 1. A tragedy by Mr. Kenney, under the title of *The Pledge, or Castilian Honour*, was produced, which met with complete and deserved success.

April 4. The Easter piece was entitled *The Ice Witch, or the Frozen Hand*, attributed to the pen of Mr. Buckstone. The music and scenery were very pleasing, and the piece was well received.

April 7. A farce called *Nettlewig Hall, or Ten to One*, was produced. It was very common-place and jejune. Amidst many dissentient voices it was announced for repetition.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 4. An Eastern piece was produced, under the title of *Neuha's Cave; or the South Sea Mutineers*. The scenery was particularly splendid; and the piece was announced for repetition amidst great applause.

April 5. Spohr's opera of "Azor and Zemira," which has been arranged for the English stage by Sir G. Smart, was this evening produced, under the title of *Azor and Zemira, or the Magic Rose*. The music, though perhaps inferior to Rossini's, was of a rich and pleasing character.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 20.—Knighted, Major-Gen. H. Wheatley.

Mar. 21.—Major-Gen. Sir Arch. Camp-

bell, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick and its dependencies.

Mar. 22.—22d Foot—Captain Lynaught Pennifather to be Major.—Unattached—Major Craster to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry.

Mar. 23.—Knighted, Capt. Geo. Francis Seymour, R. N.

Mar. 24.—Capt. the Hon. S. Hay, to be one of her Majesty's Equerries.

Mar. 24.—Lieut.-Col. T. Lord Grantham, and Lieut.-Col. E. Baker, to be his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp for Yeomanry Cavalry.

Mar. 24.—Lieut.-Col. Fox, Gren. Guards, to be one of his Majesty's Equerries.

April 4.—60th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Alex. Macpherson, to be Major.—69th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Johns, to be Major.—Unattached—To be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry Major Cha. Shee.

To be Major of Infantry, by purchase, Capt. E. S. Prideaux; to be Major, without purchase, brevet Major E. C. Archer.

Brevet—To be Majors, Capt. W. Sweetman; Capt. Anthony Alex. O'Reilly; Capt. Denis Mahon.

April 13.—Knighted, George Harrison, esq.

April 15.—Capt. Pechell, R. N. to be one of the Queen's Equerries.—Adolphus Cottin, esq. to be Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to her Majesty.

April 19.—4th Dragoon Guards—Major H. Pratt, from the half pay to be Major.

Royal Staff Corps.—To be Majors, Capt. G. Harriott, and Capt. H. Piers.

April 22.—81st Foot—General Sir H. Warde, to be Col.—68th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Keane, K.C.B., to be Col.—94th Foot—Major-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, K.C.B. to be Col.

Garrisons—Gen. Sir G. Don, G.C.B., to be Governor of Scarborough Castle.

Adm. Sir W. Harwood, to be G.C. of the Guelph, and Captains Usher and G. Seymour, K.G. of the same order.

Lieut. Stratford, R. N. to be the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanack.

Members returned for the late Parliament.

Clare (co.)—Maurice O'Connell, esq.
Colchester—Wm. Mayhew, esq.

Launceston—Major-Gen. Sir J. Malcolm.

Londonderry—Sir R. Ferguson, Bart.

Malton—Rt. Hon. F. Jeffrey.

Queen's Co.—Sir H. Paruell, Bart.

Shaftesbury—W. L. Maberly, esq.

Winchelsea—S. Lushington, D.C.L.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. J. C. Alderson, St. Mathew's R. Ipswich.

Rev. J. Brett, Woolferton R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. J. C. Bulteel, Holbeton R. Devon.

Rev. H. Burton, Atcham V. Salop.

Rev. F. J. Courtenay, North Bovey R. Devon.

Rev. N. T. Ellison, Nettlecombe R. Som.

Rev. G. L. W. Fauquier, Bradfield R. Suff.

Rev. J. Fisher, Stoney Stanton R. co. Leic.

Rev. J. Flockton, Shernborne R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. O. Foley, Leansadwra V. co. Carmarthen.

Rev. J. H. Harrison Water Orton, P. C. co. Warwick.

Rev. H. D. C. S. Horlock, Box V. co. Wilts.

Rev. H. P. Jeston, Cholesbury P. C. Bucks.

Rev. A. M'Donald, Cotterstock with Glass-thorne V. co. Northampton.

Rev. H. Matthie, Worthenbury R. co. Flint.

Rev. W. Pullen, Gilding Parva V. Hants.

Rev. J. Randall, Binfield R. Berks.

Rev. A. Roberts, Woodrising R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Tomes, Coughton V. Warwick.

Rev. W. Uvedale, Sixwold R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. R. Vevers, Kettering R. Northampton.

Rev. R. Williams, Kidwelly V. co. Carm.

Rev. W. P. Williams, Nantmellan V. co. Radnor.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. J. Coppard, to Earl of Morley.

Rev. W. B. L. Hawkins, to Duke of Sussex.

Rev. T. B. Murray, to Earl of Rothes.

Rev. H. F. Willoughby, to Lord Holland.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. W. R. Crotch, Master of Taunton College.

BIRTHS.

March 22. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Hopetoun, a son and heir.—31. At Colcorton-hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bart. a son.—In Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs. W. Rodney, a dau.—In Eaton-place, London, the wife of C. Brownlow, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—At Lyme, the wife of the Rev. C. Randolph, vicar, a son.—In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Julia Hobhouse, a dau.—The lady of the Hon. Capt. Maude, C.B.R.N. a dau.—In Gower-street, the wife of Mr. Serj. Russell, a son.

April 2. At Stonor Park, Oxfordshire, the wife of Tho. Stonor, jun. esq. a son.—4. In the Cloisters, Eton College, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Wright, a dau.—7. The wife of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, prebendary of Wells, a son.—11. The wife of the Rev. H. Stoneman, a son.—18. In Whitehall-place, Lady H. Cholmondeley, a daughter.—20. At Shortgrove, Essex, the seat of Sir John St. Aubyn, Baronet the wife of the Rev. D. B. Lennard, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 19. At Alexandria, in Egypt, W. N. Peach, esq. only son of N. W. Peach, esq. M.P. of Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk, to Hester-Eliz. dau. of John Barker, esq. his Majesty's Consul-general for Egypt.

Feb. 9. At Goudhurst, Kent, Rev. W. Harrison, rector of Warmington, co. Warw. to Mary Anne, dau. of Rev. W. B. Harrison, vicar of Goudhurst.—12. James Tibbits, esq. of Braunston, co. Northamp. to Eliza-Catherine, dau. of William Webb, esq. of Elford.

Mar. 10. At Bath, the Rev. William Hutcheson, rector of Ubley, Somersetshire, to Marianne eldest dau. of the late William Whitaker, esq.—14. At St. Mary's Bryanstone square, the Rev. F. Cole, to Eliz. dau. of the late J. Ewing, esq. and sister to J. Ewing, esq. M.P.—15. At Titnes Park, the Hon. Wm. Law, youngest brother of Lord Ellenborough, to the Hon. Augusta Graves.—At All Souls, Langham-place, Capt. W. H. Elliott, 51st Light Infantry, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late W. Ashmore, Esq. of Ipswich.—16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Hutt, esq. to Mary, Countess of Strathmore.—17. At Belvoir Castle, the Hon. Cha. Stuart Wortley, second son of Lord Wharcliffe, to the lady Emmeline Char. Eliz. Manners, second dau. of Duke of Rutland.—19. At All Souls, Langham-place, the Rev. Geo. Sandby, jun. of Denton Lodge, Norfolk, to Eliz. Cath. second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Hodgson.—20. At Stoke Canon, the Rev. Wm. Gifford Cookesley, of Eton, Bucks, to Augusta, dau. of the late John Davy Foulkes, esq.—24. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Marcus Martin, esq. barrister-at-law, to Harriett-Mary, only child of the late John Stapleton, esq. of Calcutta.—26. At Paington, Devonshire, the Rev. Benj. Hall Kennedy, to Janet, youngest dau. of the late Tho. Caird, esq. and niece of Capt. Devon, R. N.—At Stoke Cannon, near Exeter, the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, to Augusta dau. of the late J. D. Foulkes, esq. of Dawlish, Devon.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Cunningham, esq. of Hensol, co. Dumfries, N. B. to Eliza Mary Upton, dau. of the late Capt. Clotworthy Upton, R. N.—31. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, R. Willis, M.D. to Eleanor, third dau. of the late Mr. David Watson, of Whitehall.

April 2. At Manchester, Capt. W. D. Davies, of the Queen's Bays, to Susan-Jane Forbes, only dau. of the late John Abernethie, esq.—4. At Plymouth, Edmund Lockyer Pym, esq. second son of Capt. Pym, R.N.C.B. to Harriett-Ann, second dau. of Joseph Whiteford, esq.—At St. Pancras church, J. W. D. Moodie, esq. 21st Fusiliers, to Susanna Strickland, youngest dau. of the late Tho. Strickland, esq. of Reydon

House, Suffolk.—5. At Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bonne, F. J. Walthew, of Albany-street, Regent's-park, esq. to Eliz. third dau. of John Bent, esq. of Oat-hall, Lindfield, Sussex.—At St. John's, Hampstead, the Rev. Tho. Henly Causton, to the Hon. F. Hester Powys, fifth dau. of the late Lord Lilford.—At St. James's, Edward Eardley-Harris Repton, esq. Bengal civil service, to Mary-Henrietta, eldest dau. of H. Thompson, esq. of Bedford-square.—At Hastings, Wm. Hanks, jun. esq. of Norwich, to Hannah, third dau. of the late Wm. Graburn, esq. of Kingsforth-hall, Lincolnshire.—6. At Oswestry, the Rev. T. G. Roberts, Canon of St. Asaph, and Rector of Llanrwst, to Maria-Diann, eldest dau. of C. T. Jones, esq.—At Bath, the Rev. Wm. Bendon Buller, vicar of Over Stowey, to Marianne-Jane, only child of Edm. Sheppard, esq.—7. At Elvaston Hall, near Derby, the Right Hon. Chas. Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, to Miss Foote, the celebrated actress.—At Betley, Staffordshire, Lieut. M'Dermott, 14th foot, eldest son of Col. M'Dermott, to Ann Thacker, third dau. of Chas. Short, esq.—9. The Rev. Samuel Ramsden Roe, of Grafton Manor House, Worcestershire, to Anne Whitechurch, only child of Rev. John Ellis, vicar of Wootton Waven, co. Warwick.—12. At Iver, co. Buckingham, Lieut.-Col. Bridger, C.B. to Jane, fourth dau. of John Copeland, esq.—14. At Lyme, Cha. Knott, esq. grandson of Major Knott, of Lyme, to Caroline, third dau. of E. Hillman, esq. of the Grove, Lyme.—At Kingsclere, Hants, the Rev. W. N. Pedder, vicar of Clevedon, Somersetshire, to Caroline Eliz. eldest dau. of Peter Cotes, esq.—At Hackney, James C. Somerville, M.D. to Albinia, fourth dau. of T. Hankey, esq. of Dalston.—At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. C. Dilnett Hill, of Fetcham, Surrey, to Cicely, youngest dau. of the late Sir Christ. Willoughby, Bart. of Baldon-house, Oxon.—At Richmond, Capt. Henry Jelf, third son of Sir Jas. Jelf, to Miss C. A. Sharp, of Kinarrochy, co. Perth, dau. of the late Major Sharp.—At Twyford, F. P. Delme Radcliffe, esq. to Emma, only dau. of J. H. Waddington, esq. of Shawford-house.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, George Drummond, esq. of Stanmore, to Marianne, second dau. of the late E. B. Portman, esq. of Bryanston, Dorset.—16. At All Souls Church, Sir Rich. Annesley O'Donel, Bart. of Newport-house, Newport, co. Mayo, to Mary, third dau. of Geo. Clendinning, esq. of Westport, same county.—18. At Stanton, the Rev. Edw. Rowden, vicar of Highworth, Wilts, to Ellen Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ashfordby Trenchard, of Stanton-house.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL OF DARNLEY.

March 17. At Cobham Hall, Kent, aged 63, the Right Honourable John Bligh, fourth Earl of Darnley (1725), Viscount Darnley of Atbbay in the county of Meath (1723), and Baron Clifton of Rathmore in the same county (1721), in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, co. Huntingdon (by writ 1608), in the peerage of England; hereditary High Steward of Gravesend and Milton; D.C.L., F.R.S.

His Lordship was born June 30, 1767, the eldest son of John the 3d Earl by Mary, daughter and heiress of John Stoyte, of Street, co. Westmeath, esq. (by Mary, sister to Ralph first Viscount Wicklow,) and succeeded his father in his titles and estates July 30, 1781. He was educated at Eton; and the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him as a member of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1798.

The Earl of Darnley was for many years an active senator. In 1788 he was among the Prince's friends on the Regency question; and he afterwards generally sided with the Opposition. In 1805 (May 2), after a long and able speech on the civil department of the Navy, he insisted on its superior situation during the administration of Earl St. Vincent, and moved for a committee of inquiry, consisting of the Duke of Clarence, Marquis of Buckingham, &c. The motion was negatived by 88 to 33.

On March 3, 1808, the Earl of Darnley made a motion of censure on the expedition to Denmark, negatived by 155 to 76. He was always favourable to the claims of the Roman Catholics.

In 1829 his Lordship presented a petition to the King, claiming the Dukedom of Lennox, in the peerage of Scotland, as heir of line of Charles sixth Duke of Lennox, and fourth Duke of Richmond, on whose death in 1672 King Charles the Second was served heir to him. As his Majesty's (legitimate) issue became extinct in 1807 with the Cardinal York, and as that personage was the last heir male of the Stuarts, the Earl of Darnley put forward his claim as heir-general, being descended from Catherine sister to the Duke above-mentioned. The petition was referred to the House of Lords, and their Lordships have not hitherto decided upon it.

The Earl of Darnley married, Sept. 19, 1791, Elizabeth, third daughter of

the Right Hon. William Brownlow, a Privy-Councillor of Ireland, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. Lady Catherine, who died in 1802, in her tenth year; 2. the Right Hon. John Lord Clifton, who died an infant in 1793; 3. the Right Hon. Edward now Earl of Darnley, late M.P. for Canterbury; he was born in 1795, and married in 1825, Emma-Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, Bart. now Secretary at War, and has two sons and a daughter; 4. Lady Mary, married in 1822 to her cousin Charles Brownlow, esq. M.P. for Armaghshire, and died June 20, 1823; 5. the Hon. William, who died when at Eton School, in 1807; 6. the Hon. John Duncan Bligh; and 7. Lady Elizabeth.

A bust of the Earl of Darnley, by Nollekins, was exhibited at Somerset House in 1808.

LORD CHARLES H. SOMERSET.

Feb. 20. At the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, aged 63, the Right Hon. Lord Charles Henry Somerset, a Privy Councillor, General in the Army, and Colonel of the 33d regiment; next brother to the Duke of Beaufort, and brother-in-law to Earl Poulett.

His Lordship was born Dec. 13, 1767, the second son of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, K.G. by Elizabeth, daughter of Adm. the Hon. Edward Boscawen, and aunt to the present Viscount Falmouth. He was appointed Cornet in the first regiment of dragoon guards in 1785, Lieutenant in the 13th light dragoons 1786, Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1791, Lieut.-Colonel commandant of the 103d foot 1794, Colonel of the same regiment 1795, Major-General 1798, Colonel commandant of the 4th foot 1799, Lieut.-General 1803, Colonel of the 1st West India regiment 1814, General in the same year, and Colonel of the 33d regiment 1830.

Such were his Lordship's military gradations. We shall now notice, in order of dates, his several preferments in the State and the Court. He was returned to Parliament for Scarborough at the general election of 1796, being then a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber. In April 1797 he was appointed Comptroller of the King's Household; and, on the consequent issue of a new writ, was re-elected for Scarborough. At the general election of 1802 he was returned for the town of Monmouth; again, in June 1804, when (having re-

signed the control of the Household) he was appointed joint Paymaster-general of his Majesty's land forces, which post he relinquished on the change of Ministry in the following February. At the general elections of 1806 and 1812 he was also returned for Monmouth. In 1814 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained until about two years since.

Lord Charles Somerset was twice married: 1st, June 7, 1788, to the Hon. Elizabeth Courtenay, third daughter of William second and late Viscount Courtenay; by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married in 1812 to Lt.-Col. Henry Wyndham; 2. Georgina; 3. Lt.-Col. Henry Somerset, now Governor of Caffraria; he married in 1817 Frances-Sarah, eldest daughter of Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Heathcote, and has several children; 4. Caroline-Isabella, who died in childhood; 5. Charlotte, married in 1822 to Herbert Cornwall, esq. son of the Bishop of Worcester; 6. Major Charles-Henry Somerset, of the 3d dragoons; 7. the Rev. Plantagenet-Villiers-Henry Somerset, now Rector of Honiton in Devonshire. The first Lady Charles Somerset having deceased Sept. 11, 1815, his Lordship married secondly, Aug. 9, 1821, Lady Mary Poulett, second daughter of John fourth and late Earl Poulett, by whom he had a son and two daughters: 8. Poulett-George-Henry; 9. Mary-Sophia; and 10. Augusta-Anne.

His Lordship had been in Brighton only four days; and rode out on horseback two days before his death.

LADY CAROLINE WALDEGRAVE.

March 31. At her house in Curzon-street, May Fair, aged 66, Lady Caroline Waldegrave.

Her Ladyship was born March 1, 1765, the fourth and youngest daughter of John third Earl of Waldegrave, and of Lady Elizabeth Gower his wife, sister to the late Marquis of Stafford. She succeeded the late dowager Countess of Cardigan as Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princesses, and filled the duties of the same appointment to the late Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg during her visit to England, the year previous to her death. The attention of the surviving members of the Royal House, whom she so long and faithfully served, was unremitting during a severe and painful illness, and soothed the last moments of one of their oldest and most attached servants.

Her remains were interred on the 6th of April, with those of her ancestors, at Navestock, Essex.

SIR MONTAGUE CHOLMELEY, BART. March 10. At Easton Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 58, Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. D.C.L.

This family are a junior branch of the Cholmondeleys of Cheshire, and have been seated in Lincolnshire for about two centuries. Sir Montague was born March 20, 1772, the eldest son of Montague Cholmeley, esq. by Sarah, daughter of Humphrey Sibthorpe, M.D. He was appointed Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1805; and during his Shrievalty was created a Baronet, by patent dated March 4, 1806. His ancestor Montague Cholmeley, esq. had a warrant for the same dignity, dated at Lincoln, July 16, 1642; but the confusion of the times prevented the patent being made out. The degree of M.A. was conferred on Sir Montague as a member of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1808, and that of D.C.L. in 1810. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Grantham in 1820, and retired in favour of his son at the general election in 1826.

Sir Montague Cholmeley was twice married; 1st, Sept. 14, 1801, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Harrison, of Norton-Place in Lincolnshire, esq.; by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Montague-John Cholmeley, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and is now M.P. for Grantham; he was born in 1802, and married in 1829 Lady Georgiana Beaucherk, fifth sister of the present Duke of St. Alban's, by whom he has one son living; 2. Elizabeth, married Aug. 5, 1825, to John-Jacob Buxton, esq. (M.P. for Bedwin, only son of Sir Robert-John Buxton, of Shadwell in Norfolk, Bart.); 3. Charlotte-Maria, who died Oct. 18, 1822; 4. Frances, married March 6, 1828, to her second-cousin Glynn-Earle Welby, esq. only son of Sir William-Earle Welby, of Denton House in Lincolnshire, Bart.; 5. James-Harrison; 6. Henry-Daniel, a Commoner of St. John's College, Oxford.

Sir Montague, having lost his first lady Nov. 3, 1822, married secondly, March 18, 1826, Catherine fourth daughter of Benjamin Way, of Denham-place in Berkshire, esq.

SIR J. P. ACLAND, BART.

Feb. 25. At his house in the Royal Crescent, Bath, aged 75, Sir John Palmer Acland, of Fairfield, co. Somerset, and Newhouse, co. Devon, Bart.

He was a grandson of Sir Hugh Acland, the fifth Baronet, of Columb-John in Devonshire; and first cousin once removed to the present possessor of that Baronetcy, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Knight in Parliament for Devonshire.

His father, Arthur Acland, of Fairfield, esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of William Oxenham, of Oxenham in Devonshire, esq. by whom he had six sons, the youngest of whom was the late Lt.-Gen. Sir Wrothe Acland, K.C.B. who died in 1816.

Sir John Palmer Acland was the eldest son; he was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 9, 1818, and the same year took the name and arms of Palmer in addition to Acland, by Royal sign manual.

He was twice married, 1st, in 1781, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Rose Fuller, of Rose Hill in Sussex, esq. by whom he had a son Sir Peregrine Palmer Acland, born in 1789, who has succeeded to the title; and three daughters, Maria, Frances Anne, and Henrietta; and secondly, Nov. 1, 1818, to Sarah-Maria, daughter of Robert Knipe, of New Lodge, Berkhamstead, esq. and widow of Philip Gibbs, esq. by whom he had a son, born in 1819.

THOMAS HOPE, ESQ. F.R.S. & S.A.

Feb. 3. In Duchess-street, Thomas Hope, esq.

The Hopes, of Amsterdam, whose names have been proverbial for wealth, for liberality, for the splendour of their mansions, and for their extensive collections of works of art, are a younger branch of the family seated at Craig Hall in Fifeshire, which enjoys a Baronetcy of Nova Scotia. The gentleman now deceased was one of three brothers, one of whom still resides at Amsterdam, and another, Philip Hope, esq. in New Norfolk-street.

Early in life, Mr. Thomas Hope travelled over various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and having, with a refined taste, acquired a facility of drawing, brought home a large collection of sketches, principally of architecture and sculpture. Soon after his return, and settlement in London, he published "A Letter, addressed to F. Annesley, esq. on a series of designs for Downing College, Cambridge," in which, founding his judgment on what he had seen and examined during his travels, he criticised with great severity the designs of Mr. Wyatt. It is said to have been in consequence of these animadversions, that the services of that gentleman were declined, and Mr. Wilkins employed in his place; but the forbidding coldness of the building of that new college, which is still unfinished, harmonizes very ill with the surrounding edifices of ancient English collegiate architecture.

Having purchased a large house in

Duchess-street, Mr. Hope devoted much time and study in finishing and fitting up the interior from his own drawings, and partly in imitation of the best specimens, both ancient and modern, in Italy. A description of this house will be found in the first volume of "The Public Buildings of London," by Britton and Pugin, accompanied by two plates representing the Flemish Picture-gallery, which was an addition made in 1820. A view of the old Picture Gallery, together with a catalogue of the pictures, was published in Westmacott's "Account of the British Galleries of Painting and Sculpture."

Mr. Hope's country mansion was at Deepdene near Dorking, and thither he had removed a large number of his pictures, sculpture, and books, having built for their reception a new library, a gallery, and an amphitheatre, to arrange and display antiques. There are three views of this mansion in Neale's Seats; and two, with a description revised during the last year, will be found in Prosser's "Views in Surrey." It is remarkable that this beautiful spot is described by the old topographer Aubrey by the name of its future owner. His words are as follow, "A long Hope, i.e. according to Virgil, *deductus vallis*, is contrived in the most pleasant and delightful solitude for house, gardens, orchards, boscages, &c. that I have seen in England; it deserves a poem, and was a subject worthy of Mr. Cowley's muse. The true name of this Hope is Dipden, quasi Deepdene." The natural beauties of Deepdene were first moulded into cultivation by the Hon. Charles Howard, who died in 1714.

In 1805 Mr. Hope published the drawings which he had made for his furniture, &c. in a folio volume, entitled "Household Furniture and Decorations." Notwithstanding the ridicule attempted to be cast on this work in the Edinburgh Review, it led the way to a complete revolution in the upholstery and interior decoration of houses. "To Mr. Hope," says Mr. Britton, in his volume entitled *The Union of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture*, "we are indebted in an eminent degree for the classical and appropriate style which now generally characterises our furniture and domestic utensils. Like most other innovations, his was described as whimsical and puerile by some persons, as if it were unbecoming a man of fortune to indulge in the elegant refinements which wealth placed at his command; whilst others caricatured the system, by cramming their apartments with mythological figures and conceits,

jumbled together without propriety or meaning."

Mr. Hope was, in all respects, a munificent patron of art and of artists, and even of the humbler mechanic; for he has been known to traverse obscure alleys, lanes, and courts, to find out and employ men of skill and talent in their respective pursuits. Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, was chiefly indebted to him for the early support and patronage which he experienced. The genius of young Chantrey was called into action, whilst the more mature talents of Flaxman were honourably employed. These are only a few of the numerous instances in which his liberality was nobly and advantageously employed. In one case, however, his patronage was returned by an act of the basest ingratitude. Some dispute having arisen between Mr. Hope and a Frenchman of the name of Dubost, respecting the price and execution of a painting, the artist vented his spleen by the exhibition of an infamous caricature—a picture which he entitled "Beauty and the Beast," Mrs. Hope being drawn in the former character, and her husband in the latter, laying his treasures at her feet, and addressing her in the language of the French tale. This picture was publicly exhibited, and attracted such crowds of loungers and scandal-lovers to view it, that from 20*l.* to 30*l.* a day was taken at the doors. It was at length cut to pieces in the room, by Mr. Beresford, the brother of Mrs. Hope. Dubost, upon this, brought an action against that gentleman, laying his damages at 1000*l.*; but the jury gave him only 5*l.* as the worth of the canvas and colours, and that would not have been awarded, had Mr. Beresford, instead of the general plea of "not guilty," put in a plea that he destroyed the picture as a nuisance.

In 1809 Mr. Hope published "The Costume of the Ancients," in two volumes, royal 8vo; in fixing the price of which, in order to promote its more extensive circulation, he at once sacrificed 1000*l.* of the cost. The figures, which were chiefly selected from fictile vases (many of them in Mr. Hope's own collection), are engraved in outline, and the greater part of them by that eminent master in that style, Mr. H. Moses. Three years afterwards Mr. Hope published his "Designs of Modern Costumes," in folio. These works evinced a profound research into the works of antiquity, and a familiarity with all that is graceful and elegant.

Mr. Hope's "Anastasius; or Me-

gent. Mag. April, 1831.

moirs of a Modern Greek," an historical and geographical romance in three volumes, evinced at once the general knowledge, the fancy, and powers of the author. It presents such a faithful picture of the customs, manners, and countries of the Turks and Greeks, that, when a gentleman of high diplomatic station and abilities was advised to publish an account of his travels among those people, he replied that Mr. Hope had already given such an accurate and graphic description of them in "Anastasius," that there would be nothing new for him to relate.

Besides these works, Mr. Hope contributed several papers to different periodical publications; and at the time of his decease was engaged in passing through the press a volume "On the Origin and Prospects of Man." He has left a large collection of drawings and engravings, illustrative of buildings and scenery in Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, Germany, &c. and several plates of his antique sculpture and vases.

Mr. Hope married, April 16, 1806, the Hon. Louisa Beresford, fifteenth and youngest child of the Right Rev. Lord Decies, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and sister to the present Lord Decies. They had three sons, the eldest of whom, Mr. Henry Hope, was a Groom of the Bedchamber to King George the Fourth, and still holds that office to his present Majesty. Mrs. Hope, also, is Woman of the Bedchamber to her Majesty; there is a charming portrait of this lady by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Mr. Hope's will has been proved by his brother, P. H. Hope, esq. and Jeremiah Harman, esq. to each of whom is left a legacy of one thousand pounds. The collection of Italian pictures, articles of vertu, and the furniture, together with the house in Mansfield-street, are left to the eldest son, who is likewise residuary legatee. To his widow is left one thousand pounds in money, to be paid immediately, an annuity of one thousand pounds a year, in addition to the lady's marriage settlement of three thousand a year; and during her life the mansion and furniture at Deepdene. Large legacies are left to his other children, and many of his friends are also remembered in his will, especially the Rev. Wm. Harness, son of his friend Dr. Harness, to whom he has left five hundred pounds. Probate was granted for one hundred and eighty thousand pounds personal property. The gallery in Duchess-street, appended to Mr. Hope's house, in which his Italian pictures are deposited, was built by his brother, Mr.

P. H. Hope, and the splendid assemblage of pictures by the Dutch and Flemish masters, which are mingled with the Italian school, are the property of Mr. P. H. Hope, by whom they were collected.

REV. W. H. CARR, F.R.S.

Dec. 24. In Devonshire-place, aged 79, the Rev. William Holwell Carr, B.D. F.R.S. Vicar of Menhenniot, Cornwall.

This gentleman's paternal name was Holwell. His father was the Rev. William Holwell, B.D. F.R.S. Vicar of Thornbury in Gloucestershire, a Prebendary of Exeter, and Chaplain to the King, the editor of selections from Dionysius Halicarnassus, 1766, and of extracts from Pope's Homer, 1776. He died in 1798, and is briefly noticed in our vol. LXVIII. p. 259.

His son was of Exeter College, Oxford, M.A. 1784, B. D. 1790, and was presented to the vicarage of Menhenniot, one of the most valuable benefices in Cornwall, by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who always appoint a Fellow, or one who has been a Fellow, of Exeter College.

On the 18th of May, 1797, Mr. Holwell was married at London, to Lady Charlotte Hay, eldest daughter of James Earl of Errol, by Isabella, daughter of Sir William Carr, of Etal in Northumberland, Bart. The fine estate of Etal was left to the junior branches of the Earl of Errol's family; and was possessed by the Hon. Wm. Hay, the second son, who in consequence took the name of Carr in 1795; but, as by Sir William Carr's will, no person succeeding to the Earldom was to retain possession of the Etal estate, when the Hon. William Carr, on the death of his brother George fourteenth Earl of Errol, succeeded to the title in 1798, the estate devolved upon Lady Charlotte Holwell.* On the 20th of November in the same year, she obtained the King's authority to herself, her husband, and the heirs male of her body, to take the name and arms of Carr. To prevent litigation and disputes, her Ladyship consented to divide the rents of Etal with her brother the Earl; but as, on her death in little more than a twelvemonth after (Feb. 9, 1800), her right devolved on an infant son, his guardians considered that they could not with propriety continue to

* It is remarkable that the Hon. James Hay, the third and youngest brother, who would have inherited the Etal estate, was accidentally drowned in the Thames the day after his sister's marriage to Mr. Holwell.

pay any part of the rents to the Earl of Errol, who in consequence commenced an action against Mr. Carr. The cause was given against his Lordship, first in the Court of King's Bench, and finally in Chancery, by whose decree, William Holwell Carr, the infant, was declared to be in immediate possession, July 16, 1806. The boy, however, remained in undisputed possession a still shorter time than his mother, dying at Ramsgate Sept. 15 in the same year, in the seventh year of his age; when, as he was the only child of Lady Charlotte Carr, the Etal estate devolved on his aunt Augusta the late Countess of Glasgow.

Mr. Carr was not again married. He had been for many years one of the most distinguished patrons, as well as an exquisite connoisseur, of the fine arts, and was a Director of the British Institution. His own pictures consisted principally of the finest productions of the Italian school; one of which is Leonardo de Vinci's Christ disputing with the Doctors, bought of Lord Northwick, in 1824, it is said for 2,600*l.* This highly valuable collection Mr. Carr has bequeathed to the nation,—on this stipulation, however, that a gallery should be provided where they may be properly seen and justly appreciated. It is to be hoped that the completion of this long desired object may be hastened by this circumstance; as the house now occupied by the National Gallery is not large enough to display even the small collection which has been already formed.

LT.-GEN. LETHBRIDGE.

Jan. 5. Aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Lethbridge, brother to the late Chancellor Lethbridge, esq. of Launceston.

This officer entered the service in 1776, as an Ensign in the 60th regiment, which he joined at St. Augustine, in East Florida; and served in that garrison until Nov. 1778, when he marched with the expedition into Georgia, under Major-Gen. Prevost, and was present at the siege of Sunbury. He returned to England, in the latter end of 1779, in consequence of promotion in a battalion of the regiment serving in Jamaica. He arrived there in the following August, and remained until Dec. 1781, when he came home in consequence of ill health. In Nov. 1783, he embarked to rejoin his regiment in Jamaica, served with it until December 1785, when he again returned to England. In 1786, his corps was removed to Nova Scotia; and in July 1787, he embarked from England for the island of St. John's, with the view of joining his regiment at Halifax. On reaching that island in September, he

found that his regiment had been removed to Quebec, for which place he could find no opportunity of proceeding until the spring; and when that period had arrived, he received information of his having been appointed to a company in the newly raised 4th battalion of the 60th regiment in England, so long before as the previous September. Instead of proceeding for Quebec, he of course embarked for England, which he reached in July, and lost no time in joining his corps at Chatham, where he raised his company, principally at his own expense, according to the conditions whereon he had been appointed. In the following year he exchanged back into the first battalion 60th regiment then in Canada; where he continued to serve till July 1793, when he was again obliged to ask permission to return to England in consequence of ill health. In November of that year he was nominated by Lord Amherst, the then Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces, one of his Aids-de-camp, which situation he held until his Lordship resigned that post to the Duke of York, in February 1795. He was then appointed by the late Marquis of Townshend one of his Aids-de-camp, and continued as such until his promotion to the Majority of the 3d battalion 60th regiment in Dec. 1795.

In May 1796, he joined his regiment, then on actual service, in St. Vincent's, and was sent to command a post in the Charib country. On the termination of hostilities, he returned home, and exchanged into the 2d battalion of the regiment serving in Canada, for which he embarked in the August packet, and joined his regiment in Montreal in Nov. 1798. He returned to England, by way of Lake Champlain and New York, in Feb. 1800. In Feb. 1802, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th battalion 60th regiment, serving in Jamaica, where he continued until June 1804. In October of the same year, having then been more than 28 years a regimental officer, he applied to the Commander-in-Chief for a recruiting district, and was nominated to a district in Ireland. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel in 1810, and continued Inspecting Field Officer of the Enniskillen district, and subsequently of the Shrewsbury district, until Feb. 1812; when he exchanged with an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada, and he was fortunate enough to reach Quebec in June, seven days before the declaration of war by the Government of the United States. He continued to serve in Upper and Lower Canada until October 1813, when, having been included in the pro-

motion of Major-Generals of June of that year (which removed him from his situation as Inspector), he finally returned to England. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825.

The wife of Major-Gen. Lethbridge died at Shrewsbury early in 1825.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Dec. 17. At San Pedro, near Santa Martha, in Colombia, aged 47, Simon Bolivar, late President of that Republic.

This celebrated personage was a native of Caracas, and received his education at Madrid. After finishing his studies, he visited France, England, Italy, and part of Germany, and, on his return to the capital of Spain, he married a daughter of the Marquis Ulstariz. Shortly afterwards he returned to his native land, and, on his arrival, he found his fellow countrymen engaged in open hostilities against the parent state, and inflamed with the bitterest animosity against the Spanish Government. Being a man of great capacity, and of considerable fortune—having more knowledge than the rest of his brethren brought up in the same state of colonial society, and probably more ambition than knowledge, he soon gained an ascendancy among the revolutionary or independent party. He was first intrusted with the government of Puerto Cabello. That important position he was soon compelled to abandon; but the Congress of New Granada, by giving him the command of six thousand men, showed that their confidence in the zeal and talents of the General was in no respect diminished. The victory of Araute confirmed the favourable opinion that had been formed of his military capacity, and contributed to inspire the Independents with hopes of success. In 1814 Bolivar resolved to surrender the command, but was prevailed upon by the urgent entreaties of the principal men in Venezuela to continue in the dictatorship, and complete the liberation of his country. Bolivar acceded to their request; but, after sustaining a considerable loss in the plains of Cura, he was forced to yield to the superior force of the Royalist commanders, and set sail with the remnant of his troops for Jamaica.

The cause of the patriots appeared to be hopeless: but those who had escaped the carnage of Urica, formed themselves into corps of guerillas, and kept up a desultory warfare against the foes of South American independence. In the beginning of 1816, Bolivar, after receiving ten battalions of black troops from Petion, set sail with his small but deter-

mined band, and disembarked at Margarita. After publishing a proclamation, convoking the representatives of Venezuela to a general Congress, he passed over to Barcelona, where he established a provisional government. In 1817, he was elected Supreme Director of Venezuela, and in 1819 he presided at the opening of Congress at Angostura, where he submitted to the Deputies the plan of a Republican Constitution. Immediately afterwards he resumed his military command; and after traversing the Cordilleras, gained the important battle of Boyaca, which was followed by the emancipation of New Granada. On the 8th of September ensuing, he was nominated President at Santa Fe; and New Granada and Venezuela being united into one commonwealth, was distinguished by the title of the "Republic of Colombia." In 1820 proposals were made to the Royalist General Morillo to conclude an armistice, and the late M. Zes, and ten Commissioners, were despatched to Madrid, to arrange the preliminaries of a general pacification. These negotiations proved abortive, and hostilities were commenced in the following April, and the Independent forces were signally victorious at the battle of Calabozo. The British volunteers distinguished themselves on this occasion by their intrepidity and discipline, and so sensible was Bolívar of their meritorious exertions, that he conferred the decoration of the Order of Liberators on all officers and privates who survived the engagement. Cartagena surrendered to the patriotic forces on the 25th of September; and on the 1st of May, 1821, the first Colombian Congress was held. The members applied themselves with diligence to establish a new form of Government; they adopted the Constitution of the United States as a model, and improved that *beau idéal* of legislative perfection, by the complete abolition of slavery.

The liberation of the extensive provinces composing the republic of Colombia,—the union of these provinces into one state,—the organization of its Government,—and the establishment of its political relations with the rest of the world, were in a great measure the work of Bolívar. He had likewise the merit of seeing that his Colombian institutions could not be safe while a Spanish corporal's guard remained west of the Atlantic, and therefore resolved to assist the other provinces of Spanish America to throw off the yoke from which his country had been freed. Hence under his auspices, if not by his

personal conduct, the Spaniards were pursued towards the south,—hence his troops, after a tedious but glorious campaign, compelled their enemy to capitulate after a tyranny of 300 years,—hence he became the liberator of Peru, and a portion of the ancient vice-royalty was called Bolivia after his name. Wherever his arms extended, his command over the minds of the civil classes of the population was more striking than his victories, and free institutions were planted on the footsteps of conquest.

It would probably have been impossible for the most skilful political architect to have constructed a permanent edifice of social order and freedom with such materials as were placed in the hands of Bolívar; but whatever good exists in the present arrangements of Colombia and Peru may be traced to his superior knowledge and capacity. When compared with Washington, we immediately recognize the great distance between the liberator of South and North America,—a distance, however, not greater perhaps than between the colonists of England and Spain, with whom they had respectively to deal; but let us measure him by the San Martins, Santanders, and other chiefs, and we shall be sensible of the vast superiority of Bolívar.

Latterly, the disorganization of the provinces—the necessity of frequent changes in the fundamental laws—the separation of the maritime and interior districts from each other—and the frequent intrigues or rebellions against his authority, have conspired to strip him of the administrative reputation which he at first acquired; and he was compelled by an ungrateful people into retirement.

He was said to be ambitious and despotic, but let it be remembered that he repeatedly declined the presidency for life, when the President's chair might have been converted into a regal throne. His personal courage has also been disputed; but, if he did not possess a quality which is of all others the most vulgar in a soldier, he at least had acquired the art of directing the bravery of his troops, and overcoming that of his enemies. Notwithstanding his having for a long period possessed unlimited control over the revenues of three countries—Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia, the Liberator died without possessing a single shilling of the public money—an unanswerable proof of his integrity;—and also without debts, although he had sacrificed nine-tenths of a splendid patrimony in promoting the service of his country, and in liberating nearly one thousand slaves.

A few days before his death he dictated and signed an address to his countrymen, taking leave of them with his dying breath, and recommending to them the principles on which he had lived. The following are some of the articles of his will:

4. I aver that I possess no other property but the lands and mines of Arroa, situated in the province of Carabobo, and some furniture, as specified in the inventory which may be found among my papers, in the charge of Juan de Francisco Martin, a citizen of Carthago.

6. It is my desire that the medal presented me by the Congress of Bolivia, in the name of that people, may be restored in my own name, as a pledge of the true affection which I retain for that republic even in my last moments.

7. It is my desire that the two works sent me by my friend Gen. Wilson, and which formerly belonged to the library of Napoleon, entitled *The Social Compact*, by Rousseau, and *The Art of War*, by Montecuculi, may be presented to the University of Caracas.

10. It is my desire, that after my decease, my remains may be deposited in the city of Caracas, my native place.

11. The sword given me by the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho (General Suere), I direct my executors to restore to his widow; that she may preserve it as a proof of the love to him which I have always professed.

12. I direct my executors to render thanks to Gen. Sir Robert Wilson for the good conduct of his son, Colonel Bedford Wilson, who has so faithfully accompanied me to the last moments of my life.—(Col. Wilson was one of the General's Aid-de-Camps, and was with him to the last.)

M. NIEBUHR.

Jan. 2. At Bonn, in Prussia, aged 53, M. Niebuhr, the eminent Roman historian.

He was a son of Carston Niebuhr, the oriental traveller, an excellent biography of whom he prefixed to the first volume of his historical and philological works. The first portion of his *History of Rome* was published at Berlin in 1812. It was translated into English fifteen years after (in two vols. 8vo), by F. A. Walter, esq. M.R.S.L. one of the librarians of the British Museum, who has in his preface given the following account of the labours of the author:—

"This work was founded on a series of lectures delivered by M. Niebuhr. Though he remodelled to a certain extent, and adopted a more comprehen-

sive title, yet the original texture or mould is at times palpably evident. The style is characterized by excessive brevity and abruptness of transition,—an inordinate imitation (so to call it) of the great Tacitus." The more important characteristics of the work are, however, that it contains "many new and original views, many profound and ingenious disquisitions, many bold and successful conjectures; boundless erudition, and occasional flights of eloquence—an enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, which, though sometimes carried to a considerable excess in his condemnation of the Patricians, and the odium he excites against them, springs from the purest source—sympathy with the oppressed. These may well compensate for the scattered blemishes of style, and the clouds and mysticisms engendered by profundity of thought."

The work was intended to be continued to the point where Gibbon commences. About a year ago a fire consumed some part of M. Niebuhr's papers, but not the manuscript he had prepared for the sequel of the work.

In 1816 M. Niebuhr, then a professor at Berlin, was appointed by the King of Prussia, his Minister at Rome. It appears that this legation was created less from political motives than from personal patronage towards M. Niebuhr. His Prussian Majesty was anxious to place the historian, where he could enjoy advantages and facilities in pursuing his inquiries which he could have had in any other manner. However, he concluded a sort of Concordat with the Holy See in the year 1821.

On his return, to induce him to arrange his materials and make them public, the professorship of History was founded for him in the University of Berlin; and he was attached as a supernumerary under the name of a Free Associate to the University of Bonn. He was also adorned with several orders and decorations, and continued a Counsellor of State until his death.

The widow of M. Niebuhr did not survive him for many days.

REV. WILLIAM LAYTON, A.M.

Feb. 19. At his residence in St. Mary at Elms, Ipswich, in his 81st year, the Rev. William Layton, A.M.

He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Andrew Layton, A.M. for twenty-eight years rector of St. Matthew, in Ipswich, descended from a very ancient and highly respectable family in Yorkshire, a pedigree of which is given in Thoresby's "*Ducatus Leodiniensis*."

ments proper to the present crisis, a Fast sermon at Bristol, Oct. 19, 1803.—The effects of Civilization on the people in European States. 1805.—The advantage of Knowledge to the Lower Classes, a sermon at Leicester. 1810.—The discouragements and supports of the Christian minister, an ordination sermon, 1812.—The character of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester. 1813.—Address to the Public on an important subject connected with the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company. 1813.—An Address to the Rev. Eustace Carey, Jan 19, 1814, on his designation as a Christian Missionary to India.—On Terms of Communion; with a particular view to the case of the Baptists and the Pædo-Baptists. 1815.—The essential difference between Christian Baptism and the Baptism of John, more fully stated and confirmed.—A Sermon occasioned by the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, preached at Leicester, 1817.—A sermon on the death of Dr. Ryland 1826. Mr. Hall was for some time one of the conductors of the Eclectic Review.

The name of Mr. Hall stood prominent as one of the first pulpit orators of the day; his oratory was not loud, forcible, and overpowering, like some distinguished individuals, whose powers have been compared to the thunder of cataracts, but it was soft, mellifluous, rich, deep and fluent as the flowing of a mighty river—to this he added an earnestness and fervency which impressed his audience with the sincerity of his belief. From bad health, and a peculiarly delicate nervous temperament, he hardly ever, of late years at least, studied any of the orations that he delivered, or even thought of them until he had entered the pulpit. His addresses were in consequence unequal. There was at times a heaviness in his discourses, which was apt to make strangers wonder at the reputation for oratory to which he had attained; but when his health was firm, his spirits good, and his theme congenial, no man ever rose to higher and happier flights than he did in these purely extemporaneous exhibitions.

The remains of this talented and virtuous man were interred on the 2d of March, in the small burying-place adjoining his Chapel in Broadmead, Bristol. He has left a widow, one son, and three daughters.

REV. G. A. CASE.

Jan. 6. The Rev. George Augustus Case, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel, *Shrewsbury*.

Mr. Case was a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Case, of Christ Church, Oxford, sometime Minister of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, and Lecturer at Aldermanbury and St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, of which latter benefice he subsequently became Rector.

He commenced his ministerial labours in Salop, in 1795, as an assistant to the Rev. John Rowe (afterwards of Bristol), and on that gentleman resigning in 1798, became sole pastor of the congregation. Possessing a disposition the most open-hearted and amiable, consistent in his conduct, a reciprocal attachment was formed between him and his flock, by the sincere interest he took in their welfare; and as a preceptor of youth in classical learning his name will be cherished by many who had the benefit of his tuition, for the kind and familiar manner with which he imparted instruction.

T. F. HUNT, Esq.

Lately. At Kensington Palace, aged 40, Thomas F. Hunt, Esq. one of the Labourers in Trust attached to the Board of Works.

This ingenious architect was the author of the following excellent professional publications, all printed in quarto:

“Half a dozen Hints on picturesque Domestic Architecture, in a series of designs for gate-houses, game-keepers' cottages, and other rural residences,” two editions.

“Designs for Parsonage-houses, Alms-houses, &c. &c. with examples of gables and other curious remains of old English architecture, 1827,” containing twenty-one plates; reviewed in our vol. xvii. i. 605.

“Architettura Campestre; displayed in lodges, gardeners' houses, and other buildings, composed of simple and economical forms, in the modern or Italian style; introducing a picturesque mode of Roofing,” with twelve plates.

“Exemplars of Tudor Architecture, adapted to modern habitations, with illustrative details selected from ancient edifices, and observations on the Furniture of the Tudor period, 1829,” with thirty-seven plates; reviewed in our vol. c. i. 33—36.

MR. HUNTLEY.

Lately. Aged 48, Mr. Huntley, the Roscius of the Coburg Theatre.

He was a native of Barnsley, in Yorkshire; and, having lost his father during infancy, received from his mother's care a good education in London, and was then articled to a surgeon. Re-

signing that destination for the stage, he commenced his first campaign at Brecknock, under the management of Mr. R. Phillips (late of Drury-lane) with very bad success. He afterwards obtained an engagement with Laurent, at the Lyceum; and when that Theatre closed, became a member of the Richmond corps, under the management of Beverley, with whom he remained some time, performing at his various theatres with success. He then joined the Nottingham company; and afterwards that of Birmingham, where he made a successful debut as Othello; Mr. Kean acting Iago, and Harlequin in the pantomime, on the same evening. After some other wanderings in the north of England, Mr. Eliston engaged him when at Manchester, to act for three years at the Surrey Theatre, where he made his appearance in 1802, as Lockit in the Beggar's Opera, and Pantaloon in the Pantomime. He afterwards played Osmond, Richard, Macbeth, &c. with such decided success that the Covent-garden managers engaged him; and he appeared with great eclat, as King James in the Knight of Snawdown, and Romoaldi in the Tale of Mystery, Nov. 25, 1811. After this he took the lead in tragedy for two seasons at the theatre in Crow-street, Dublin; again returned to the Surrey; and during his latter years was the reigning hero at the Coburg. His death was hastened by intemperance.

RODOLPH KREUTZER.

Feb. 6. At Geneva, aged 63, Rodolph Kreutzer, the celebrated violin player.

He was born at Versailles in 1767, the son of a musician in the band of the King of France; and very early in life evinced considerable talent for music. He received lessons on the violin from Ant. Stamitz, and at the age of thirteen played in public, at the Concert Spirituel, a concert of his master's composition, with great success. At nineteen years of age he had already composed two grand operas, which were performed before the whole court. When that gay circle was violently broken up, he travelled in Germany, Holland, and Italy, and established his fame as one of the first violinists in Europe. At the invitation of Napoleon, he subsequently returned to France, where he received the appointments of first violin to the Emperor, as well in the chapel as for private music, chef-d'orchestre at the opera, and professor of the violin at the Conservatoire.

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Napoleon often conversed with him in a familiar manner, and conferred on him the gold cross (*officier*) of the Legion of Honour. The Emperor used to say that time was too precious to be employed in listening to instrumental music, excepting when Kreutzer was playing a concerto on the violin.

Kreutzer continued director of the *Académie Royale* in Paris, and principal violin professor at the Conservatoire, until deprived of the use of his arm by an accident, in 1817. Most of the young violin professors of eminence in France are, therefore, his pupils, and take great credit in calling themselves such. As a composer, Kreutzer also greatly distinguished himself. Besides an immense number of violin concertos, quartets, duets, and a set of excellent studies familiar to all performers on that instrument throughout Europe, he wrote several operas, among which are best known *Lodoiska*, *Paul et Virginie*, *La Mort d' Abel*, and *Aristippe*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *T. H. Ashworth*, M. A. late of Jesus college, Cambridge.

Aged 71, the Rev. *William Clerke*, Rector of Norton, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1781, M. A. 1784, and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1796.

The Rev. *Bartholomew Dacre*, Perpetual Curate of Moseley, Lancashire, to which chapelry he was presented in 1791, by the Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne.

The Rev. *John Denman*, Rector of Llandegla, Denbighshire, to which he was collated in 1796, by Dr. Bagot, then Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Stanway, Essex, the Rev. *John Dolphin*, Rector of Pebmarsh and Colne Wake, and Prebendary of York. He was of Christchurch, Oxf. M.A. 1799; was collated to the prebend of Riccall in the cathedral of York in 1813 by Archbishop Vernon, presented to Pebmarsh in 1823 by the Earl of Verulam, and to Colne Wake by the same patron.

Aged 81, the Rev. *Diones Geere*, Rector of South Heighton cum Tarring Nevill, and of Pett, Sussex. He was of Christ's college, Camb. B.A. 1778 (another of the same names, B.A. 1729, M.A. 1746); and was instituted to his living (which was in his own patronage) in 1774.

In London, the Rev. *Matthew Hale*, Incumbent of the parish of the Island of Tortola and its dependencies. He was of St John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1816.

At Weymouth, aged 73, the Rev. *Jol:n*

Hopkins, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Christ college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1779, as seventh Wrangler, M.A. 1788.

The Rev. *John Maydwell*, Rector of Boothby Pagnell, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1823.

The Rev. *Thos. Griffith Roberts*, Rector of Dolgelly, co. Merioneth, to which benefice he was presented in 1825, by the King as Prince of Wales.

The Rev. *Joseph Sharpe*, Rector of Delbting, Kent, to which living he was collated in 1822 by Archbishop Manners Sutton.

In Dublin, the Rev. Archdeacon *Smyth*, eldest son of the late George Smyth, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

At Honiton, aged 89, the Rev. *William John Tucker*, Rector of Widworthy, Devon. He was of Queen's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1770.

The Rev. *Thomas Waters*, D.D. Master of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster. He was of Magd. hall, Oxf. M. A. 1790, B. and D. D. 1808. The Rev. Randle Jackson Waters and his wife have been appointed Master and Mistress of Emanuel Hospital.

The Rev. *Evan Watkins*, Perpetual Curate of Gueldon Sutton, Cheshire, to which chapelry he was presented in 1780 by Sir J. Stanley, Bart.

Aged 28, the Rev. *John Watson*, B.A. eldest son of Charles W. esq. of York.

The Rev. *William Weatherhead*, Rector of Woolverton and Vicar of Sherbourne, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Magd. coll. Camb. B.A. 1768, M.A. 1771; was collated to Sherbourne in 1800 by the Hon. Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of Ely; and presented to Woolverton in 1816 by H. H. Henley, esq.

Sept. 25. At Bhoj, in India, the Rev. *James Gray*, Chaplain to the East India Company's establishment at Cutch, in Bengal.

Oct. 28. At Barrackpore, Bengal, the Rev. *James Devaynes Wittle*, eldest son of Jas. W. esq. of Bath. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1821, M.A. 1824.

Jan. 16. Aged 75, the Rev. *Henry Burton*, Vicar of Atcham and Madeley, Shropshire. He was of St. John's coll. Cambr. B.A. 1777, M.A. 1804; was presented to Atcham in 1782 by R. Burton, Esq.; and likewise held the vicarage of Holy Cross with St. Giles's in Shrewsbury from 1804 to 1825.

Feb. 13. Aged 80, the Rev. *Samuel Bottomley*, for fifty years Minister of the Old Meeting-house, Scarborough; in memory of whom Mr. Cole, the bookseller there, has announced a publication entitled "Bottomleians."

March 1. At Glatton, Hunts, the Rev. *Gerard Clough*, for forty years Curate of that parish and of Holme. He was of Catherine hall, Camb. LL.B. 1780.

Mar. 7. At Nice, the Rev. *Eardley Childers*. He was a son of Col. John Walbank

Childers, by the Hon. Selina Eardley, dau. of Sampson Lord Eardley; and married Oct. 30, 1826, his cousin Maria Charlotte, elder daughter of the late Sir Culling Smith, Bt. and the Hon. Charlotte-Elizabeth Eardley. Mr. Childers was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1823.

Mar. 10. Aged 81, the Rev. *George Belgrave*, D. D. Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, and Vicar of Stebbing, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's coll. Camb. where he graduated B. A. 1770, as eighth Senior Optime, M. A. 1773, B. D. 1781, was presented to Cockfield by that Society in 1788, and to Stebbing in 1802, by Thos. Batt, esq.

Near Abergavenny, the Rev. *Francis Homfray*, Rector of Llanvair Kilgedlin, and of Llanarth. He was of Oriel coll. Oxf. M.A. 1796; and was presented to the former church in 1831 by Sir C. Morgan, Bart.

Mar. 16. At Somersby, Linc. aged 53, the Rev. *George Clayton Tennyson*, LL.D. Rector of Benniworth, Somersby, and Enderly, and Vicar of Great Grimsby. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1801, M.A. 1805, LL.D. 1818, was presented to Somersby in 1806, Benniworth in 1807, and Grimsby in 1815.

Mar. 28. At Canterbury, in the house of his son the Rev. James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Croft*, Canon Residentiary of York, Rector of Rowley, near Beverley, and of Preston with Hornsea. He was first of Trinity coll. Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. as third Junior Optime in 1773, was elected Fellow of Peterhouse, and proceeded M. A. 1779; was presented to Hornsea in 1782 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, to Rowley in 1787 by Colonel Hildyard, and collated to his Canonry in 1803 by Abp. Markham.

Mar. 28. The Rev. *James Hibberd*, Rector of Sutton Mandeville, Wilts, to which he was instituted in 1793.

April 4. The Rev. *Joseph Sharpe*, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. He was formerly Fellow of Trin. coll. Camb. where he graduated B. A. 1779 as sixth Junior Optime, M. A. 1782, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1792.

April 8. At Exeter, aged 81, the Rev. *John Bradford Copleston*, B.A. a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church, Vicar of St. Thomas's in that city, and of Up-ottery; father of the Lord Bishop of Llandaff. He was presented to his church in Exeter in 1813, and to Up-ottery in 1814, both by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; and collated to his prebend by Bishop Carey in 1824. His remains were interred in the family vault at Offwell, attended by the Bishop of Llandaff, his younger son the Rev. John Gaius Copleston, Rector of Offwell, and his two eldest grandsons.

April 10. At Great Snoring, Norfolk, in

his 80th year, the Rev. *James Fawcett*, Rector of that parish. He was brother to the Rev. Richard Fawcett, now Vicar of Leeds; was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1774, as fifth Senior Optime, M.A. 1777, B.D. 1785. He was the first Members' Prizeman when a Senior Bachelor in 1776; was appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1782, and Norrisian Professor of Divinity in 1795, both which appointments he held until 1819. He was presented to his living by his college in 1801. Mr. Fawcett published one volume of "Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge. 1794." 8vo.

April 12. At Cambridge, the Rev. *Harry Pearce*, for twenty years Chaplain to the County gaol, and Rector of Hemingby, Linc. He was first of Trinity college, as a member of which he took the degree of B. A. in 1799, being the thirteenth Senior Optime of that year; he was afterwards elected a Fellow of Catharine hall, and proceeded M. A. 1802; and subsequently Conduct of King's college, by which Society he was presented in 1822 to the Rectory of Hemingby, which is always given to the Conduct.

April 13. At Great Thurlow, Suffolk, the Rev. *Samuel Halsted*, many years Curate of that parish. He was of Christ coll. Camb. B. A. 1798 as first Junior Optime, M. A. 1801.

LONDON DEATHS.

Mar. 11. In Sloane-st. *Frances-Anne Mary*, wife of Thomas Hoblyn, esq. of the Treasury, and dau. of Mr. Chaworth, who was killed in a duel by Lord Byron.

Mar. 20. Aged 82, Mr. *Jeremiah Brett*, 24 years High Constable of the Liberties of the Tower, and nearly 50 years on the establishment of the East India Company.

Mar. 24. In Berkeley-square, aged 53, the Hon. *Frances Caulfeild*, widow of St. George Caulfeild, of Dunamore castle, co. Galway, esq. aunt to Lord Crofton. She was the 3d dau. of Sir Edw. Crofton, Bart. and Anne Lady Crofton; was married April 2, 1802, and left a widow May 16, 1810, with one son, now a Lieut. in the 1st Horse-guards; and two daughters, the eldest of whom is married to Frederick Hamilton Cornwall, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Worcester.

Mar. 25. In his 82d year, *John Barker*, esq. of Kentish-town, a respected member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, and formerly a printer in the Old Bailey.

Aged 39, *Elizabeth-Honor*, wife of the Rev. Edward Andrews, LL.D. Minister of Beresford Chapel, Walworth, and only dau. of late W. Symons, esq.

Mar. 28. At Highgate, in her 92d year, the relict of T. Isherwood, esq.

Mar. 29. *James Mangnall*, esq. of Aldermanbury, and of Cranford.

Mar. 30. Aged 53, *William Graves*, esq. late of the War Office.

Lately. At Highgate, aged 72, *James Watson Hull*, esq. many years of Great Baddow, Essex; a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

April 1. At Kennington, aged 60, J. Warner, esq.

April 2. Aged 80, the relict of Rev. Dr. Strahan, Prebendary of Rochester, and Vicar of Islington. She was a Miss Robertson, of Richmond, was married in 1778, and left a widow in 1824 (see a memoir of Dr. Strahan, in the recently published vol. vi. of Nichols's Illustrations of Literature).

In Artillery-court, Chiswell-street, John Francis Kalm, esq.

April 5. In Curzon-st. *Maria-Anne*, wife of J. H. Penruddocke, esq. M.P. for Wilton.

At Hampstead, *Margaret-Anne*, eldest daughter of R. F. Jameson, esq.

April 6. In Dean-street, Portland-square, Tho. Curtis Leman, esq.

April 7. In Bruton-street, the Rt. Hon. Jane Countess dowager of Carhampton. She was a daughter of George Boyd, esq. was married June 25, 1776, to Henry-Lawes, 2d Earl of Carhampton, and left his widow, without issue, April 25, 1821.

April 11. Ann, relict of Wm. Puckle, esq. late of Kennington.

Col. R. M. Macgregor, late of E. I. C. service.

April 14. In Pall-mall, aged 27, *Mary*, wife of J. B. Toussaint, esq.

At Brompton, aged 57, *Matilda Countess de Clairville*.

April 15. At the public-office, Lambeth-street, *Matthew Wyatt*, Esq. of the Inner Temple, the resident Magistrate of that district.

BEDS.—*Lately.* Accidentally drowned in the Ouse, near Bletsoe, Mr. *Bubb*, Coroner for the County.

April 4. At Cople-house, *Lady Charlotte Ludlow*, sister to Earl Ludlow; the fourth and youngest dau. of Peter 1st and late Earl Ludlow, by Lady Francis Lumley, eldest dau. of Thomas 3d Earl of Scarborough.

BERKS.—*Mar. 29.* At Bray, T. Frankland Nicholas, esq. formerly of Hurley.

April 3. At Pinkney's-green, aged 75, Mrs. *Harriett Casamajor*.

April 8. At Reading, *Caroline-Mary Tipping*, wife of the Rev. Wm. Denison, Rector of Cublington.

BUCKS.—At Iver, aged 80, *Mary*, wife of John Copeland, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Mar. 24.* At Cambridge, *Lydia*, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hollingworth, Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

Lately. At Isleham, aged 93, *William Norman*, gent.

April 5. At her mother's, in Cambridge.

Catherine, wife of Mr. Boor, eldest dau. of late Rev. John Bullen.

CHESHIRE.—April 5. Jane, eldest dau. of late John Glegg, esq. of Great Neaton, and relict of Rev. James Bullock, Prebendary of Hereford.

CORNWALL.—April 19. At Penzance, Mary-Anne, wife of John Lake, Esq. sister of the Rev. G. Morris, of that place, and eldest dau. of late Mr. William Morris, of Oxford.

DEVON.—Mar. 17. At Haldon House, Adela, infant dau. of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

Mar. 26. At Sidmouth, in his 66th year, Wm. Mackie, esq. late senior member of the Medical Board, on the Bombay Establishment.

Mar. 31. At Plymouth, aged 83, James Elliott, esq. a Common Councilman of that borough.

Lately. At Chudleigh, Catherine-Rogers, dau. of the Rev. T. Hawker, and granddaughter of the celebrated Dr. Hawker.

At Stoke, aged 78, the widow of the Rev. T. Symons, Vicar of Feock, Cornwall.

At Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, aged 1, Francis-George, infant son of Mr. Justice Patterson.

April 3. At Great Torrington, Captain Gawtre, for many years Adjutant of N. Devon yeomanry cavalry.

April 5. At Hemerdon, aged 66, Geo. Woolcombe, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County.

April 10. At Exeter, Thomas Murray Allan, esq. of Havering, Essex, and Edinburgh.

April 13. At Bucknell, aged *one hundred and six*, Mrs. Ann Marks, leaving a numerous progeny of grand and great grandchildren.

At Plymouth, aged 25, Charles Nelson Foote, esq. solicitor, 5th son of the late Pearson Foote, of Harewood-house, esq.

DORSET.—March 25. At Kington Magna, aged 72, Jane, widow of Wm. Stallard, esq. Paymaster 2d dragoons.

Mar. 26. At Weymouth, Villiers Gore, infant son of Lt.-Col. Melville Brown, late of the 8th regiment.

April 2. In her 32nd year, and three weeks after the birth of a daughter, Charlotte, wife of Geo. Ingram, esq. of Forsell.

Lately. At Upminster Hall, Champion-Edward-Brydges, infant son of C. E. Branfill, esq.

ESSEX.—March 22. At Woodford-hall, aged 76, John Maitland, esq. of Loughton-hall.

March 28. At the house of Dr. Mackintosh, Colchester, Miss Maria Cux, of Ipswich.

Apr. 4. At Stansted, Henry Crossdale, esq. **GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—March 23. At Bristol, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Pope, late of his Majesty's Mint.

March 23. At Clifton, Reginald, fifth son of the Rev. Harry Gray, of Frenchay.

Lately. Aged 70, Mr. John Collingwood, architect and surveyor for the County.

At Bristol, Sarah, wife of T. Harris, esq. and fourth dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Tanner, of Exeter.

April 1. At Bristol, Mr. Henry Llewellyn, attorney, formerly of Cardiff.

April 12. At Clifton, the widow of John Tabor Kempe, esq. formerly attorney-general for the province of New York.

April 14. At Cheltenham, aged 76, Tho. Addison, esq. formerly of Ludgate-st.

April 18. At Bitton Vicarage, Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry-Thomas Ellicombe.

HANTS.—March 27. At Gosport, aged 78, John A. Devereux, esq.

April 4. At Southampton, the infant son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.

April 5. At Andover, aged 25, Margaret, youngest dau. of late Wm. Davidson, esq. of Shaftesbury-house, Kensington-gravel-pits.

April 9. At Bishop's Waltham, aged 19, Jane-Barbara, dau. of Rev. James Ogle.

HEREFORD.—March 25. At Much Marcle, Caroline, fourth dau. of Rev. Kyrie Erle Money.

Lately. Ann, widow of Rev. John Geo. Hannington, D.D. Preb. of Hereford and R. of Hampton Bishop.

HERTS.—March 12. At the West Hertford Infirmary, aged 23, Henry Holland Fitzthomas, esq. surgeon to that Institution.

March 18. Aged 5, Augusta, eldest dau. of John Barnes, esq. banker, Faringdon, and of Chorley Wood House.

March 30. At the seat of Geo. Thornton, esq. of Marden Hill, in his 70th year, John Cayley, esq. of Wallington, Surrey, and late of St. Petersburg.

April 5. At Aston-house, Edm. Darby, esq.

KENT.—Dec. 1. At Ramsgate, aged 72, Anna-Maria, relict of James Piggott Ince, esq.

April 9. At Westerham, aged 4, Henry-Rivers, son of the Rev. Thomas Streatfield.

LANC.—*Lately.* Mary, widow of Henry Owen Cunliffe, esq. of Wyoller Hall.

April 16. At Lee, James Rice Williams, esq.

LINCOLN.—March. 30. At Stamford, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. Dennis, Vicar of Bourn.

March 6. At Bourn Abbey, aged 36, R. S. Harrison, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—March 22. Aged 80, Benjamin Blake, esq. of Hampton.

April 1. At Finchley, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Ralph Worsley.

April 8. At Dalston, aged 46, W. P. Musgrave, esq. eldest brother of the Rev. C. Musgrave, Vicar of Halifax.

NORTHAMPTON.—March 22. At Cottebrooke, Patience-Ann, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, eldest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Champion de Crespigny, Bart., by lady Sarah Windsor, 4th dau. of

Other-Lewis 4th Earl of Plymouth. She was married Dec. 2, 1814, and has left a numerous family.

NOTTS.—*April 11.* At her son's, Carlton Rectory, aged 64, Charlotte, widow of the Ven. John Eyre, Archdeacon of Nottingham, a brief notice of whom was given on his death last year, in our vol. c. i. p. 648.

OXFORD.—*Feb. 16.* At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 18, Lord Conyers Osborne, younger son of the Duke of Leeds. His death was occasioned in wrestling, by extravasation of blood on the spinal marrow, in effect the same as effusion of blood on the brain. A Coroner's Inquest returned the verdict of death per infortuniam, or chance medley.

March 11. At Grand Pont, near Oxford, aged 52, Thomas Henry Taunton, esq. for many years Clerk of the Peace for the County. His abilities as a public officer will secure lasting esteem and admiration, whilst the remembrance of his excellence in the spheres of domestic and social life, will be dearly cherished in the bosoms of an affectionate widow and numerous family.

March 26. At Henley, aged 68, Mrs. Sarah P. Gerrard, eldest dau. of the late John Allen, esq.

March 31. Aged 10, Maria, eldest dau. of late Rev. J. Newby, M.A. of Magdalen College.

April 3. At Yarnton, aged 69, Ann, only child of late Capt. Manners Lisle, R.M.

SOMERSET.—*Mar. 21.* Aged 94, at Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Noel, relict of the Dean of Salisbury.

Mar. 23. At Bath, Charlotte, youngest sister of the late Joshua Grigby, esq. of Drinkston, Suffolk.

Mar. 30. At the Rectory, Ansford, the widow of William Lucas, esq. of Westbury-upon-Trym.

Lately. At Bath, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Drummond, E. I. C.

April 4. At Bath, Jonathan Wathen, esq. Gentleman-Commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, third son of late Samuel Wathen, esq. of Newhouse, Gloucestershire.

April 7. Aged 71, James Frampton, esq. of Frome.

April 8. Aged 83, Mr. Bishop Cranmer, a medical practitioner of Wiveliscombe, said to be descended from Archbp. Cranmer.

April 10. At Avishays, near Chard, aged 8 months, Harriet-Amelia, dau. of the Rev. Edwin Lanes.

April 18. At Bath, aged 92, Dr. Hayward.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Mar. 3.* Aged 69, Jos. Curtis, esq. of Walsall.

April 9. Aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of James Caldwell, esq. of Linley-wood.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 13.* At Sudbury, aged 78, Mrs. A. M. Heckford, dau. of the Rev. T. Heckford, Vicar of Great Cornard.

March 26. Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Peter Routh, Rector of Southelshalm, and sister of the President of Magdalen college, Oxford.

April 10. At Southtown, Yarmouth, aged 88, Mrs. Christiana Brown, mother of the late Crisp Brown, esq. alderman of Norwich.

April 12. At Ipswich, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Russel, 2d dau. and 7th and last surviving child of Wm. Russel, esq. of Barningham-hall, Norfolk.

SUSSEX.—*March 29.* At Brighton, aged 9, T. C. Northcote, second son of H. Northcote, esq.

April 14. At Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, Head Master of the Grammar school, Bury St. Edmund's.

WARWICK.—*Lately.* Catherine, wife of Francis Parrott, Esq. of Hawkesbury Hall.

April 2. At Solihull, aged 92, John Short, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*April 10.* At Calgarth Park, Dorothy, relict of Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

WILTS.—*Mar. 19.* At Froxfield, aged 64, Grace, relict of Rev. T. A. Attwood, of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Mar. 26. The wife of the Rev. William Walton, of Trowbridge.

YORK.—*Mar. 24.* At Wetherby, aged 36, Edward Richardson, esq. solicitor.

April 2. Aged 71, Susannah, widow of Joshua Walker, esq. of Clifton-house, Rotherham, and of Blyth-hall, Notts.

April 3. At Beverley, aged 58, Charles Stewart, esq. formerly Capt. in the 28th Foot, and late of the East York Militia.

April 8. At Hull, aged 75, Mr. William Walmsley the elder, father of Mr. Wm. Walmsley, solicitor, Hull.

April 10. At Halsham, aged 41, Mary, wife of Thomas Champney, esq. eldest dau. of the late Wm. Harland, esq. of Burton Pidsea.

April 11. Aged 87, Eleanor-Jane, wife of Henry Teal, esq. of Stourton-lodge, near Leeds, and only dau. of John Sangster, esq.

WALES.—At Noyadd Fawr, near Landoverly, aged 54, Capt. Richard Davys, R. Carmarthen fusileers, an active magistrate for Carmarthen and Brecknock shires.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 12.* Alexander Lawrie, esq. printer of the Gazette for Scotland.

At Edinburgh, aged 54, James Hare, jun. M.D. late of Bengal estab.

At Edinburgh, Richard Webster, esq. Surgeon to the 4th dragoons, son of late Rev. Robert Webster, Curate of the Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

March 10. At Edinburgh, aged 85, Robert Stodart, esq.

March 30. At Edinburgh, Margaret-Keith, dau. of late Gen. Abercromby, of Glassaugh, Banffshire.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 27.* Aged 24, Annette, youngest dau. of late Hon. Robert Molloy.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *May 1.*

THE communication of my friend T. C. C. in vol. c. pt. i. p. 306, respecting an earthen jar, found in a Danish fort in the county of Limerick, reminded me that in levelling a rath, or as it is popularly called, a Danish fort (for I believe they were the residence of the Irish, and not of the Danes,) about the year 1810, at my late father's residence of Valebrook at Ballyvolane near Cork, among other things turned up, was a fragment of earthenware, the top of the neck of a jar, on which is a very rude human face,—the fabric is similar in appearance to the description given of the jar found in the rath at Limerick, mottled white and brown exterior. The annexed is a correct drawing.



It strikes me as being more in character with the state of the arts, at the time we may suppose those raths to have been inhabited, than the elegant article exhibited in the plate of your Magazine, and which I suspect is rather a proof of the skill than the fidelity of the fair artist who drew it. R. S.

The University of Oxford having undertaken the publication of the Ancient Wycliffite Versions of the Scriptures (comprising both the Old and New Testaments), any information respecting MSS. of these Versions existing in private hands, is solicited by the editors, the Rev. J. Forshall, and Frederick Madden, Esq. to be addressed to either of them at the British Museum.

A CONSTANT READER is anxious to learn from any of our Correspondents whether a copy of "Whitby, a Poem; occasioned by Mr. Andrew Long's recovery from Jaundice, by drinking of Whittly Spaw Water," is ex-

tant, and where? It is said to have been written by Samuel Jones, and published in 1718. The author held an office in the Custom-house at Whitby until 1781. The poem is adverted to in a letter in the Addenda to Gent's History of Hull; and is also mentioned in Gough's Topography, vol. ii. p. 449.

Mr. F. BALFORD has written us a very angry letter, of which we regret our inability to insert more than a few extracts. He observes, "in your Magazine for last month, you have given insertion to an article professing to be a critique upon a Chapel erected a few years since under my superintendance in the parish of Lambeth. With the writer of that article, who signs himself E. I. C. it is not my intention to enter into any controversy. I am quite content that my works which are before the public, should speak for themselves, and be put in comparison with any others erected upon a similar scale of expense; and any serious refutation of the remarks of E. I. C. is unnecessary, as, fortunately for the objects of his attack, he carries his antidotes with him. As he has thought proper to venture upon detail, and grossly to misrepresent facts, I deem it right that you should be made acquainted with that circumstance. The following may suffice as a sample. Speaking of the groined ceiling of the Lambeth Chapel, E. I. C. remarks, 'The three aisles are of equal altitude, consequently the centre, which is broader than the lateral divisions, forms an angle more obtuse than the others.' The aisles are not of equal height, the side aisles being 29 ft. 6 in., and the center 35 ft. 9 in., and the angle of the ceiling of the nave, instead of being more obtuse than the others, is exactly the reverse, or more acute. So much for the accuracy of E. I. C."

In the Minor Correspondence of the Gent. Mag. in July 1827, R. H. enquiring respecting the family of Stafford of Tottenhamhoe, Beds. mentions a friend of his being in possession of a curiously illuminated pedigree of that ancient family, deduced from an early period to the year 1694. If Mr. Urban can be the medium of obtaining the benefit of a reference to that document, it will very much oblige the Editor of the History of Buckinghamshire: or if entrusted with the pedigree for a few days, it shall be most punctually and carefully returned with many thanks, and with a reciprocal access to any of his collections which may be desirable to R. H.

☞ *The First Plate of our Number for April having, in part of our impression, failed in the printing, the Plate has been re-engraved; and our Subscribers may exchange their Prints either at the Publisher's or Printer's.*

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON THE EXCAVATIONS FOR THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

(Resumed from p. 197.)

LONDON was formerly furnished with a wall and towers on the south side, but the mighty fish-abounding Thames in its flux and reflux to and from the sea, has undermined and thrown them down. Such is the substance of Fitz Stephen's assertion relative to the ancient boundary of London on the river side.* This early Chronicler of the City's fame was born in the time of King Stephen, wrote in the reign of Henry II. and died A. D. 1191, under that of Richard I. He was therefore likely enough to have heard by tradition that such a fortification of the southern side of the City had existed in the Roman times; and a massy vallum reared by that nation did certainly I believe exist; not, however, to be ruined and swept away by the assaults of Neptune and Father Thames, but to repel their insults, and confine their sway within due bounds.

This *vallum* was not a wall in the accepted meaning of the latter word in our language. Vallum in the Latin tongue may be extended, I conceive, to mean any rampire formed by piles or stakes; in short, any bulwark (*vallum*), *vallatum*, *vallis*, between all which words there is an easy and obvious connexion. Now had Fitz Stephen's *vallum* or wall been of stone, it is natural to suppose, from the well-known durability of ancient masonry, that some traces of its foundations would have been from time to time discovered in the prosecution of such public works as have necessarily made a section of the north bank of the Thames to the low water mark; nay, which have probed the very bed of the river, but without any such re-

sult. What then could be this *wall*, of which the honest monk so confidently speaks? The information which I have liberally received from an intelligent eye witness,† who has accurately noted every thing that appeared most worthy of remark in the progress of the works of the new London Bridge, and who may I hope one day give them in a detailed form to the respectable and useful Society of which he is a member, will I think enable us to draw a pretty strong conclusion concerning the nature of Fitz Stephen's wall.

In the deep excavations which have been made for the land arches of the new London Bridge across Thames-street, and through the site of St. Michael's Church, Crooked-lane, three distinct lines of embankment have been discovered at about twenty feet depth below the present surface of the streets. The first, on the spot now occupied by the south abutment of the Thames-street land arch, was composed of piles of oak and fir, and was backed with a quantity of Madrepore, which had been brought, I suppose, by ships as ballast, and thrown against the piles in that situation as rubbish to fill up a vacant space. The second line of embankment was formed under the north pier of the same land arch, and consisted of huge trunks of oak trees, very roughly squared by the axe, against which had been nailed, or rather spiked, the sort of sheathing used in facing wharfs, usually I believe called *camp sheathing*, but of the most ponderous and substantial character. There was yet a third embankment seventy feet inwards of this

* Similiterque ab austro Londonia turrata et murata fuit, sed fluvius maximus piscosus Thamesis mari infuso refluxoque qui illuc allabatur, moenia illa tractu temporis alluit, labefactavit, dejecit.—Gulielm. Stephanides, De Firmitate Urbis.

† W. Knight, esq. F.S.A. sub-architect of the New London Bridge.

last, that is still more northward, the structure of which was not so massive and substantial. Now the first line, from the circumstance of the Madre-pore, was without doubt a comparatively modern work; the second was, I apprehend, constructed by the Romans, and no other than that very vallum or bulwark, of which a vague tradition had reached Fitz Stephen's time; the third or innermost constituted, I suppose, a yet earlier line of defence against the waters, which were reduced by degrees to their present bounds by the conquerors and civilizers of nations.

Dugdale, indeed, in his Treatise on Embanking and Draining, with the strongest appearance of truth, surmises that the embanking of our principal rivers was an operation of the Romans, who were most enterprising engineers. Now Llyn Dinas, ancient Lyndun, or London, the Hill Town on the Lake, must before the embankment of the Thames have peculiarly justified that appellation,—I speak rather in confirmation of this idea than claiming it as original. On the east side it had low marshy grounds, which every flood tide must have submerged, and the southern boundary of the broad expanse of waters which lay at the foot of this slight eminence must have been the hills of Peckham, Camberwell, and New Cross near Deptford: thus unconfined and unobstructed in its progress, the flood tide would not only spread over a large surface, but from having no deep and compact column of water flowing from west to east to contend with, would rise much higher than at present. As the Romans proceeded with the work of embanking the Thames, this resisting column was created; the channel of the river, confined to a smaller space, deepened itself by the action and reaction of its tides, and the waters, which had formerly at high floods nearly laved the site of the Monument now on Fish-street Hill, were gradually fenced out, which operation

would necessarily require, as ground was gradually gained, successive embankments. A strong proof of this is that the soil of the present Thames-street is that of a quagmire, and that hundreds of loads of solid materials have been sunk in it,* before the able architects of the new London Bridge would venture to place their abutments upon such a suspicious foundation. †

It is very natural to suppose that the operations which have been carried on in the bed of the river Thames for the construction of the new Bridge, would bring to light some testimony of a circumstantial nature, of the sacking of London by the spirited Boadicea, or Bonduca, wife of Prasutagus, King of the Iceni. While the profligate, the impious Nero was celebrating his juvenilia on account of his first being shaved! causing the hairs of his beard to be put into a golden box, and consecrating them, ridiculously enough, to Jupiter Capitolinus, making the aged attend the feasts of this farce, and join in the dance with the young;—whilst he was singing as a harper, the fable of Acis and the Bacchantes, applauded by five thousand soldiers, stationed for the purpose in the theatre, who saluted him incomparable Cæsar, Apollo Pythicus; ‡—whilst he was engaging the Imperial City in these diversions, the dishonoured and incensed Queen of the Iceni, at the head of one hundred and twenty thousand of her countrymen, advanced to the ravage of the principal Roman colonies in the neighbourhood of her dominions, by fire and sword.§

The historians Tacitus and Dio usher in their accounts of this insurrection with the relation of prodigies which occurred at Camelodunum pre-cursive of the event, as if it were a matter of too fearful importance to be passed over in an ordinary way. Thus we hear of howlings and lamentations in the empty theatre, of phantom coursers, and the appearance of a destroyed colony in the neighbouring

* *Din*, the same as *Dinas*, a city. Its primary signification is a fortified hill or mount; hence the Roman terminations *Dinum*, *Dinium*, and *Dunum*. *Dun* in the Irish signifies a fort.—See *Antiq. Ling. Britann. Thesaurus*, by Thos. Richards.

† Information of W. Knight, esq. F.S.A.

‡ *Dion. Cassius*, by Xiphilin.

§ *Jam primum uxor Boadiceæ verberibus affecta et filie stupro violatæ sunt. Tacit. Annal. lib. xiv. p. 360. edit. Elzevir.*

estuary.* Shakspeare has finely amplified on similar circumstances in his Julius Cæsar :

“ A lioness hath whelped in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd and yielded up their
dead !

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of
war,

Which drizzled blood upon the capitol !”

In this revolt, which was at length subdued by the generalship of Suetonius Paulinus, Camelodunum, Verulam, and London were sacked, and above seventy thousand Romans or their allies put to death with all the cruelty of studied tortures. Such of the affrighted Romans as were able to remove would naturally seek refuge on the opposite shores of the river, into which much of their treasure and household goods was probably thrown ; accordingly the bottom of the Thames in the late excavations has afforded images of household gods, silver keys, coins of Nero, and a closely particular observation of the greater part of the relics and coins discovered, † would I think be found further to confirm this suggestion. This great calamity of the Roman colonists may serve also to explain the marks of a dense population in the Roman times, which have been found in the borough of Southwark ; ‡ to such an extent indeed as to induce some antiquaries to transfer ancient Londinium to that side of the water.

This I cannot think they are justified in doing, but I have little doubt that on the utter devastation of the open town Londinium by Boadicea, the mass of the Roman population removed to the Southwark side, and that for a long period this suburb existed in comparative superior importance by the ruin of its opposite neighbour. In the name *South wark*, i. e. south work, I may also incidentally mention, that I think we have recorded the embankment which was necessarily raised on this spot by the Romans, to keep out the waters of the Thames.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, before I conclude, to say a few words with regard to the rumoured removal of the Lady Chapel § at the east end of St. Saviour's Church, which would be indeed an act of the grossest barbarism, and in violation of every principle of taste or common sense. Had this appendage of the 13th century no other plea but its interior beauty, that would be sufficient to save it, but, added to this, it has important historical associations, which I need not particularize, dear to every member of the Protestant community. The removal of the Chapel of Bishop Andrews was judicious,—let the traces of the aperture which was broken through for that edifice be effaced, and let the Lady Chapel resume its primitive external appearance of four high pointed roofs, twelve lancet windows united in

* I think I am justified in understanding that the Camelodunum mentioned by Dio and Tacitus, must have been some place in the immediate neighbourhood of an arm of the sea, and not very remote from the Straits of Calais. I apprehend it is rightly placed, by Camden and others, in Essex. Let any one examine the 9th Iter of Antoninus, from Venta Icenorum, the capital of the Iceni, to London, and he will see that Camelodunum would by that route be in the line of march of Bonduca from her capital on London. Notwithstanding the obvious pretensions of Maldon drawn from the affinity of its name, I should be inclined to agree with those who fix it at Colchester, where such numerous vestiges of Roman antiquity exist. There was certainly, I believe, another Camelodunum in the West, which may have increased the perplexity of antiquaries on this contested point.

† I have in my possession one of Nero, 3d brass, found in the new Bridge works ; obverse, Nero. Reverse, the temple of Janus ; a square building, one side seen in perspective, in which is a gate closed. Legend, JANVM CLVSIT PACE P : R : (i. e. Populo Romano,) VBIQ. PARTA.—S. C. I have also a silver key, found deep in the bed of the river at the same place, which has been already engraved in your vol. xcviii. i. p. 17.

‡ In the late excavations for the Southwark approaches of the new Bridge, one of the labourers told me they found Roman coins much more plentiful than on the London side, to use his own expression, “ as thick as hops.”

§ Mr. Knight, who has in the most friendly manner imparted to me several curious particulars relative to the excavations, has furnished me with a singular fact relative to the demolition of the old houses near this Chapel. Under the ground floor of one of these, they discovered four uncoffined human skeletons, probably of persons murdered in the notorious Winchester Stews. Mr. Knight possesses the jaw-bone of one of these, evidently of a young adult, being furnished with a most beautiful and perfect row of teeth.

threes, and separated by buttresses at the proper intervals, with as many corresponding shorter windows of the same class in an upper range,—all which may be done at a very small expense. To remove this building, would be to destroy the effect of magnitude given to the body of the Church by comparison with it, and to make the latter appear awkwardly short.

In the interior of the Church I would point out the imperative necessity of opening the ceiling under the square tower, so that its internal sides should be made visible as high as the original architects intended; removing something which has now the appearance of a piece of old oil-cloth most improperly stopping up an elegantly designed aperture.

The curious Saxo-Norman door near the west returning angle of the north transept, should certainly be restored; it is a specimen almost unique in its way, and the similarity of its honey-suckle pattern with that of the coffin of Gundrada, daughter of William the Conqueror, places its antiquity by indubitable characteristics at a coeval period.*

Lastly, I again repeat, that, as connected with the effect of the entrance to the City of London over the magnificent new bridge, the complete restoration of this fine old building on principles of good taste, should be made a matter of *public* cost; it must otherwise be an undertaking as burdensome to the parish of St. Saviour, as the repair of a cathedral church; and as the architectural decoration of a conspicuous object in the Metropolis is concerned, the expense would be very unjustly thrown on so small a portion of the community.

In allusion to what has been said by a Correspondent in your last number, concerning the antiquity of the ancient piers of the crypt which was demolished for the erection of the new Post Office, and which are delineated and described in my Historical Notices of St. Martin le Grand, I have only to observe, that I always clearly distinguished them from the vaultings of brick in connexion with them, which certainly were of the time

of Edward VI. being appendages of the wine tavern which is described by Stow as having been built on the sites of the high altar. As for the massive piers, from some experience which I have had in the examination of Roman buildings, I have little hesitation in adding to the opinions I have formerly expressed, that they were decidedly of Roman construction. The quantity of Roman tiles regularly worked into the groins was precisely after the Roman mode of building. "Maximè ex veteribus tegulis tecti structi parietes firmitatem poterunt habere," says Vitruvius; and it would be most extraordinary to suppose that Roman materials were found in such plenty as to be so employed in the reign of Edward VI. No; the circular stone arches at St. Martin le Grand formed the basement story of some Roman temple or public building, on which, *de more*, was afterwards erected a Christian Church. A vast quantity of the red Roman pottery was found about this site; the bases of the arches were placed on what I may term the Roman level of the soil, and in December last was discovered but a few yards east of the spot, built into the foundations of the old Goldsmiths' Hall, at the same level, a beautiful small Roman altar, which has lately been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, having on one side a Toxophilite Apollo, in a Phrygian cap, his bow in his hand, in the act of drawing an arrow from his sheaf, the shepherd dog with which he watched the flocks of Admetus by his side. On the side faces of the altar is the laurel sacred to his feigned divinity; and on the back another of his emblems, the tripod. Thus, while there is not a shadow of ground to imagine that these remains were those of a cellar constructed in the 16th century, there is no small reason to conjecture that they were those of a Roman temple dedicated to the god of the bow and lyre, the dispenser of solar heat, to whose vivifying influence were sometimes offered on a tripod by the ancients the bloodless sacrifice of the fruits of the earth.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

* See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments for a plate of Gundrada's tomb, and the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1829, for one of the door at St. Saviour's.

Mr. URBAN, May 5.

AMONG the additional MSS. in the British Museum,* are preserved three documents relative to the Hospital of St. Katharine's near the Tower, the history of which has become interesting from its removal to the Regent's Park. These papers were unknown to Dr. Ducarel, when he wrote his valuable work† on the Hospital, nor have they been noticed in the recent account extracted from his volume, and presented to the public in a more accessible form.‡ The first is entitled "St. Catherine's Hospital. A short State from Mich'as 1698 to Mich'as 1707," containing an account of the annual revenue of the Hospital, and its appropria-

tion according to the decree of the Lord Chancellor Somers. It commences thus :

"St. Catherine's Hospital near the Tower of London is an ancient Royall foundation, composed of a Master, three Brothers [clergymen], three Sisters [widows and gentlewomen] and tenne Beadeswomen [poore and aged people]. By the deprivation of Sr James Butler, late Master of the said Hospital at Mich'as 1698, on the visitation of the late Lord Chancellor Somers, the Right Honourable Lewis Earle of Feversham was appointed by the late Queene Dowager, Master.

"All the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, belonging to the said Hospital, are in the places and (then were) at the ancient rents following (viz.) :

Counties.	Premises.	£.	s.	d.
Hartfordshire.—The Mannor of Queensbury	... ..	7	6	8
Wiltshire.—The manor of Chessingbury Priory	... ..	16	0	0
Hampshire.—The manor of Quarley	... ..	20	0	0
Kent.—The manor of Rushenden	... ..	22	0	0
	The manor of Queene's Court	22	13	4
	Danly Farme in the Isle of Shippy	9	0	0
	Lands in Hartellipp parish	2	0	0
Middlesex and London.—Fryer Mead in Stepney	... ..	0	1	0
Several houses in and neare St. Catharine's precinct.		248	8	4
		<hr/> £347 9 4		

The improved vallue of all the estates (as in the hands of the tenants) belonging to the Hospital, over and above the reserved rents, were computed to be per annum £5239 7 3

"At present are—Dr. Verney, Mr. Bissett, and Mr. Ley, Brothers;—Mrs. Eagle, Mrs. Streete, and Mrs. Holloway, Sisters."

The paper then proceeds to state the several sums paid by the Master out of the said reserved rent of 347*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* namely, to the Brothers of the Hospital 8*l.* per annum each, to the eldest Sister 11*l.*, and to the two others 8*l.* each, to the ten beadswomen 4*l.* each, the High Steward a salary of 2*l.*, the High Bailiff 2*l.*, the organist 18*l.*, the organ bellows blower 2*l.*, the Chapel Clerk 2*l.*, the Surveyor General 10*l.*, the Receiver General 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the same for printed sermons, pens, ink, and paper 2*l.*, and the taxes 49*l.* 10*s.*, making a total of 185*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, "whereby the Master hath to himself the remaining 162*l.* 6*s.*"

* MSS. Add. *5017, f. 79.

† "The History of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine," &c. 4to. Lond. 1782. [No. V. of the Bibl. Top. Brit.]

‡ "History of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine," &c. 4to, 1824.

After this follow the directions of the Lord Chancellor, that the rents should be increased, and out of such increase the salaries or stipends should be augmented, viz. the Beadswomen from 4*l.* to 8*l.*, the Brothers from 8*l.* to 40*l.*, and the Sisters to 20*l.* a year each. This had been partly carried into effect. In addition, it was ordered that as all former Masters of the Hospital enjoyed the whole of the fines on the renewal of leases, so for the future they should only take a third part, and of the other two-thirds, one part should be shared by the Brothers and Sisters, and the other go towards the repairs of the building and incidental charges.

It is then stated that the fines from Michaelmas 1698 to Michaelmas 1707, being nine years, amounted to the sum of 2825*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* of which the third part, 941*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* had been taken by the Master, another third by the Brothers and Sisters, and the last (together with about 200*l.* more, still

a debt upon the Hospital,) was expended on repairs.

The two other papers are of less interest; the first being an acknowledgment from the ten Beadswomen of the receipt of their quarter salary, dated 26 Dec. 1699, signed with their names, and the other a petition of the upper overseers and ancient inhabitants of the Hospital and precinct thereof, to the Earl of Feversham, Master, desiring him to cause the fees of burial in the church, choir, or church-yard, to be made out and affixed in some convenient place, so that for the future no one might be "vexatiously burdned." K.N.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

IN the "Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Eighth," p. 69, is an entry of money paid towards the working of a mine belonging to the King at Lantrissen, in Glamorganshire. In the notes it is presumed by the Editor to be a *new fact*, in Henry's character, that he should have interested himself in mining. This is very true, possibly, so far as our historians are concerned in their view of the King's reign and pursuits, but it is incorrect, if supposed to rest on the sole authority of the above passage. That Henry speculated also in the same way in Suffolk (and probably elsewhere), but the following extracts will prove his plans, like the *El Dorado* of adventurers of a subsequent reign, seem to have ended in disappointment:

"July, a^o xxx^o [1588.] Item, payde to Richard Candishe by the Kinges commaundement, certefyed by my Lord Privy Sealis l're, and other the Kingis Commissioners joyned w^t him, to have the oversight of the Kingis myndes of golde in Suffolke, and to convey certeyne fyners and other artificers there, for the tryall of the vre there, the somme of xxli.

"Item, payde to Will'm Wade, seruaunte to Sr Piers Edgecombe, Knight, lxx. for his costes and expences brynginge vp' hether from Cornwall, at his owne charge, Manuel George and Will'm Wynget, myners, to be sent at this tyme into Suff, to trye and werke at the *newe myne*, to the saide George Manuel and Will'm for y^r charges, goynge downe to Suff, vpon a reconnyng of their wagis, by the Kingis commaundement, certefyed, &c. viii.

"September, a^o xxx^o. Item, payde to Will'm Wyndet, mynder, and Manuel George, fyner, at this time depched oute

of the Kinges mynde in Suff by the Kinges commaundement certefyed, &c. for their costes and charges, and also for their wagis, werkiage, and laborings there in the sayde mynde or myndes, for their finall dispatch hether, vjli. xiijs. iiijd.

The above excerpts are made from a Household Book of Henry in the library of the Royal Society, MS. Norf. 97, ff. 38, b. 39, b. and 35, and they serve to illustrate a passage in a letter from the Bishop of Bayonne, the French Ambassador then resident in England, to M. de Montmorency, dated London, 25 Jan. 1529, in which he writes: "Je ne veulx, Monsieur, oublier à vous dire que l'Ambassadeur de Hongrye a persuadé ung Ossestre, qui estoit icy pour les Mines d'or que le Roy d'Angleterre faisoit chercher, de s'en retourner en Allc-maigne," &c. See Le Grand's *Hist. du Divorce de Henry VIII.* tom. iii. p. 285.

But the source whence the greatest light might be thrown on the subject of mining in this and preceding reigns, is the Chapter House, where, according to the Report published by the Commissioners of Records in 1800, p. 41, are preserved Leases of Mines of gold and silver in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, from the time of Richard the Second, and several Bundles of Letters relative to the same, with Instructions and Contracts, temp. Henry VIII.

Yours, &c.

Q.

In reply to the inquiry of ANTIQVARIUS, respecting a copy of the Parliamentary Survey in 1650, besides the one at Lameth, it may be assumed, from the present defective state of our knowledge as to what really exists in Record Offices, that there is no other complete copy in being. In the Official Return from the Land Revenue Office, is mentioned "Parliamentary Surveys," temp. Cromwell, in 14 vols. but these would appear not to be the Ecclesiastical Survey. Transcripts or duplicates of the possessions of the several Cathedrals of Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Lichfield, St. Paul's, Salisbury, Wells, Winchester, and Worcester, are also preserved in the respective libraries of the Deans and Chapters, and probably more, not specified in the slovenly Reports sent in to the Commissioners of Records. To these may be added that a complete and accurate transcript of that part of Oliver's Survey, relating to Dorsetshire, has lately been purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, for the use of the public.

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memory, hath erected this monument. She departed this life April 4th, 1791, aged 60 years. She was daughter of Thomas Russell, of Lydley Hayes, in this county, Esq. and her remains, together with this monument, were removed from Longnor Chapel to this chancel, pursuant to the will of the said Robert Corbett, Esq. Oct. 31, 1804, whose body was then here deposited. He was the 3d son of John Flint, by Jane, daughter of Watess Corbett, Esq. and departed this life at Longnor Hall, Oct. 25th, 1804, aged 78. He married to his second wife ANNE, daughter of Ambrose Isted, of Ecton, in the county of Northampton, Esq."

ARMS. Corbett as before. Impaling, on the dexter side, Argent, on a chevron between three cross-crosets fitchés Sable, an escallop shell Argent, Russell; Sinister, Gules, a chevron Vairè, between three talbots' heads erased Or, Isted.

On an ornamented tablet, against the south wall of the chancel:

"Underneath are deposited the remains of JOSEPH PLYMLEY, Esq. He closed a long life of usefulness to others, and of credit to himself, at Longnor in this county, May 29th, 1802, in the 86th year of his age. He married to his first wife, DIANA, daughter of JOHN FLINT, by JANE, daughter of WATIES CORBETT, Esq. This monument records the esteem in which the mother and daughter were holden whilst living, and their sepulture in this chancel.

"DIANA PLYMLEY departed this life Nov. 2, 1779, aged 54.

"Near this spot also was buried, June 30th, 1793, aged 61, HANNAH, the second wife of the said Joseph Plymley, and daughter of Thomas Russell, of Lydley Hayes, in this county, Esq."

On a neat marble tablet, against the north wall of the chancel:

"In the Church-yard near this wall, are deposited the remains of JANE, 2d daughter of JOSEPH CORBETT, of Longnor Hall, Clerk, by his first wife JANE JOSEPHA. Amidst the discouragement of ill-health, her mind had attained uncommon excellence, and when qualified in every thing but bodily strength, for whatsoever is useful or elegant in this life, she was removed to one more suitable to her views and aspirations, March 10th, 1807, aged 19 years.

"Near the same spot are the remains of MATTY, second wife of the said JOSEPH CORBETT, and third daughter of DANSEY DANSEY, of Brinsop, in the county of Hereford, Esq. Disinterested and unaffected in every situation, she was exemplary as a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, and a liberal benefactor to the poor. She had passed through many years of bodily pain, which as it did not diminish the patience of her *mind*, so neither had it injured the beauty

of her person, when by a short illness she was lost to this world January the 5th, 1812, aged 40 years."

LONGNOR CHAPEL is in the same hundred, deanry, and archdeaconry as Leebotwood, in the parish of Condovery, and a chapel thereto, but a parish, and patronage distinct. Parts of the chapel appear of an early period of architecture, particularly the windows of the north and south sides; the east and west windows are of later date. The inside is neat and plain; the altar-piece, representing Peter denying Christ, seems a copy from a fine picture in Longnor Hall, by Gerard Honthurst. The length of the Chapel is 75 feet, the breadth 214 feet.

The Rev. Samuel Lee, M.A. Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, was born in the village of Longnor.

The following are the lines written on a sun-dial, near the tomb of Edward Burton, Esq. (who died of excessive joy at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558) in the grounds of Longnor Hall, Shropshire.

"Well need we a Dial in gardens so sweet,
Where Time unperceived passes silent and fleet;
And Death in the veil of the gay rosy hours,
Is lost like yon tomb in the shade of the bowers.

Though the lovely in nature, the tasteful in art,
Conspire to entwine their blest chain round
Yet evening will come o'er the scenes we admire,

As years bid the buoyance of pleasure retire.
But, oh! lovely the sunset that smiles on this scene,
May the eve of our life be as bright and serene,
And the soul when the dawn of its heaven shall break

To regions as blissful and beautiful wake!

C. A. HULBERT, 1824."

Yours, &c. D. PARKER.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR pages bear testimony to the value and importance of accurately preserving family pedigrees. I will therefore make no apology for submitting to your readers two very glaring discrepancies in two books of very usual reference amongst genealogists, in hopes that some person possessed of the means of reconciling them, may contribute to remove all doubts respecting the truth of a descent which may be of great value to some future

claimant or heir of a distinguished honour.

Collins, in his *Baronetage*, vol. iii. deduces the Harcourts as follows: "From Sir Richard Harcourt, second son of Sir Robert, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Limerick, is the (then) Lord Viscount Harcourt descended," and afterwards proceeds in substance as follows:

Sir Robert Harcourt, K.G. buried at Stanton Harcourt, was succeeded by another Sir Robert, who was made K.B. at the creation of the Duke of York, 10 Hen. VII. and Sir Simon Harcourt (of whom this author had given no previous account) was knighted at the battle of Spurs, 5 Hen. VIII. married Mary Aston, had issue Sir Walter, who by Dorothy his wife had Robert Harcourt, who by Frances, grand-daughter of John Earl of Oxford, had three sons, the eldest of whom was Sir Simon (mentioned in the Epistle to the Reader, prefixed to Vere's Commentaries), who was knighted in 1627, married Anne, daughter of William Lord Paget, and left issue Sir Philip, father of Simon first Lord Harcourt, Lord Keeper, father (by his first wife) of Simon, second Lord Harcourt, immediate ancestors of that Lord, whom this Baronagian had just before said was descended from Sir Richard Harcourt. But in the English Compendium, the same nobleman is directly deduced from Sir Thomas Harcourt, by Elizabeth his second wife, which Sir Thomas was the son of William, and grandson of Sir John Harcourt.

Collins says, that Sir Robert Harcourt, K.G. who was slain 16 Edw. IV. and whose wife's name was Margaret, was succeeded by another Sir Robert, who 10 Hen. VII. was K. B. and afterwards a Banneret, passing over Sir John, who according to other authority was son of the first Robert, and father of the second, by Anne Morris or Norris, of Bray, co. Berks., and giving no account of the issue male or female of the latter Sir Robert; but *jumping* to Sir Simon, father of Walter, progenitor of the Viscounts and Earls Harcourt.

Upon what authority Sir Robert Harcourt, K.G. is made to descend from Thomas, does not appear, nor is it very clear to whom the inscription on brass, in Stanton Harcourt Church, can relate, if her name, as Collins has

preserved it, began with M. because Thomas Harcourt, husband of this lady, and who died in 1460, is related by Collins to have had to wife Joane Fraunceys: and if, according to others, his second wife was Elizabeth although she *might have been* the daughter of Arthur Atherton, and *might have died* in 1454, and *might have been* the mother of George Alys and Isabel Harcourt, whose portraiture is described by Collins on the tomb at Stanton, her name *could not* have been correctly indicated by his M. Perhaps an attentive examination of the monument, if still remaining, or the accounts preserved of it by Ashmole, or some authentic pedigree in the hands of the family, may enable some of your Correspondents to disperse the mist which envelopes these accounts, so apparently contradictory, in a pedigree of very great importance to many now living, and which may eventually be of still greater interest to the generations to come.

In Betham's *Baronetage*, vol. i. p. 416, the alliance of William Boughton, the Esquire of the body to King Henry VIII. (or his son) with the family of Danvers of Waterstock, co. Oxon, is mentioned as in other books of heraldry: but qu. ? is there not a mistake about this match, and was not the name Broughton instead of Boughton: or have those two names been confused like those of Davers and Danvers, which have been the incessant stumbling-blocks to Genealogists? The descent of the more modern branches of the family of Boughton, is plainly enough delivered by Betham, but in many old MSS. the name of the gentleman who intermarried with the Danverses of Waterstock, is as plainly written *Broughton*: and so occurs in the public records, and ancient registers. X.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is indisputably certain that the western countries of Europe were formerly in the possession of the Celtic nation, who not only inhabited those parts which border on the British isles, but extended so far that Ptolemy and Ephorus have denominated Europe "Celtica."

"We see every nation in Europe," says General Vallancey, "looking up to the Celtic as their mother tongue." M. Boulet, in his essay on the Celtic

language, states, that the Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, English, Swedish, Runic, Anglo-Saxon, and other languages owe their origin to this.

Davies, in his Celtic Researches, has remarked, that as the inhabitants of Armorica or Brittany emphatically styled themselves Celtæ, and as that tongue has maintained its purity in that peculiar district, we are thus enabled to determine what are the pure Celtic dialects.

"To the Armorican, the Cornish and Welsh are two sisters, and the Erse and Waldensic have a general affinity and correspondence in their dialects. The Irish, from its more striking similarity, may be presumed to be a language of the Celtic race."

From the connection of the Irish language with Chaldaic, Arabic, Coptic, and Phœnician, he supposes that it may have been in use among the Celtæ, or descendants of Gomer in Asia, who after the dispersion passed to western Europe.

This supposition that the Irish is the primeval language of the descendants of Japhet, is confirmed by proofs of its great prevalence among ancient nations.

The names of men, places, and towns, says Davies, in Belgium, among the Tectosages in Aquitania, and of the tribes on the banks of the Danube, may be resolved with great facility into Irish. In Pannonia, Rhœtia, and Vindelicia, from the similitude of the names, we may suppose ourselves to be on Scottish or Irish ground. Irish, or a congenial dialect, was spoken in Thrace. The Waldenses, who inhabit the Alpine vallies near the fountains of the Po, use the same.

O'Connor, in his Chronicles of Eri, in which occurs a list of words corresponding in the Greek, Latin, and Irish languages, has given in the latter tongue the derivations of names of places in Scythia, on the Euphrates, on the Caspian, of the different districts of Greece, Italy, Spain, Britain, and other countries.

Edward Llwyd, a celebrated Welsh scholar, and well acquainted with Irish, finding that the names of places, lands, waters, hills and dales in this island were in the Irish language, supposed that Britain must formerly have been occupied by that people. *Having mentioned that the Cantabrian, the Welsh, and the Irish languages,*

have great affinity, he adds, "Whoever takes notice of a great many names of rivers and mountains throughout the kingdom, will find no reason to doubt, but that the Irish must have been the inhabitants when those names were imposed upon them."

Stukeley had the same opinion. "At this very day," says he, in his Essay on Stonehenge, "in Wales they call every antiquated appearance beyond memory 'Irish.' In the north they call old foundations 'Peights-houses.' Every thing is Pictish whose origin they do not know. *These people are conscious that they are not the aborigines.*"

Davies remarks, "many roots which have been long obsolete in the Welsh and Armorican, are supplied by the Irish, although I would not be understood as meaning that our Welsh came into the possessions of a different family, *who spoke the Irish language.*"

Camden, speaking of the difference of names, says, "We ourselves in England are called by the Welchmen, 'Irishmen,' and the highland Scots 'Sassons.'

We know from Bede, Gildas, and Giraldus Cambrensis, that Ireland is the native place of the Scots, which name, says Davies, is the same with Cotti, who dwelt near the Alps.

A Spanish author, Florianus del Campo,* agrees with the Irish antiquaries that the Brigantes owe their origin to Spain, and from thence came into Ireland, and afterwards passed into Wales. In showing the probability of a connection between the people of Spain and Ireland, General Vallancey has given the names of rivers in both countries, which seem to be almost similar. "The rivers of ancient Ireland were the Dur, Daurana, Brigus, Limni, Liboei, Madonus, &c. The rivers of Ancient Galicia were the Dour, Dourana, Douro, Brigantius or Brigus, Limeas, Monoda," &c.

From the above it is evident that we must look to the Irish language for the derivation of the greater part of the names of the rivers and mountains in the British islands; and we hope that some able scholar in that tongue will shortly elucidate this subject, which cannot fail to interest all

* Vallancey's Irish Grammar, p. 31.

those who take delight in the study of English topography.

The signification of a few of the names of rivers which occur in Great Britain, has been copied in the present paper from O'Connor's *Chronicles*; the rest are mentioned merely on account of the similarity of their construction.

The Avon, a British word for a river, pronounced by the Irish Aune, gives name to

1. The Stratford Avon, which rising near Naseby in Northamptonshire, passes Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury.

2. The Salisbury Avon, rising near Great Bedwin in Wilts, falls into the English Channel at Christchurch Bay.

3. The Lower Avon rises at Tetbury in Gloucestershire, and passing Chippenham, Bath, and Bristol, falls into the Severn.

4. The Avon in Monmouthshire, which falls into the Usk at Caerleon.

5. The Avon of Devonshire.

6. The Avon in Merionethshire falls into the sea at Barmouth.

7. The Avon in Glamorganshire falls into the Severn near Neath.

8. The Little Avon in Gloucestershire, rising at Chipping Sodbury, falls into the Severn at Berkely.

9. The Avon in Stirlingshire falls into the Forth.

10. The Aven in Bamfashire falls into the Spey.

11. The Aven in Lanarkshire falls into the Clyde.

The Aven also occurs in Bretagne.

The Nen is the ancient Aufona.

The Alan, from Al Aune, the Great River, occurs in Cornwall.

The Allan is in Denbighshire.

Alaunus, or Alne, in Northumberland, flows into the sea.

The Allen in Dorsetshire.

The Alon in Northumberland flows into the Tyne.

The Allen in Flintshire.

The Alne in Warwickshire.

The Tay in Scotland, is derived from Taoi, winding. So meandering are these waters, that the stream is redundantly called by those who do not understand the meaning of the name, "The winding Tay." The river Theiss or Tobiske, the western limit of the Daci, is of the same name, as well as the Taw or Tadjus in Portugal, and many rivers in the lands of the Silures,

and the Tees of the Brigantes, all named by the same race.*

From "Taoi" winding, also is derived the Towy of Wales. The Tay is found in China. The Taw is in Devonshire, and the Tavy and Tamai of the same county is probably Ta Vech and Ta Maur, "the Great and Little Tay." The Tees occurs again in Hampshire.

The Dart is from "Dorta," poured out with violence.

The Camel in Cornwall, and Cam in Cambridgeshire, from "Cam," crooked. The Cam occurs again in Gloucestershire. There is a river called the Kama in Russia.

The Thames is derived from "Tam," still or quiet. The river Temes gives name to Temeswar in Hungary. The Teme flows into the Severn near Worcester; the Tame runs through Staffordshire; the Taume is a river of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The Axe, which occurs in Somerset and Dorsetshire, is from "Uisge, Water," from which are derived the rivers Esk, and the Exe or Isca.

The Clyst, from "Clist," swift.

From "Tave," still, quiet, which is properly spelt Tam, is derived the Tave, and perhaps the Tavy. The Tave occurs in Caermarthen and Brecknockshire. The Tava flows into the Danube; another river of the same name in Moravia, empties itself into the Morava.

In Monmouthshire, the Rhymny is Rannwye, "the Water of Division," from the Iberian Ranu, "Division," and the British word "Wye," a river.

The Rhee, a Saxon term for a river, rises at Ashwell in Hertfordshire; the Rhea is a river of Worcestershire; the Rea in Shropshire; the Rhie in Yorkshire runs into the Derwent; in classical Geography the Rha flows into the Tanais; the Rha is the ancient name of the Volga.

The Dee in Scotland runs through Kircudbrightshire; another river of the same name passes Aberdeen; the Dee in Wales runs through Merioneth and Cheshire; the latter is supposed to mean "Holy Water."

In Wales the Cledaugh is from "Clodach," dirty, or slimy.

The Munnou, from "Min," Iberian for smooth, and the British Wye, a river. The Minho of Spain is from

* O'Connor's *Chronicles*, i. 335.

the same. The Minio, also in Italy, now the Mignone, falls into the Tuscan sea.

The Dore of Herefordshire, from "Duor," water; from the same derivation is the Douro of Spain, and the ancient Dur of Ireland; as well as the four English rivers Derwent. The Duranium or Dordogne falls into the Garonne, and the Dora into the Po.

The Lug, from "Luga," the lesser, in comparison with the Wye.

The Lon of Lancaster, from Lonn, "strong, fretful;" the Lune runs through Durham.

The Ken from Cean, "the Head," occurs in Kircudbright, Westmoreland, and Devonshire. The Kennett from "Cen Tath," the river at the head of the land, occurs in Wiltshire and Cambridgeshire.

The Abus or Humber, from "Aibeis," an estuary.

The Swale, from "Suet," leaping.

The Calder, "Cal Duor," the water that encloses. This river divided the Brigantes of Lancaster and York.

The Wharf, from "Garbh," rough or boisterous.

The Gare or Yare runs through Norfolk; and another river of that name is in the Isle of Wight.

The Loder, from "Laidir," strong.

The Eimot, from "Eim," quick.

Loch Lomond, "Loc Lo Aman," a lake, the water of which is the expansion of a river. The same name as Lacus Lemannus, the Lake of Geneva, and Loc Leiman, the Lake of Killarney.

The Ouse, from "Uisge," water, occurs in Yorkshire, Huntingdon, and Sussex. The Ousa is in Siberia, the Great Owzen in Russia. The Isis springs in Gloucestershire, the Ise in Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, flows into the Weser; the Oise occurs in Holland; in France the Oise falls into the Seine.

The Adur occurs in Sussex; the Adour flows into the sea near Bayonne.

The Brent is a river of Middlesex. The Brant of Anglesey rises near Beaumaris. The Brenta runs through the Venetian territory; the Brentz is a river of Wirtemberg, which falls into the Danube.

The river Colne occurs in Middlesex and Essex; the Colun or Clun is in Shropshire.

The Don gives name to Doncaster in Yorkshire; another river of this

name runs near Aberdeen. The Don of Eastern Europe is supposed to be derived from "Duna," a Median term for a river.

The Cher is a river of France; the Char runs through Dorsetshire; the Ceira occurs near Coimbra in Spain.

The Cherwell falls into the Isis.

The Ivel falls into the Ouse in Bedfordshire; another Ivel occurs in Somersetshire.

The Mease falls into the Trent near Derby; the Maese is a river of Holland; the Meuse of France falls into the Rhine; the Muesa of Switzerland falls into the Ticino.

The Lee runs through Hertfordshire, and also occurs in Cheshire. In Ireland the Lee flows near Cork; the Ley occurs in Holland.

The Oke is a river of Devonshire; the Oak of Berkshire; the Ochus is in Asia.

The Wye, signifying "water," occurs in Monmouthshire and Derbyshire. The Wey is a river of Dorsetshire; Lancaster Wey of Surrey falls into the Thames.

"And chalky Whey that rolls a milky wave."

The Eider is a river of Ireland; the Eyder, of Denmark.

The Laine of Cornwall runs into the Camel; the Lane is a river in Kerry; the Lahn flows into the Rhine.

The Sure passes Waterford; the Sure also empties itself into the Moselle in Luxembourg.

The Stour occurs in Warwickshire, Dorset, Worcestershire, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Kent. Nearchus, by the command of Alexander the Great, sailed down the Stour, a branch of the Indus. The Stura falls into the Po.

The Senus is one of the ancient rivers of Ireland; the Saone flows into the Rhone; the Seine passes Paris.

The Rother occurs in Yorkshire, Sussex, and Kent; the City of Rotterdam takes its name from the Rotte, which there flows into the Maese. The Roth falls into the Inn.

The Leche of Gloucestershire falls into the Thames; the Lichus or Lech in Germany flows into the Danube; the Lick of East Prussia flows into the Vistula.

The Laden is a river of Durham; the Ladon is in Arcadia.

From Dobh, pronounced Dhove, "the Swelling Flood," is probably

derived the Dove of Derbyshire, and the Dove or Dyff of Merioneth.

The Frome occurs in Herefordshire, Dorset, and Somersetshire.

The Nid is a river of Yorkshire; the Nidus or Nith of Dumfries, the Neath of Glamorgan.

The Usk of Monmouthshire is from "Uisge," water; the Uzka flows into the Dneister. The Wiske is a river of Yorkshire, a river whose name bears a closer resemblance to "Uisge." The Aisch occurs in Franconia.

The Clyde, a river of Flintshire, occurs again at Glasgow.

The Villy runs into the Nith in Scotland; a similar river, the Willy, gave name to Wilton and Wiltshire.

The Ure is a river of Yorkshire; a stream of the same name falls into the Moselle.

The Tone gives name to Taunton in Somersetshire; the Tun to Tunbridge in Kent.

The Tyne occurs in Northumberland and Cumberland. The Teino flows by Pavia into the Po. The Teign in Devonshire falls into the sea at Teignmouth.

The Clare, a name of a river in Suffolk, occurs again in Ireland.

The Trent has been supposed to be derived from the French "Trente," in allusion to its thirty tributary streams. The Trent in Dorsetshire falls into the Frome.

Of Foreign Rivers, as affording evidence of the connexion of distant nations, it has been remarked by an eminent writer of the last century that the rivers which occur in India, the Hypanis, Baris, Chobar, Soana, Cophis, Phasis, and Indus, are all to be found in the West. The Indus is a river of Caria, the Inda of Lapland. The Choaspes also, a branch of the Tigris, which flows through Chusistan in Persia, has the name of an Indian stream. The rivers Belus and Adonis, in Phœnicia, were probably named in honour of those deities. The Acheron, a river of Egypt, occurs in Elis, Epirus, Pontus, and near Cuma in Campania.

E. W.

Mr. URBAN, March 10.

AFTER the excitation of feeling attendant on the espousal of a cause, presumed (not without reason) to be just, has subsided, and the lapse of years has weakened the sensations produced by transactions important in

their results, we are enabled to take an impartial and unempassioned review of events. The reflections of your correspondent I. S. M. at the tomb of Prince Charles Stuart (see vol. c. part ii. p. 396), are in one view pleasing and natural, but on a cool consideration of the conduct of "the Chevalier," connected with his descent on the Highlands, we shall not perhaps be able to say that he was all that his enthusiastic adherents fondly believed him to be.

The effect to be apprehended from his obstinate rashness, in commencing hostilities against the advice of his best friends, was prevented by the heroism of his devoted followers, but if he came "to gain a crown or a coffin," he should have, if disappointed of the first, shown himself at least not afraid of the last. When he fastened his brogues, which were not to be unloosed until he conquered his right—when he drew the claymore which was not to be sheathed until he triumphed over his foes—he should have endeavoured to be consistent. The Prince, who had, without hesitation, committed his gallant followers, fled from Culloden, and saved his own life by submitting to the most distressing privations; heedless of the fate of so many of the best nobles, gentry, and commons of the land, who had risked their all, even life itself, for his cause. His hitherto victorious followers, who burned to revenge their disgrace on this occasion, were unfeelingly commanded by their idolized leader to shift for themselves, and were left, apparently without remorse, to the cruel fate which speedily overtook them.

Had his ill-concerted expedition depended on the valour and perseverance of his troops, for never had adventurer a band of more faithful and chivalrous followers, it might not have so terminated. The consequence of this last "rising" was the abolition of the most ancient system of government in Europe, which was perhaps not ill fitted to the people and country. The repression of their primitive institutions has destroyed the integrity of the Highland character, and left us the ruins, which in different views have so forcibly interested society in later periods. The destiny of Britain was not to be longer ruled by the race of Stewart; but, under the

dynasty of the House of Hanover, to attain the exalted station which she has, spite of many dangers and distresses, held among nations, and to enjoy the blessings which are now experienced under the auspices of a beloved Monarch.

A descendant of a sufferer in the cause of the Stewarts, I beg to offer these remarks for your consideration.

Yours, &c. MAC E—

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

THE traditions of the Welsh Triads give frequent accounts of monarchs who possessed paramount sovereignty, although the inferior kings exercised their royal dignity in their own particular districts. The supreme monarch, as appears from the concurrent testimony of the most ancient writers upon the Saxon times, ruled the whole island with the assistance of a council formed of the other chiefs.¹ And we find Gwrtheyrn is stated by each to have been the supreme monarch.² The 64th historical Triad speaks of Arthur as the Pen-tyrn,³ and of Maelgwn the King of Gwynedd as the Pen-hynain,⁴ and amongst the Britons Gwytherm was called the Pen-tyrn, and his supreme power was termed unbenaeth.⁵

The 25th triad designates the three accomplished *Princes* of the Isle of Britain with the names of Rhun the son of Maelgwn, Owain, son of Urien, and Rhuvon. The fair son Dewrath Wiedig—this last *Prince* was held in such high estimation that upon his being killed in battle, the body was ransomed for its weight in gold, and we find the following pleasing couplet written to his memory:—

“A white wave bright foaming sprays over a
grave,
The tumulus of Rhuvon, the fair chief of
Princes.”

In the 26th triad, mention is made of the three plebeian Princes in the Isle of Britain, Gurgai, son of Gwrien in the north; Cadavael son of Cynvedw in North Wales; and Hyvardd the Tall, son of St. Bleiddam, in Glamor-

gan. These three Princes flourished in the 6th century, the age of chivalry and bardism amongst the ancient Britons. The power of sovereignty was granted to them solely on account of their virtuous qualities and heroic actions. We also find, in the 29th triad, an account of the three Battle Knights of the sovereign of the Isle of Britain, and upon whom King Arthur composed the following stanza:—

“These are my three battle Knights,
Mael the Tall, and Llys the Bellipotent,
And Caradog the Pillar of the Cambrians.”

They were considered the bravest heroes of all battle knights, and therefore the privileges of royalty were granted them.

In the 61st triad, Dybnwal Moel Mud, “the paramount sovereign, or the sovereign of supreme power, is he who is the most illustrious for his bravery of the kings and princes of the neighbouring country; to him belongs the right of assembling the country and power, and his commands are binding upon all others in the general assembly of the country.”

In the more ancient times, Britain was divided into several independent states; each of which was governed by a king or chief; as soon as the danger of the war threatened, the whole of these little states united to oppose the common enemy; and to effect this brave and glorious purpose, they chose for their superior commander the most valiant of their chiefs; and in the exercise of this conventional system, Cassivellaunus was chosen to oppose the Romans, and King Arthur was elected to oppose the Saxons.

Amongst the ancient Britons there existed a federation of petty sovereignties, which were either elective or hereditary, and over the whole of which there presided a chief of chiefs,¹ or a king of the country,² as the annals declare; but this distinction was wholly elective. The seat of this king was in the ancient municipal town named by the Britons Lon-din,³ or the town of ships.

This place was locally situate within the country Lœgrian, and from this cause the Lœgrian people possessed greater facility for the attainment of the sovereignty.

¹ Gildas, s. 22, 23. Nennius, c. 38, &c. Bede, p. 52. Flor. Wig. 194.

² W. Malmsh. p. 9, “Omnes reguli insule Vortigerni subternebantur monarchiæ.”

³ Head King. ⁴ Chief elder.

⁵ One headship, or monarchy; and see Welsh Archæol. v. ii. p. 3.

¹ Penteyen. ² Trivedd. No. 2, p. 57-

³ Lluon-dain, in Latin *Londinium*.

ch. 3; Heylin's *Help to Engl. Hist.* voo.
Warwick.
s T. Walsing. ap. Camden, *Angl. Norm.*
360, edit. 1608. MS. Chronicle quoted by
Selden, and stated by him to be in the li-
brary of Oxford.
GENT. MAG. May, 1831.

The navigation of the river,
the rocky and precipitous
the coast, has rendered the
stone bridge impracticable.
however, some spirited indivi-
duals have determined on the establish-

company for the erection of a CHAIN SUSPENSION BRIDGE over the Avon from Clifton Down. (See *Plate II.*) In the prospectus then issued, it was stated, that from the mouth of the Avon to the iron bridge across the new course thereof at Bedminster, a distance of nearly nine miles, there was no passage for carriages of any description; but from Clifton and the western side of Bristol, and from the roads branching from them to Gloucester and South Wales, by means of the intended Bridge, a direct communication would be opened with a very extensive and populous district of country, on the Somersetshire side of the river, bordering on the Bristol Channel. Similar facilities would also be communicated to the country in the line of the Ashton turnpike road, by means of a branch road from the Bridge proposed to be formed, into such turnpike road near the bottom of Rownham Hill. A committee was appointed to carry this important project into execution, and in due time an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose. The first object of the trustees thereby constituted, was to obtain from a select number of the most eminent engineers, suitable plans for a Bridge of such a character as should meet the views of the public, and at the same time should not, in regard to expense, exceed the limits which they might reasonably hope to be enabled to compass. From the best investigation they were enabled to make, it did not appear to them that the undertaking could be effected at a cost much below 50,000*l.* (and there was reason to think it might even exceed that amount) upon any plan in which due regard should be paid to the two main objects in a work of this nature, namely,—solidity and strength of materials, and grandeur of design. In the difficult task which they had afterwards to discharge, of making a selection from the several plans furnished, being unwilling to depend altogether on their own judgment, they had recourse to the assistance of Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P. and late President of the Royal Society, whose valuable aid in the consideration of the designs they requested. The deference paid to his judgment by a Committee of the House of Commons, by their adoption, on his *suggestion*, of some important altera-

tions in the plan of the Menai Bridge—the distinguished place which he holds among men of science—and the particular attention which he was known to have given to the subject of Suspension Bridges—pointed him out as an authority the most eminent and unexceptionable. About the middle of March last he visited Clifton and Bristol for the purpose, and after several days devoted to an inspection of the spot, and to a very laborious and minute examination of the various plans, and many conferences with the trustees on the subject, the final result was, the unanimous adoption by them, under his sanction, of the design submitted by Mr. Brunel, jun. It adopts for the base of the supporting tower, on the Clifton side, the boldest and most prominently beautiful of the whole range of St. Vincent's Cliffs. From a lofty mass of perpendicular rock, which rises to the height of 230 feet above high water mark, projecting towards the edge of the river, and offering a natural and substantial pier for the purpose, the Bridge will be carried to a pier or abutment, which is proposed to be formed on the rock on the opposite side of the river. By means of this artificial abutment, the distance between the two points of suspension will be reduced to 630 feet.

An iron bridge suspended amongst such stupendous rocks, would in itself appear little more than a fairy web, thrown across the gulph; but this effect will be relieved, and a high degree of architectural beauty, as well as grandeur, imparted to the work, by giving to the towers erected for the support of the chains at each end, the form and proportions of Egyptian gateways, taken from the beautiful examples found in the ruins of Tenetyra. Of the various forms there presented, the most elegant have been chosen as the model; and that this style of architecture, from its grandeur and simplicity, is peculiarly suited to rocky situations, is proved by the effect of the Temple of the Island of Philæ, which is a barren rock of the most broken and romantic outline.

Mr. Brunel has been for a long time engaged in making the most minute and accurate inquiries into the expense of the undertaking in all its details; and from his estimates, and the investigations made by the trus-

tees themselves, they are satisfied that the whole cost of the undertaking, including the approaches, the expense of surveys, plans, Act of Parliament, engineers, clerks of the works, and every other incidental charge, will be covered by the sum of 57,000*l.*

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, May 6.*

AS the rolling year brings round the seasons, it not only renews the varied scenes of nature that give to our senses fresh though frequently tasted delights, but awakens recollections of past feelings and events, that are associated in our memory with the respective times of their occurrence. Nor does nature only, but history and chronology, arts which men have invented to perpetuate knowledge and memory, do likewise affect us with things that we were not parties to, unless as links of the chain of the succession of mankind. Thus we have anniversaries of our personal and social affairs, and celebrate at more lengthened periods our jubilees and centenaries.

From my "Year-day-book," or calendar of commemorations, which suggesteth many interesting reflections when I peep at its pages, I find that in this year are two centenaries which might easily escape observation, yet when observed, cannot fail to excite emotions in the breasts of the learned and patriotic.

SIR ROBERT COTTON, the greatest benefactor that the history of this country ever had, died broken-hearted by reason of the arbitrary and unjust sequestration of his library, by order of the Privy Council, *just two hundred years* before the time at which I write, namely, on the 6th of May, 1631. This invaluable library, secured to his posterity by especial entailment, after being made national property by his grandson Sir John Cotton, suffered an irreparable loss on the 23d of October, 1731 (*one hundred years* after his death), when but for the timely interference of Speaker Onslow and others, all his precious MSS. must have perished.

Methinks it would be but an act of gratitude due to the memory of so great a man (who even sold some of his estates to secure monuments of English history from destruction), if the memory of those events were publicly celebrated. A public Oration in

the new MS. Library of the British Museum, in the hall of the London University, or in the *Φιλαδελφειον*, as a panegyric on the Founder of the richest historical library in this country, on the centenary of the calamity which I have mentioned (23 October next), would be creditable to this enlightened nation, and perhaps give a fresh spur to the investigation of the remaining treasures of which he was the original preserver.

Nor ought this to be all. The example set by a respectable body in London, by proposing a general commemoration of the birth-day of the late Robert Raikes, esq. of Gloucester, the founder of Sunday-Schools, on the 14th of September next; and by some spirited individuals who have designed to raise a monument to the same good man, should be followed in this case. Let patriots and historians tell us whether Sir Robert Cotton does not deserve a monument in the hall of the British Museum more than Shakspeare; who stands there, but has nothing more to connect him with that place than his own poetic genius, of which he has left for himself a sufficient because a perpetual monument. ΜΕΛΑΣ.

MR. URBAN,

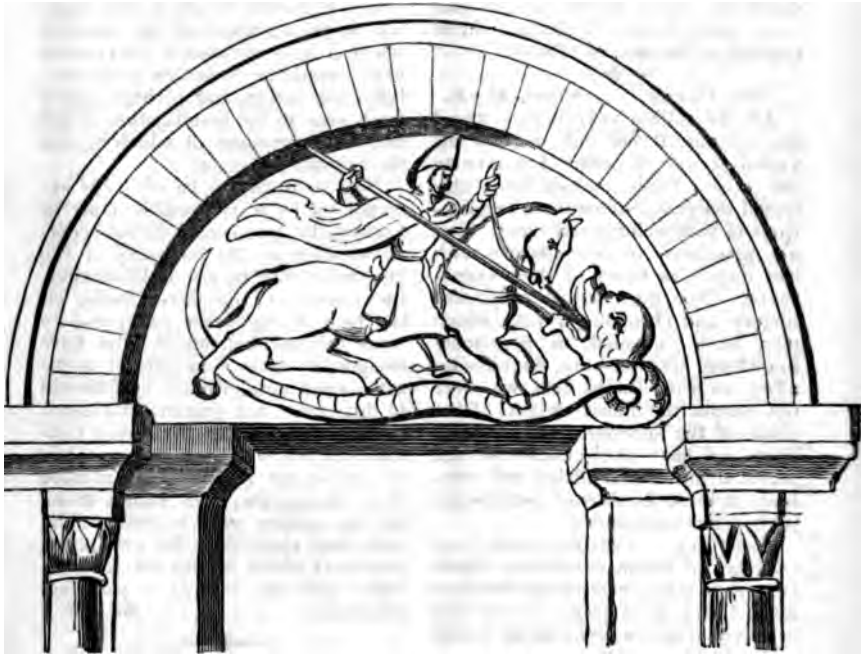
*Goodrich Court,
April 6.*

RUERDEAN, in Gloucestershire, stands on a very high ground, between four and five miles from this place. It is singular that it should retain its ancient name, for as it is now spelt, it exactly expresses the sound of the more correct orthography *Rhiw yr din*. This appellation is quite descriptive of its situation, for the town is placed on *the side of a hill near a fortress*. Of this, large earthworks remain, called the castle tump, and a small portion of the stone wall still exists. Not far off is the Church, containing various architecture from the reign of Stephen to that of Henry IV. The place itself has the appearance of decay, and as if in former times, when it had the protection of the powerful lords of the castle, it had been of more importance. As my books are not yet arranged, I cannot furnish you with any history, though I am in hopes you will have some communication of that kind, taken from the public records, &c. from the

404 *Sculpture in the porch of Ruerdean Church, Gloucestershire.* [May,

pen of your assiduous correspondent the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, who serves this church as well as his vicarage of Walford adjoining. My present ob-

ject is to introduce to you a piece of sculpture in the porch, representing the conquest of St. George over the Dragon.



This I regard as a very great curiosity. I had much to do to convince the parish clerk that he need not apologise for its not having lately been painted, regretting the many incrustations of colour it already bore. If these were removed, probably some details might appear, hidden in its present state. There is sufficient to fix its date to the time of Henry the First, or rather King Stephen, and if you compare the drawing sent herewith, with the seals of the latter monarch, and Milo Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, I trust you will be of this

opinion. The pallium or cloak is not of frequent occurrence in the representation of military equestrian figures at this period, and therefore has claim to notice; the helmet is without a nasal, the toe points down, and the spur is of the kind denominated spear-spur, similar to what is seen in the Bayeux tapestry. The sculpture itself is in alto-relievo, nearly an inch and a half in thickness. Within the Church, under an elegant arch, is the monument of a priest of the time of Edward the First.

SAMUEL R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING seen the revised edition of "*The Ultimate Remedy for Ireland*," from a pen, the productions of which have often appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (from the years 1813 to 1823, under various signatures, those of YORICK and L. S. in particular), it may not be unacceptable to the public to give a fuller notice here than that cursory one which may be seen in the last number. The scope

and intent of the pamphlet seem to have been to show from the past and present state of that part of the realm, what it would be the most desirable, as well as the safest and most feasible to do for Ireland, with a view not only to its immediate relief, but its future content and tranquillity. It recommends, once for all, therefore, an immediate *completion* of the UNION, not only by consolidating their remaining establishments, but also by making

the Irish people one with ourselves; towards which, the following theorem is laid down and solved: *as the Irish nominal independence of the year 1782 was to the Parliamentary Union in 1800: so will the repeals of 1828-9 be to some ulterior measure?*

We may judge of the compression in this tract, when it comprises the spirit of our past transactions in Ireland from Henry II. to the Union in 1800, its present state, and all that is necessary to do for it in the way of complete and final remedy. It is impossible in this small compass to do justice to the details. It certainly places a great number of undeniable facts in an entirely new point of view. It explodes without ceremony various mystifications of the press and of popular opinion. Among others, the common-place of *absenteeism*, showing that this cannot be prevented; and that if it could, it ought not, but rather should be encouraged; that those cannot, without a solecism, be called *absentees*, who reside in some part or other of the same realm; that the hue and cry about absentees arises from the old anti-union principle; that not only the rich, but any or all of the industrious, unemployed, and able poor who actually flock over to England in quest of employment (following the rents and pensions of their country wherever these are spent), should, in common fairness, be received and welcomed. The latter is only one of the two wings of Irish absenteeism,—the other wing is that of the rich; adding, that it would be “a fair piece of political generalship to take of this ARMY of absentees, BOTH WINGS IN FLANK, by sending over to the deserted fields, the shut-up villas, and waste country houses of Ireland—NOT an army but an overwhelming and well-appointed colony of Englishmen (Englishwomen and children along with them), composed of all ranks (families of husbandmen and artisans of every description) to re-colonize, or to colonise in the way it ought to be done, and for the first time, the unemployed or half-employed, and unpaid or ill-paid-for lands, the vast unreclaimed tracts, and rich wastes, in that part of the kingdom. To further this colony, Mr. Lascelles quotes and seconds a plan recommended in the weekly journal called the *Spectator*, namely, to pass

an Act of Parliament empowering trustees of entailed estates to sell them, and investing the purchase-money in English government-securities:—this Act should compel absentee proprietors to sell their estates to Government at a fair valuation; Government raising a loan for the purchase of such estates; and liquidating the debt so incurred by the gradual sale of the lands [to Englishmen, or exchanging the lands for English lands].

However populous Ireland may be, it is admitted that its produce of food might be vastly augmented—so as to support a manifold-augmented population. That, as in a compost of two opposite soils, each of which separate, is less productive, or wholly barren; so the union of a certain proportion of the English with Irish population, would render that industry geometrically productive as mixed, which, before, was worse than useless in a separate state. That it would create a new demand for labour, and new requisitions for exertion in both parts of the kingdom at once. That it would relieve the land-tax and poor-rates here, and *introduce* them there. At present, in many parts, the Irish tenants cannot (or will not) make the land fully productive; nor satisfy the whole (if any) dues out of it; and they will not suffer the land to be taken by others, or so much as bid for! It is fair, therefore, to seek for those who can and will take them, who will cultivate them, and thereout satisfy the dues to the landlord and to the state:—being moreover held responsible for preserving the internal peace of the country, and its security against foreign invasion. That a reciprocal absenteeism, therefore (if it is still to be so called), of English and Irish, interchangeably, is clearly for the common union and safety; were it only on the principle of interchanging the militias of the respective two parts of the realm. That the proposed plan is further salutary on the principle of *free trade*; exchanging men for men, as you truck one produce of the soil, or one manufacture for another: free *home* trade, take notice, not free trade with foreigners only—that is, with all the world but ourselves—engendering separation and starvation at home. And Mr. Lascelles subscribes to the eloquent exclamation of Mr. Shiel—“That the

Union must not be an union for purposes of affliction only, and a separation as to all other intents and purposes of any good, any blessing, honour, or real benefit, to the great body of the Irish part of our people."

This done, English capitalists might *then* (but never before, while in their senses,) be encouraged to go over. Nor is it fair, till then, to expect its own middle order of gentry to reside in Ireland; they cannot with safety. Let such English capitalists adopt the Irish manufactures, which are become really orphan. Let England occupy, reclaim, and reconquer the rich wastes of Ireland, for the last time, in this best way; not with the sword of a mercenary army, or more mercenary set of adventurers, as in former times, but with her industrious people; whether husbandmen, artisans, manufacturers, miners, soldiers, and sailors; instead of cannon, using only forges, looms, and ploughshares. The orphan manufactures and farms thus becoming really English, all national and mercantile jealousy would cease, and the whole Irish revenue system might be swept away. While Ireland, thus become really a part of England, not called so only, but sincerely and honestly treated as such, and both people having become one, English in opinions, in interests, and feelings, England might then also disband her *army*.

Concurrently with this most essential union of the *people* of the two parts of the kingdom, the author suggests the expediency of revising the Irish Ecclesiastical regimen, including its jurisdiction, by a Convocation at London, of the three (at present) acknowledged churches of the realm. Both reforms should be subject, of course, to the Parliamentary one now in progress; and which he considers as certain. Had this, first, taken place, there would have been no need of what is called Emancipation. It is needless to add, that the acts of such a Convocation would be more memorable, so far as regards this entire realm, than those of the celebrated Council of Trent, or of any other, since the four first Councils of Christendom. It is remarkable, by the way, that the King has no secretary for ecclesiastical affairs, as he has for law, trade, finance, the home and foreign

secretariates, the colonies, and war. And the author asks, what is become of the third estate among the Clergy? Also, whether some benefices should not be conferred by election, and not all, as now, by nomination? For the ecclesiastical state of this or any realm, must be analogous to the civil constitution; which, with us, is essentially a Parliamentary one; having a third estate, eligible by the people only. We know that the Convocation is now become merely nominal, while clergymen are the only professional men who are excluded from the House of Commons. But, unless the Convocation sit, in good earnest, to do business every session, as formerly: or until clergymen are eligible, as well as any other, to sit in the House of Commons, never can that house be properly said to represent the nation in Parliament.

It is curious, by the way, that the Lowlanders of Scotland (contradistinguished to the Highlanders), were, originally, not British but Englishmen. Circumstances, however, having severed them from England, they lost, in their separate state, their English institutions: such as the third estate in Parliament, with distinct sovereign attributes; which are, and can be, preserved in a distinct, separate, and co-ordinate assembly alone; as in our English House of Commons. The very same occurrence destroyed the liberties of Spain. With the English laws, the Lowlanders lost also their old juries on the *English* model, and all notion of English liberty under their feudal, needy, and very barbarous oligarchy. I need not add that the first estate, or the royal power and spiritual lords, were reduced to a mere cypher.

It appears, too, that the penal laws in Ireland, and the orange-party men of the time of Geo. III. and IV. in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, had their prototypes in the Kilkenny Statutes of Edward III. in the fourteenth, and in the Knights of St. George of Edward IV. in the fifteenth century. The same dull round of events has been ever recurring (under other names only), in our past Irish transactions; which, if composed in a new view, as a part only of the history of England (by way of illustration to this last),

might perhaps afford both instruction and entertainment. As a part of the history of England, it becomes then for the first time the *interest*, as well as duty, of every Englishman to read it. Mr. Lascelles has, already, endeavoured to do this in the *Res Gestæ Anglorum in Hiberniâ*, prefixed (in the nature of a preface only), to his *Liber Hiberniæ*; the great Parliamentary Record Collections, of which see some account in vol. c. part ii. p. 590. He has there woven all our Irish transactions into the very web of the History of England, of which, it is understood, this pamphlet is merely the argument carried on to its conclusion. In truth, Ireland has no history of its own, properly speaking; and in the pamphlet before us it is shown why it *never can have any*. All the other evils of the Irish are incidentally mentioned; but these resolve themselves into one—that of our never having been made one people with them. Of course the completion of the union (a scheme any thing but “Utopian,”) is insisted on, in a spirit of true, liberal feeling, and that in a style, natural, easy, and familiar throughout.

CRITO.

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PARTICULARS OF AN AËRIAL VOYAGE,
IN A LARGE BALLOON FILLED WITH
GAS, BY T. FORSTER, ESQ. F.L.S. M.D.

SO few persons, since the voyage of of Zambucari and Gay Lussac, have ascended in balloons, for the express purpose of promoting science, that we do not doubt the following account which Dr. Forster gives of his own ascent will be read with interest by all scientific readers.

About half-past five o'clock, April 30, I ascended with Mr. Green. The balloon was forty feet in vertical and about thirty in horizontal diameter, which, together with its neck, gave it nearly the shape of a pear. It was filled with carbonated hydrogen gas, which is heavier than pure hydrogen; and its buoyant power, when we got into the wicker basket suspended under it, in which we rode, must have been equal to lifting up ourselves and several bags of sand, although the balloon was not completely inflated.

The air was mild and still, and there were many clouds in the upper regions, some of which appeared by their forms to be charged with electric fluid.

On first ascending, the balloon rose majestically with a moderate velocity, in a direction nearly W.N.W. passing over the

valley, and taking its course towards Writtle.

—When nearly over Mr. Knox's house at that place, and at an elevation of about 1500 feet, we perceived a considerable motion in the car, the oscillation was increased, and we found that we had got into a different current of air, but so gentle was its force, that we were almost imperceptibly wafted back again till we got almost over the northern extremity of the town of Chelmsford. This was in fact the S.W. current, which, increasing in force during the night, became the S.W. gale that blew, all Sunday, and brought the showers, having, as I have proved currents do, descended. However, it was as yet only a breath of air. We soon found ourselves in yet another current, and the car, which was now steadied by the grappling iron that Mr. Green had provided, and which hung by a rope, was so motionless as to enable me to distinguish our altered course only by noticing the change in the relative position of objects below. I found we increased the angle subtended by us and Mr. King's house, and consequently that we were going to Broomfield. We were still mounting, and I now perceived a sensation of pressure on the tympanum of the ear, but not accompanied by any impetus of blood to the head, very like what other aeronauts have described, and which I had before experienced in a less degree, after surmounting very high hills in Switzerland. It was also accompanied with temporary deafness. Blanchard, Garnerin, MM. Charles and Roberts, and all the early aerial travellers, who mounted very high, have described this sensation, which is, while it lasts, a trifling drawback to the pleasure of breathing a rarefied atmosphere; but I have ascertained its cause, and I feel warranted in saying that it is unattended with any real danger, particularly if care be taken not to ascend or sink too rapidly. We were now gently throwing out ballast, and the balloon, taking a sort of curved or crescent course while mounting, must, as I have since become convinced, have been slowly ascending in a spiral. At length, at the elevation of near 6,000 feet, we found ourselves perfectly becalmed, and so remained for near a quarter of an hour the motionless spectators of a vast panorama, over which the most profound and indescribable silence prevailed. Accustomed as I had been, in the course of my varied life, to all sorts of situations, on high mountains, in boats, upon the waves, in travelling, in floating on gentle water, I had as yet seen nothing like this. I remember first in crossing to France, the experience of a steam-boat paddling across the level brine like a fish, was a curious phenomenon, having before been only conveyed by sailing vessels. But this newborn leviathan of the sea is nothing to a balloon; neither is the sensation produced by a balloon in motion at all

and taking all advantages of light and shade, we consider the inscription to be

“ Donaldus Fitz Bohem hoc
Dormitor Fecit H— O—us (Hoc Opus?)
Orate pr^o eo A^o M.CCCC.LIIII.”

which we submit to the revision and correction of better judges, as also whether Donald was the person at whose expense the present structure altogether was erected? or the south chapel only? or indeed whether he was only the architect? I should rather incline to the idea that he added the chapel; for the buttress we may suppose was originally outside, which would lead to a belief that the nave had been enlarged.

In the choir are several very ancient gravestones; on one are the effigies of an Abbot, and on another a cross composed of two twisted ropes, ending in leaves at the top. Below are two lines of inscription. The first line we thought read,

“ Filius Thome Filial.”

Near the Abbey stands the mansion of the Crosbie family, who have resided here since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The celebrated Col. David Crosbie, who was so distinguished in the war of 1641, mentions, in his claims to Government in 1653, that the Irish rebels burnt his house at Ardfert, which had cost him more than a thousand pounds building. The inscription of this erection remains—

“ Hoc opus inceptum a^o dⁿⁱ 1633.
“ Et finitum A^o Dⁿⁱ 1635.
“ Ubi fides et veritas Deus providebit.”

The present house was modernized in 1620, and has been greatly improved by its present occupant, Mrs. Crosbie. The dining and drawing rooms contain a variety of paintings, mostly portraits. The best are—the Earl of Darnley, father of the first Countess of Glandore; the Countess of Kerry, mother to the wife* of the first Lord Branden; Viscount Sackville, father, and the Duke of Dorset, uncle, to the late Countess of Glandore; Lord Sackville's is by Sir Joshua Reynolds, by whom also there is a full-length portrait of Lady Glandore, a very choice specimen of this great artist's abilities. It is painted with equal strength and delicacy, and the colouring is ex-

quisitely beautiful; more fortunate than many of Sir Joshua's, it retains all the vividness of nature. The countenance possesses singular sweetness and animation, and it makes a most captivating picture, from the interesting expression of a face, rather pretty than handsome. The difficulty of the grotesque head dresses of his day, Sir Joshua has surmounted very happily, but he has not been altogether so fortunate in the arrangement of the heavy and cumbrous drapery, then fashionable. There is also a portrait of the Earl, painted by Hamilton of Dublin. It has great truth and strength, and reminds one strongly of King George the Third.

Near this is a splendid picture of the present family, Mrs. Crosbie, her two daughters and two sons, painted in Italy by an Irish artist, named Atkins. Mrs. Crosbie is standing looking at the young ladies, who are dancing, and the boys are in the foreground, playing with a dog. It is an unequal but fascinating picture; brilliant, though very unfinished in some parts. But in the portraits of the Miss Crosbies, so much loveliness is exhibited, varied by the rather thoughtful intellect of one and the arch witchery of the other, that, in good sooth, the hesitating critic is lost in the charmed spectator.

The library is extensive, the works well selected, and the books well preserved. There is also a great collection of manuscript papers, but in complete disarrangement. We spent several hours in looking through a portion of them, and met a variety of very curious and interesting original public papers, from 1630 to the Revolution; autographs of Oliver Cromwell, the Duke of Ormond, the Commanders of the Irish rebel army 1644, the Earl of Kerry, Lord Broghill, Lord Inchiquin, the Lords Justices, the original articles on the surrender of Kinsale 1649, Sir P. Trant, Colonel M'Gillicuddy, and others. With the greatest kindness and liberality, Mrs. Crosbie allowed a selection of these and every other paper we met with relative to Kerry, to be made for my friend John James Hickson, esq. of Tralee, who purposes shortly to republish Smyth's History of Kerry, illustrated by a collection of original papers and information, which he has been many years forming, and which,

* She died before his elevation to the Peerage.

though primarily interesting to the inhabitants of this county, will afford great historical information, and throw much light on the period of the civil war. Among those, which, though interesting, are not local, I selected two for your Magazine. The first has not the date of the year. Sir Maurice Crosbie was created Lord Branden 1758; therefore it must have been previous to that period. The writer evidently was the descendant of a Cromwellian. The seal has the head of Oliver, very well copied from his shilling, and round it is inscribed "The Glorious Protector."

For William Crosbie, Esq. att Ard-fert, near Tralee.*

My d^r sweet William, Aug. 23.

Nothing but the greatest hurry should have prevented my answering your letter. I wrote about Mr. FitzMaurice to Bob Hickman, who will certainly take care justice shall be done him, and should be always proud to execute any com'ands of yours: what with going to fairs and regulating a little disorder'd family, have not yet seen one soul in town, but hear that at the meeting you will have war (God send it, and downfall to Primats). Is it true black George is created Lord Dover, to screen him from just resentment? The Almighty damn the Scotch with Lord Rothes at the head, who has been playing the devil in camp. Cornet Scott and Dawson in arrest; the latter, when told by his Lordship he should be broke, replied, "if soe, he hoped to have the honour of fighting him." God send the Cornet good luck!

I will not trouble you about my entertainment in Kerry, but be assured of a heart full sincerely of the highest acknowledgments. With best compliments to S^r Maurice and family from my rib and d^r Billy's ever oblidged and most affect^d

J. BURTON.

To the Rt. Honourable Lord Branden.

My Lord, *Kilkenny, July 19, 1765.*

Since I wrote last, I have heard nothing from the county Tipperary, tho' a gentleman promised to give me some authentic intelligence of that un-

happy affair which has raised sorrow in many families. The last packet has brought over somewhat like a settled Ministry, but it can hardly be thought one of any duration, when we consider who are dismissed and left out. No provision is made for Pitt, Temple, and the Grenvilles. The whole weight of Bedford muster in the opposition, and indeed it is a wonder it did not so happen before, as it is hard to submit to his violent temper. I am assured upon good authority, that in a late conversation with the K—, he behaved with so much arrogance, that his M— was much discomposed, and at length said, "I am in your hands, will your Grace permit me to go to the Queen's palace?"

I wish Pitt's terms of accommodation were to take place, as they promise honour and permanency to the administration. He proposed that the ministry should be formed out of the most respectable English families; that the discarded officers should be restored; that there should be a parliamentary condemnation of general warrants; and a league formed to counterbalance the family compact now so much to be dreaded. But it seems matters are at present in too much confusion to admit the establishment of such wise measures. Perhaps Pitt would not have the head of each family employed, but some proper person out of it, as he would probably prefer Lord Tavistock to his father, because he might be more tractable, both from temper, and his connection by marriage. I never heard of Dowdeswell, till he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. If Lord Hertford pleases to come home, he may be our Viceroy, and Lord Albemarle will succeed him at Paris. If Hertford is pleased with his situation, then Albemarle will be our governor. I believe Lord Kildare has certainly resigned. Whether this be a voluntary act, or the consequence of Lord Holland's disgrace, I will not take upon me to pronounce, as people determine the point differently. Many are of opinion that the Marquis *could* not survive his friend. Perhaps the packet of this night may clear up matters more fully, tho' the private letters of best authority confirm the promotion mentioned in the last, with this addition, that it is the work of the

* Succeeded his father as Lord Branden 1762, and created Earl of Glandore 1776.

Duke of Cumberland. If Lord Hertford visits us, Hume the historian is to be his secretary. Pray present my best compliments to Lady Branden, the young Ladies, Tubrid, &c. &c. &c. —I am, my dear Lord, your most affected humble serv^t,

THOS. HEWETSON.

Possibly some future visit to the Abbey may occasion another communication. Meanwhile, I remain,

Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Servan, France.**

THERE are few subjects in history so imperfectly elucidated as the Greek kingdom of Bactria, notwithstanding the labours of Bayer and De Guignes, as well as of Wilford and Gillies. This last writer, in his History of Greece (from Alexander to Augustus), has so far sketched the events of that kingdom, as to make a more extended account desirable. M. de Marlés, in his recent *Histoire de l'Inde*, has treated them more at length; and I offer a translation of that part of his work, in the hope that it may produce inquiry and discussion among your readers. The extract is from vol. III. p. 303-312, or Historical Chapter II.

While Arsaces* was labouring to confirm his usurped dominion, Bactria, which had long since revolted against its Sovereigns, and become independent under the new chief of its choice, threatened the northern provinces of India with invasion; but a dispute having arisen between Arsaces and King Theodotus, Jona† was delivered from all uneasiness on that head. His successors were less fortunate. Theodotus II. having assured himself as to Parthia by a treaty of alliance, turned his arms towards India, and made some

conquests, by which he extended his territories. Shortly after, he was dethroned by Euthydemus, who continued the war on the banks of the Sind, until being attacked in his turn by Antiochus the Great, he was on the point of losing his possessions. Being reduced to implore the clemency of the conqueror, he sent his son Demetrius to him; and the king of Syria, according to Polybius, was so charmed with the fine personal appearance of the Prince that he not only granted advantageous conditions to Euthydemus, but gave his daughter in marriage to Demetrius.

After having settled the affairs of Bactria, Antiochus prepared to enter India with his victorious army. He had already passed the chain of the Paropamisian mountains, when Sophagasenus, (who then reigned at Canoge, or at least over the provinces of Upper Hindostan), hastened to demand peace, on condition of paying a tribute of elephants.‡ Antiochus dictated the conditions, and returned immediately after into Syria. Demetrius had succeeded his father Euthydemus, and every thing seemed to promise him a happy and tranquil reign; but scarcely had ten years elapsed since the departure of Antiochus, when he was obliged to partition his kingdom with Menander, the enterprising Greek Prince who reigned in Pattala.§ It seems that by this division the Indian provinces fell to the lot of Demetrius. It is probable that after the death of Menander, he possessed himself of the whole of the territory which unites Pattala to Bactria. Ptolemy mentions a town called Euthydemia, situated between the Hydaspes and the Sind, but nearer the latter, and built by Demetrius in honour of his father. After a stormy, but not undistinguished career, the Prince ended his days in exile and misery.|| At the age of nearly

* The first King of Parthia. C.

† King of India. C.

‡ So Polybius. Sophagasenus, of whom none of the Sanserit books speak, was probably one of the descendants of Jona. Feristha says, that this Prince and his posterity reigned ninety years, but does not name any of his successors.

§ He traversed India with an army, invaded Bactria, and established a connection between the two colonies. His name creates some confusion, as he is often reckoned among the Bactrian kings. C.

|| It is asserted that he had carried his arms beyond the Ganges. Therefore Justin always styles him *King of India*. Nevertheless, this kingdom of India probably included no more than the provinces through which the Sind passes, extending along a line of four hundred leagues, but far from being the whole of India, as Justin supposes.

eighty years, he might have hoped to close his days in tranquillity, but the chill of age had not extinguished ambition in his breast. He sought to recover the kingdom of his father, and lost that which fortune had given him in exchange. Eucratides, King of Bactria, joined in a league against him with Mithridates, King of Parthia, and the too powerless Demetrius fell under the united efforts of these two Princes, who shared his territories between them. Mithridates had the country situated between the Hydaspes and the Sind; Eucratides took the rest, and in the excitement of prosperity assumed the pompous title of The Great King.*

This was the most brilliant period of the Greek kingdom of Bactria.

160. Eucratides having repulsed the Scythians, who had long insulted his frontiers, devoted his whole application to the home administration of his dominions. He was respected by his neighbours; he wished his people to be happy and prosperous; he erected public buildings, and encouraged commerce: a town which Strabo calls Eucratidia, eclipsed the ancient Bactra. But at length, broken with age and infirmities, he transferred the burden of government to a son of the same name. His son envied him the little breath that remained; and this monster, in his impatience to reign, imbued his guilty hands in the blood of the venerable old king.

But Heaven did not permit this crime to remain unpunished. After about twelve years of misfortunes, the assassin was hurled from his throne, and the kingdom of Bactria ceased to exist. Mithridates did not lose this favourable opportunity of extending his territory and his power; as he did not entertain towards the son those friendly feelings which had so long attached him to the father, he stripped him of all the Indian provinces, which he transmitted with Parthia to his descendants; in whose possession they remained till the period when the Artacidae, being conquered and proscribed, were supplanted by the Sassanides, about three centuries after.

The parricide Eucratides had not only Mithridates to contend with; for

130. barbarian hordes, issuing from Caucasus and the banks of the Oxus, invaded the Bactrian provinces. He perished miserably, after a lost battle, while attempting to rally the fugitives. Among the Scythian tribes that then inundated the west and south of Asia, Strabo particularly mentions the Pasians, the Tochari, and the Sacæ. These Pasians, whom the Persians called Aksais, (inhabitants of the banks of the Oxus), came from the country lying between that river and the Jaxartes; the Tochari, who have given their name to the modern Tocharistan, were neighbours to the first; the Sacæ formed a powerful and numerous people beyond the Jaxartes; the ancient Persians called them Oriental Scythians. This migration of Scythian or Tartar tribes about that period is fully confirmed by the Chinese annals, which describe them as issuing from the provinces bordering on the western frontier of China, about the year 126 B. C.

Father Du Halde, and other writers, consider this migration of Tartars from east to west to have been caused by the victories obtained over them by the emperor Vou-Ti, who reigned over China at the close of the second century before Christ. These victories, in urging them toward the west and south, forced them to fall back on the neighbouring tribes, who, being obliged to give place, pushed onwards the more distant ones in their turn. Vou-Ti came, it is said, as far as the Ganges in pursuit of them, and overran Bengal; but he took no measures to preserve his conquests, and this momentary invasion scarcely left any traces.

Phraates, son and successor of Mithridates, had demanded succours from the Tartars, to resist the attacks of Antiochus Sidetes, King of Syria. The Tartars replied with eagerness to this imprudent invitation; but the Parthians having secretly conspired against the Syrians, their conquerors, who, being dispersed in winter quarters throughout the towns, could not assist each other, massacred them all in a day. The assistance of the Parthians was thus rendered useless, and Phraates dismissed them without payment, as if he owed them nothing for services not received; the irritated Tartars ravaged his dominions. He then had recourse to such of the Greeks as had survived the disaster of

* Βασιλευς μεγάλος. (Perhaps Maha Rajah, which is the Hindu expression. C.)

Bactria, and whom he kept prisoners in his states. They accepted with joy the invitation to assist in delivering the country; but the recollection of the persecutions they had experienced was fresh in their hearts; and no sooner were they armed, and found themselves assembled, than, instead of marching against the Scythians, they took the road to their own land, leaving dreadful marks of their passage everywhere.*

The Scythians, whom Justin calls Thogarians, were rendered more audacious by this event. Phraates vainly endeavoured to oppose their progress, and died in the midst of the devastation of his country. Artabanus, his uncle and successor, was killed in battle. So many disasters induced Pacorus, the new Sovereign, to implore the aid of the Romans, whose arms were beginning to penetrate into Asia. Sylla was then in Cappadocia; he received an embassy from Pacorus, and while he promised assistance, meditated the conquest of his dominions. The long and cruel war which soon broke out between the Romans and the Parthians, together with the forced consent of the Indians to the occupation of Indo-Scythia by the Tartars, gave India time to breathe, and the people applied themselves eagerly to commerce, which was never more flourishing than at this period.

Such is the portion which M. de Marlés has devoted of his History of India to Bactrian matters. The following extracts from Justin will show that nearly all the particulars of this Greek kingdom are gathered from his epitome. The loss of the larger work of Trogius Pompeius is chiefly to be lamented on account of these chapters. For the history of Greece and Rome we can refer to better authorities, but the oriental monarchies have no other chronicler whatever.

B. 12, c. 5. In Bactriana and Sogdiana, Alexander built twelve cities; such of the soldiery as had shewn themselves mutinous being distributed among them.

* But they seem rather to have been Syrian than Bactrian Greeks, from Justin, b. 42, c. 1. C.

B. 13, c. 4. (After the death of Alexander), in nether Bactria and the Indian territories, the former governors were retained. Taxiles had the country between the Hydaspes and the Indus; Pithon, son of Agevor, was sent to the colonies founded in India. . . Amyntas obtained the Bactrians, Scythæus the Sogdians, Nicanor the Parthians.

B. 36, c. 1. Demetrius (brother of Antiochus Epiphanes), with the assistance of the Persians, Elymæans, and Bactrians, defeated the Parthians in several battles.

B. 41, c. 4. At the same time (as the revolt of the Parthians from the Seleucidæ), Theodotus, who was set over a thousand cities of Bactria, revolted, and caused himself to be called King; which example all the nations of the east followed, and threw off the Macedonian yoke. . . Arsaces (of Parthia) raised a great army, through fear of Seleucus (Callinicus), and Theodotus King of the Bactrians. But being soon delivered from his apprehensions by the death of Theodotus, he made a truce and an alliance with his son of the same name.

Ibid. c. 6. Contemporary with Mithridates of Parthia was Eucratides of Bactria, both of them renowned. But the more prosperous fortune of the Parthians carried them to the highest point of superiority under this King; while the Bactrians, harassed by various wars, lost not only their dominion, but even their liberty; for after exhausting themselves in contests with the Sogdians, Drangians, and Indians, they fell an easy prey to the weaker Parthians. Yet Eucratides distinguished himself in warfare; for when reduced, and besieged by Demetrius King of India, he defeated a force of sixty thousand enemies with 300 soldiers, in continual sallies. Being at large after a siege of five months, he brought India into subjection; at his return from whence he was murdered on his way by a son, whom he had associated with himself in the kingdom; and who, without concealing this act of parricide, after he had slain him, not as a father, but as an enemy, drove his chariot through his parent's blood, and ordered the body to be cast aside unburied.

Yours, &c.

CYDWELL.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH OF
STOW, CO. LINCOLN.Mr. URBAN, *Grimby, Jan. 14.*

THIS building is a fine specimen of the admixture of Saxon and Norman architecture; and there are reasons for believing that it was commenced by the former people, and finished by their conquerors. The Saxon churches were generally in the form of a parallelogram, and divided into nave and chancel by a wall pierced with a circular arch for a medium of communication between them.* The outer walls were of great thickness, with no external buttresses; while in the Norman period, buttresses were introduced; but they were broad, flat, and without ornament, which exactly answers the description of those that are found to support some of the walls of Stow Church. The edifice is in the form of a cross, in imitation of the Church of the Apostles, built by Constantine at Constantinople. Bishop Gibson† hazards an opinion that the building was wholly re-edified by Re-

migiug;‡ but it should rather appear that he merely finished what his Saxon predecessor Eadnoth had left undone.§

About the year 970 transepts came into general use, with a central tower for the bells. The tower of this church, however, is of much later date, though it occupies the same situation, at the intersection of the nave, chancel, and transept; but it is evident that at the erection of Stow church no tower was contemplated, because the original circular arches were too slight, and were subsequently found incompetent to bear the superincumbent weight of such a structure. Hence four pointed arches, supported on polygonal columns, of a later age and style, were run up to confer the requisite additional strength. The tower and west window are probably coeval; and may be attributed to the latter end of the third period, according to Miller's nomenclature; i. e. about the conclusion of Edward the First's reign, or perhaps somewhat later.||

The tower is not lofty, though it

* It is said that these sacred edifices originally acquired this oblong form in imitation of a ship, because the first preachers of the Gospel were fishermen; and the name which a part of the Church still retains is adduced as an authority for this conjecture. Thus *navis*, *navis*, is a ship, and *naos*, *templum*, is a church; from whence the body of our churches was probably denominated the nave.

† Camb. col. 479.

‡ The Abbey in Stow Park, which had been founded by Eadnoth as a church for secular priests, was re-edified by the liberal activity of Remigiug, and converted into an establishment for Benedictine monks; but his successor in the see of Lincoln, Robert Bloet, converted it into an episcopal palace, and built or restored the monastery of Eynsham near Oxford, for the reception of the canons of Stow.

§ At the compilation of Domesday, Remigiug, bishop of Lincoln, had considerable estates belonging to the see in Stow and its extensive soke, comprising the villages and hamlets of Willingham, Covenby, Norton, Gfentham, Owmbly, Upton, Kexby, Normanby, and Brampton. St. Mary of Stow held the manor of Brampton, and had property in Knaith and Owmbly, to which many privileges and immunities were attached. Stow church is mentioned in that record as being attended in its offices by the ministration of a priest; and in the parish were three smiths' forges. Earl Alan had half a carucate in Stow, sufficient for the employment of two sokemen and half a plough. Ilbert de Laci had the same quantity, in land and soke of the manor of Dunham. Ulf held four tofts under Gilbert de Gand with sac and soc, soke of the manor of Scampton. Gozelin the son of Lambert held one carucate here, soke of the manor of Willingham. Ediva had three mansions with sac and soc, which were transferred to Ralph de Mortimer; she built and founded a nunnery at Stow, which, at the alienation of her property, was probably dissolved, as we hear no more of it after that event.

|| Previously to this period, Stow had become a considerable town. It was originally built by the Romans, and had four principal streets facing the cardinal points of the compass; and it is thought by Bishop Gibson and others, that this was the seat of the primitive bishopric of Sidaucer, founded by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, A.D. 678, and transferred to Lincoln immediately after the Norman conquest. In the year 1176, Stow suffered a conflagration, which destroyed considerable property; and William de Marton, the Sheriff of Lincolnshire, accounted with the King for twenty marks, and two marks of *argentum blancum*, and seven pennyweights of gold, found at the burning of Stow. (Mag.

forms a good object in a distant view. The dead wall below the bell windows is relieved by two string courses, and a third is repeated above them. The windows are pointed, and have three lights; and the battlement is further enriched by four crocketed pinnacles at the angles, while the centres are furnished with four stone figures, which appear to have been intended to represent the component parts of that cherubic emblem of the deity, so minutely described by the prophet Ezekiel, and the evangelist St. John.*

This church contains some beautiful specimens of Saxon architecture; although in its present degraded, dirty, and dilapidated state, they do not strike the observer with all that power of sublimity, which, at the period of their execution, would confer on the edifice such a distinctive character as might display and perpetuate the peculiar taste of its founder, Eadnoth, Bishop of Sidnacester. The most obvious of these ornaments, at present visible, are in the west doorway, and the decorations of the chancel. The door consists of four retiring circular arches, richly adorned with chevron mouldings in the best style of the Saxon period, and springing from columns with sculptured shafts and capitals, which latter are, however, miserably dilapidated. It is accessible by seven broad steps, most of them broken in pieces, though their existence proclaims this to have been originally the principal entrance. On the north side of the door is a niche or recess with an octofoil head, inclosed within an ogee; and above the door is the spacious window already mentioned, which consists of four lights and a transom.

On the south side of the nave are three small plain circular-headed windows, and a wooden porch covered with lead; a specimen of the bad taste or parsimonious feeling of modern times, which obscures and degrades some of the richest work of

our Saxon forefathers. The west side of the south transept exhibits a very diminutive loophole window with a semicircular head, an evident specimen of Saxon manufacture; and at the end of the transept is a two-light window pointed, with a perfect quatrefoil in the recess, and a loophole window with semicircular dripstone, and returns ornamented. The east side of the same transept is lighted by a window of two bays, with a quatrefoil in the recess.

The two sides of the chancel have each three windows of a single light, with semicircular heads, decorated profusely with chevrons, and flanked by cylinders; and the east end has a window of three lights, acute pointed, with three noble quatrefoils for tracery. In this church there are no side aisles; and the buttresses, where any are found between the windows, are plain and flat, and project but a very small distance from the massive walls.

The north façade differs little from the south. The sides of the transept have each an acute pointed window of two lights, with surmounting quatrefoil, and the end is distinguished by a very narrow window with a square head. In the nave is a porch built of brick, which, like its opposite neighbour, enviously hides and obscures a fine circular arch with zigzag mouldings. This style of decoration is repeated in every part of the church. The Saxons used it profusely, as the most effective of all the enrichments with which they were acquainted; and it was doubtless suggested to them, in common with the trellis ornament, by the simple wattling of their primitive wicker churches. We have here two plain semicircular-headed windows, with a date (1724) over one of them, which applies probably to the latest repairs done to the edifice.

A minute description of the interior of this Church, I shall reserve for another number. GEO. OLIVER.

Rot. 2 Hen. II.) Shortly afterwards, Richard Brito, Archdeacon of Coventry, and Robert de Hardre, accounted to the King for 15*l.* 18*s.* for the fairs of Stow; and 30*s.* 4*d.* for lands held by knights of the province of Stow, belonging to the see of Lincoln, which were then in the king's hands.

* Ezek. i. 5-11, Rev. iv. 7, 8. A local tradition was repeated to me when I examined the Church, that two of these figures had a reference to the swineherd of Stow and his dog; a personage who is said to have contributed a measure of silver pennies towards the construction of Lincoln Cathedral.

Mr. URBAN,

Ampton, Suffolk,
April 12.

THE ready admission which you afforded to my former communications induces me to solicit your insertion of the following brief particulars respecting the ancient and highly respectable family of Coket, who were very early seated in this parish.

The first of whom I find any account, is John Coket, who married Alice, relict of James de Wrotham of Gatesthorp in the county of Norfolk, and inherited in her right the lordship of West-Hall,* or Wrotham's manor in that parish. James de Wrotham died about 1366.

A grant of lands was made by Walter, son and heir of William Skot of Ampton, to John Coket of the same place, and Walter Coket of the adjoining parish of Ingham, 8 Hen. V. and the following year Henry Colray or Corray made a similar grant to the same persons.

In the time of Edward IV. John Coket of Ampton, esq. purchased extensively in the county of Norfolk, as the lordship of East-Hall, in Great Pgrave, and Dunham Parva, in Launditch hundred; the latter he bought of Margaret, sister of Sir Robert Corbet, in the twelfth of that King; he also held the advowson, and presented in the eighteenth of the same reign. The manors of Appleton and Bukenhams in West Newton were also the same year conveyed to him by fine from John Copley and Margaret his wife, consisting of twenty messuages, one thousand acres of land, one hundred of meadow, two hundred of pasture, one hundred of wood, one thousand of furze and heath, and six pounds per annum rent, in Appleton, Newton, Sandringham, Fritcham, &c. He also held a manor in Necton, which took its name from him, and was probably a

* In the custom roll of this manor the following singular usage is entered: that every tenant who marries out of the homage, is obliged to pay to the lord, a bed, bolster, sheet, and pillow; this was constantly observed, and there are several entries in the rolls of such payments, but in Rich. II.'s time the bed was omitted, by the lord's kindness, but the rest were paid in Queen Elizabeth's reign, or a composition for them.—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. i. p. 253.

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part of Sparham Hall manor, in that parish, as they were both held by the same lord.

He obtained a licence from the Crown to found a perpetual chantry of one priest to celebrate every day at the altar of the blessed Virgin, in a chapel annexed to the parish church of Ampton for the good estate of the King, and Elizabeth his Queen, Edward Prince of Wales, and Richard Duke of York, Earl Marshal, and of John Coket and Alice his wife and their heirs, and for their souls after their decease, and for the souls of their parents, benefactors, and of the faithful departed; the said chantry to be called John Coket's Chantry, and he endowed it with lands of the annual value of ten marks, and gave the officiating priest a dwelling house opposite the church of Ampton, with a garden adjoining. The Royal licence bears date the 12th of March, in the eighteenth of King Edward IV.

He married Alice, daughter and heiress of Richard le Bole, and Margaret his wife, from whom he inherited the patrimonial estate of the le Boles in this parish, on which their ancestors had resided since the time of Edward the First. By her he had issue an only son and heir, John, and two daughters, Agnes, who married John Abthorpe, and Alice, who married Hamon Claxton, Sheriff of Norwich in 1476, and in 1485 Mayor of that city.

John Coket, esq. died about the second of Richard the Third, leaving John, his son and heir, who married and had issue two sons, John, of whom hereafter, and Thomas, who inherited the lordship of Dunham Parva, and presented to that rectory in 1511, but sold the said manor and advowson soon after. He also possessed the property of Walter Coket, late of Ingham above mentioned, and in the ninth of Henry VII. resided there. John his father died about the tenth of that King.

John Coket, esq. his eldest son succeeded, and inherited all the foregoing estates, with the above exceptions; he married Margaret, second daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Walden of Erith, in Kent, and . . . his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Whethall of Calais, by whom he had Edward Coket, esq. who married

Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Froximere of Wych, in Worcestershire, esq. and had issue Anthony Coket, esq. eldest son and heir, and Thomas, who purchased the manor of Brunsthorp in Norfolk, in or about 1570, where he resided. For a pedigree of whose descent see Blom. Nor. vol. vii. p. 6.

Their property in Ampton, it appears, was alienated in the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, for in the twelfth of that King Sir Thos. Wyndham, knt. and Dame Elizabeth his wife, grant a lease for forty years of this manor, to Alys Wentworthe of Bury St. Edmund's, and John Croft of the county of Suffolk, gent. which lease was soon after transferred to Edward Coket, esq. and by deed dated June 29, in the thirty-fourth of the same King, Anthony Coket his son, resigns all claims by virtue of the said lease, to Sir Thomas Darcy, knt. then owner. Edward Coket died in or about 1543, and soon after Anthony Coket sold his estates in Appleton and West-Newton, and removed to South Mymys in Hertfordshire.

In the chancel of the Church of Ickworth in this county, is a black marble slab, with the arms of Hervey, impaling Coket, and this inscription :

"In memory of William Harve' born in 1464, died 1588, and of Joan his wife, daughter of John Cocket of Ampton in Suffolk, both buried in St. Mary's Church at St. Edmund's Bury."

William Hervey was eldest son and heir of Thomas Hervey of Ickworth, and Jane his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Drury, late of the same parish, esq. and by the above Joan Coket had issue John eldest son and heir, whose lineal descendants were created Baron Hervey of Ickworth by Queen Anne, Earl of Bristol by George I. and advanced to the more honourable title of Marquis of Bristol, and Earl Jermyn of Horningsheath in 1826. Sir Nicholas Hervey, second son of the above Wm. and Joan, was of the privy chamber to King Henry VIII.; his descendants also became ennobled in the eighteenth of King James I. by the title of Baron of Ross, in the county of Wexford in Ireland, afterwards, 3 Charles I. created Lord Hervey of Kidbrook in England.

In an old register belonging to the

parish of Attleburgh in Norfolk, the following entry is inserted, as given by Blomefield the county historian :

"Upon old John Dowe, an unprofitable townsman of great estate in land, and yet not worth a mortuary at his death in goods.

"John Dowe, an ancient townsman, was buried in divers years past before, And lyeth buried within the Church south door.

De quo hoc verum epitaphium haberi posset.

Here lyeth the Dowe who ne'er in life did good,

Nor would have done, tho' longer he had A wife he had, both beautifull and wise, But he ne're would such goodness exercise, Death was his friend, to bring him to his grave,

For he in life *commendam* none could have."

"Mr. John Hare, Richmond Herald, says, that this John Dowe married Anne, daughter of Thos. Coket, sister to his great grandfather Froximere Coket, of Brunsthorp, esq. She outlived him, and was very charitable to the poor, and a benefactress to the Church of Attleburgh, where she was buried in 1626, and her husband in 1620."

Other female members of this family formed alliances with the houses of Yelverton, Bedingfield, Briggs, Butts, &c. all families of great antiquity and the first respectability, with the exception of poor old John Dowe, who, had he bequeathed a handsome mortuary at his death, would most likely have escaped the above severe censure on his character, however penurious his former life might have been.

Coket bare, Party per bend Argent and Sable, three fleur-de-lis in bend Counterchanged. A. P.

MR. URBAN, May 9.

SHOULD the annexed Letter, addressed by Mr. George Vertue to Mr. Charles Christian, relative to the portraits of Milton, not have been printed, perhaps you may think it worthy to be admitted into your Magazine. It is copied from a transcript in Dr. Birch's hand-writing, in MS. Add. Brit. Mus. No. *5017, f. 71. This Letter, together with five other *original* ones, addressed to Milton, viz.; two written in Greek from Diodati, one in Latin from Petrus Heimbachius, one in Latin from Leo Ashema, and one in Italian from Carolo Dati, are stated to have been taken out of a copy of Newton's edition of Milton,

in the library of printed books. The two first once belonged to Toland, but he has not noticed them in his *Life of Milton*. The fourth relates to a proposed Dutch translation of Milton's work on *Divorce*, and the author's answer will be found printed among his *Epistolæ Familiares*, Opp. vol. ii. p. 578, ed. 4to, 1753. All are, in my poor opinion, worth publishing, yet they seem to have been strangely neglected by the poet's biographers and editors. M.

Mr. CHRISTIAN,

Pray inform my Lord Harley, that I have on Thursday last seen the daughter of Milton, the poet. I carried with me two or three different prints of Milton's picture, which she immediately knew to be like her father, and told me her mother-in-law, living in Cheshire, had two pictures of him, one when he was a school-boy, and the other when above twenty. She knew of no other picture of him, because she was several years in Ireland before and after his death. She was the youngest of Milton's daughters by his first wife, and was taught to read to her father several languages.

Mr. Addison was desirous to see her once, and desired she would bring with her testimonials of her being Milton's daughter. But as soon as she came into the room, he told her she needed none, her face having much of the likeness of the pictures he had seen of him.

For my part, I find the features of her face very much like the prints. I showed her the painting I have to engrave, which she believes not to be her father's picture, it being of a brown complexion and black hair, and curled locks. On the contrary, he was of a fair complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light brown lank hair.

I desire you would acquaint Mr. Prior I was so unfortunate to wait on him on Thursday morning last, just after he was gone out of town. It was [with] this intent, to inquire of him if he remembers a picture of Milton in the late Lord Dorset's collection, as I am told this was; or if he can inform me how I shall inquire or know the truth of this affair, I should be much oblig'd to him, being very willing to have all certainty on

that account, before I begin to engrave the plate, that it may be the more satisfactory to the public as well as myself. The sooner you communicate this the better, because I want to resolve, which I can't do till I have an answer; which will much oblige

Your friend to command,

GEO. VERTUE.

Saturday, Aug. 12, 1721."

Mr. URBAN, *Hotham, near Market Weighton, May 7.*

IN that elegant and interesting work, Archdeacon Coxe's *Life of Benjamin Stillingfleet*, I have recently noticed two (in my humble opinion, incorrect) statements, which appear to me to be of some little moment, as they affect a character, of whom, in the estimate of Archbishop Tillotson, "*ecclesia nostra gloriatur.*" It is not intended to impute any shadow of blame to the late worthy Archdeacon. He could write only as the documents before him guided his hand. I presume to do nothing more, when I beg leave to differ from these assertions:—that Bishop Stillingfleet was not reconciled to his eldest son before his death; and that he did not remember him in his will.

Over the conduct of this son, in the earlier part of his life, it will be no disadvantage to draw a veil. From a note in Archdeacon Coxe's work (vol. i. p. 3), it clearly appears that Bishop Stillingfleet had advanced to him upwards of one thousand pounds beyond what he might be entitled to under his mother's marriage settlement; no inconsiderable sum, when the very different value of money in the reign of King William the Third is considered, and when it is taken into the account, that the Bishop's riches were intellectual, rather than pecuniary; that he voluntarily discharged a brother's debts, as well as extended assistance to different relatives; and, that he had to provide for other children, who were the comfort and support of his declining years. Dr. Edward Stillingfleet himself in a penitent letter to his father, now before me, after acknowledging an act of "unexpected" paternal kindness, freely admits that "none but so indulgent a parent could, after so many high provocations, have had compassion on a son who, by his own faults, hath rendered himself miserable."

doubtless is from the lots or freehold estates of the citizens, called κληροε. But whichever explanation we adopt, they were bondsmen belonging to the individual citizens, and both the Claretæ and Aphamiotæ have therefore been correctly compared with the Helots [the aboriginal slaves or labourers]; and as the latter were entirely distinct from the Laconian Periæci, so were the former from the Cretan, although Aristotle neglects the distinction accurately observed by the Cretan writers. In the second place, the *μνοια* (or *μνοα*) was by more precise historians distinguished as well from the condition of Periæci, as from that of private bondage, and it was explained to mean a state of *public vassalage*; whence we may infer that every state in Crete was possessed of public lands, which the Mnotæ cultivated in the same relative situation to the community, in which the Aphamiotæ, who cultivated the allotted estates, stood to the several proprietors. This name, however, is sometimes extended to all forced labourers, as in the song of Hybrias noticed above. Finally, the Periæci formed in Crete, as in Laconia, dependant and tributary communities; their tribute was like the produce of the national lands, partly applied to the public banquets, to which also, according to Dosiades, every slave in Lyctus contributed in addition one Æginetan stater."—ii. 51 seq.

We may therefore conceive that, *mutatis mutandis*, the Mnotæ nearly answered to our Domesday farmers of the Crown lands; the Aphamiotæ to the subinfeudists under the Norman lords; the Periæci to the citizens and burgesses; and the Helots to the villains, labourers, &c.

Institutions like those of the Dorians can only be permanent under unvarying circumstances. Aristocracy cannot stand against wealth dispersed by trade amongst the community, and hence ensued democracy; from democracy factions, from factions tyrants.

"Before we speak of the form of government which prevailed in the Doric States, it will be necessary to set aside all ideas respecting the origin, essence, and object of a state, viz. that it is an institution for protecting

the persons and property of the individuals contained in it. We shall approach nearer to the ancient notion, if we consider the essence of a state to be, that by a recognition of the same opinions and principles, and the direction of actions to the same ends, the whole body became as it were one moral agent. Such an unity of opinions and actions can only be produced by the ties of some natural affinity, such as a nation, a tribe, or a part of one; although in process of time the meaning of the terms *state* and *nation* became more distinct. The more complete the unity of feelings and principles is, the more vigorous will be the common exertions, and the more comprehensive the notion of the state. As this was in general carried to a wider extent among the Greeks than by modern nations, so it was perhaps nowhere so strongly marked as in the Dorian states, whose national views with regard to political institutions were most strongly manifested in the government of Sparta. Here the plurality of the persons composing the state was most completely reduced to unity; and hence the life of a Spartan citizen was chiefly concerned in public affairs. The greatest freedom of the Spartan, as well as of the Greeks in general, was only to be a living member of the state; whereas that which in modern times commonly receives the name of liberty, consists in having the fewest possible claims from the community; or in other words, in dissolving the social union to the greatest degree possible as far as the individual is concerned."—ii. 1, 2.

Our limits will not permit us to give a digest of this transcendent work. For profound learning, philosophical reflection, original thinking, novel illustration, and every property that can confer the highest character upon history, this book has a pre-eminent distinction; and we will do the author the justice to say, that we do not believe any scholar but himself could have written it. The translation is most ably and satisfactorily executed; and although it is but a reflected light, it preserves, as nearly as possible, the splendour of the original.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of the Right Rev. Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, B.D. late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. By the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A. Professor in the East India College, Hertfordshire, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT is really afflicting to hear of the premature deaths of such excellent men as the one before us and his successors. And, although we do not believe that persons unlike them would act with their reason and wisdom, we think that a better plan would be to send younger clergymen, and ordain natives, who might answer the purpose, though not perhaps quite so well. If even Englishmen who go to India when boys, and become habituated to the climate, are, with rare exceptions, long livers after their return, and are often harassed in the country with liver complaints which never leave them, how is it to be expected that persons in general so advanced in life as Bishops, should not fall speedily into the grave? We by no means think lightly of the noble principle which induces good men to risk martyrdom. We only mean that as that is never an affair of volition, so it is fairly avoidable, if the purpose can be effected without it. If it be rebutted upon us, that if laymen do not fear the risk of their lives in the East, why should the best of our ecclesiastics? Our answer is, that the deaths of the former, under the morals of India, is a smaller loss to the world, and the clergy of our own country do not appear the only efficient persons to be employed. To this remark we annex the following and other passages in this work. The Church Missionary Society sends out numerous ordained Clergymen, not known otherwise, says the Bishop,

“Than as persons sent out to convert the heathen; and yet the conversion of the heathen is with missionaries of almost all classes but a SECONDARY CONCERN.”—(i. 401.)

Under a clause of the charter, “they should confine themselves to the instruction of natives, and not preach in English.”

Instead of so doing, they usurp the prerogatives of the Clergy established

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in the place, and direct their attention to the English families. (i. 409.) Thus the emigration of missionaries is often only a cover for obtaining ordination in England, and a passage to the country, where by setting up schools for the English children, and doing duty on Sundays in their own houses in English (see p.409), they turn the money advanced by the Church Missionary Society to more personal advantage, than by fulfilling the specific object for which they were sent out. In consequence of these and other such measures, the good Bishop

“Was extremely desirous of being invested with the power to assign small salaries of 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year to half-castes, whom he would have ordained to preach to natives in their own language, and who would have been bound to use a translation of the English Liturgy; a plan from which he anticipated the most desirable and blessed effects.”—i. 417.

He says too (i. 502), that the object of the schools

“Is to make the boys too wise for the Brahmins, after which we trust, that with God’s blessing a purer and a more reasonable faith will find its way.”

He further adds, that he wished only four persons capable of preaching to the natives, Portuguese, half-castes, &c. *in the language of the country*, to be stipended and ordained. For although

“These would not have been precisely missionaries; they would have brought into the communion of our church a large class of stragglers at the several presidencies, from whom the best missionaries might have emanated.”—i. 420.

In i. p. 89, we find that the Armenian Christians are eminently qualified for extending the knowledge of Christianity throughout the East.

The idea of sending missionaries of all our sects at home, is *in se* an impediment to the success; for,

“It should never be forgotten, that (next to the suspicion that the Europeans are generally destitute of all real religion) the grand impediment the Gospel has to contend with among idolaters, arises from the multiplicity of shapes under which

our visible religion presents itself to their notice. Their observation uniformly is, that they should think much better of Christianity, if there were not quite so many different kinds of it."—i. 132.

In the present state of India, preaching to the natives is of little avail. It is well known that in England the catechism is taught, because without it children could not understand what is said and done at church. As to India, there is such a religious apathy, such abject ignorance, imbecility of mind, and even childishness, in the natives, that if they attend to hear a sermon, they do not comprehend it. The following anecdote is extracted from one of the Bishop's letters (i. 74):

"They have seen so little of our religion, that they were puzzled to know in what it consisted. I heard the other day a curious anecdote which goes to the point; some of the lower Europeans here as elsewhere have a trick of whistling,—this is utterly unknown to the Asiatics; and some of them not knowing more than ourselves what it can mean, have gravely asked whether it was not some sort of invocation addressed to the Deity."

Now where there are utterly discordant associations of ideas between a preacher and his hearers, how is it possible to prevent a misconception which frustrates the object? The Bishop, therefore, like a sound philosopher, says,

"The best employment of the missionary is in teaching children; and we can hardly teach them any thing which will not bring them a step nearer to Christianity."—(i. 389.)

And he lays a particular stress upon teaching English to the natives, because

"If this were generally understood through the country, it would, I doubt not, entirely alter the condition of the people; it would give them access to our literature and habits of thinking, and the familiar use of it would tend very much to dissipate the prejudices and the indifference which now stand in the way of conversion. Our language is so unlike every thing oriental, not merely in its structure, but in the ideas to which it is made subservient, in imagery, in metaphor, and in sentiment, that a competent acquaintance with it seems unavoidably to lead the mind of a native into a new train of thought, and a wider field of reflection. We, in learning the languages of the East, acquire only a knowledge of words; but the oriental, in learning our language, extends his knowledge of things."—ii. 22.

It is evident that people will judge of things which they do not know, by their own opinions concerning them, however absurd they may be, because they cannot possibly associate their ideas with matters of which they are ignorant, no more than they can interpret words in an unknown language. A farmer's wife, says an old song, heard of the lions in the tower:

"I warrant, says Dame, they keep that game
For the King of England's eating;"

and Franklin tells us of an Indian chief, who, when he was told by a missionary of the effects of the apple eaten by Eve, gravely observed, that "it should not have been eaten, but have been used for cider."

The Bishop therefore informs us justly, that it is utterly useless to disperse the Bible among the natives without previous preparation by schools and tracts.—i. 154, 348, 478.

These extracts will show that our enthusiastic religionists at home are not competent to business. Moreover, it is utterly useless to transmit so many persons to risk the loss of life through the climate, because the Bishop says,

"Though native teachers by themselves will never effect much, our religion will make little progress in this country without their aid. The native Christian is a necessary link between the European and the pagan: these two have little in common: they want some point of contact. The European and native mind seem to be cast in different moulds; if the Hindoo finds it very difficult to argue as we argue, and to view things as we view them, it is scarcely more easy for us to imagine ourselves in his condition, and to enter into the misconceptions and prejudices which obstruct his reception of the truth. The task is much the same as that of a man who in the full maturity of understanding and knowledge, should endeavour to divest himself of these, and to think as a child."—ii. 19, 20.

This work of Mr. Le Bas being a funeral eulogium of the late excellent Prelate, and an exposé of his public acts, we have made a correspondent use of it. Memoirs of the Bishop we have before given in a preceding review of another work on the subject. Of profane matters (except vexatious restrictions) we have little. The Bishop saw many of Homer's orientalisms common in India, and he finds in the Parsees assimilations to the ancient Persians, as described by Hero-

dotus.* From the cromlechs, &c. at Malabar, we looked anxiously to the paragraph in vol. i. p. 328, for some relics of Druidism. In the mountaineers of that district, we have some resemblances to our own aboriginal savages:

“They are a wild, inhospitable, and inaccessible race, who decline all intercourse with Europeans, and to avoid the approach of strangers, retreat to their own hiding places. Some dealings, indeed, they have with their civilized neighbours, but these are carried on wholly by barter; and conducted in a manner which remarkably indicates their distrustful and unsocial habits; they deposit whatever they wish to dispose of in some well-known spot, and then retire; returning afterwards to take away what is left in exchange for it. The prejudice and bigotry of the Brahmins in this region of Malabar, exceeded all that had been heard of in other parts. They approach some of their temples by ways wholly sacred to themselves, separate paths being made for the use of coolies and other profane persons.”—i. 328.

Mr. Le Bas has edited this work in a manner which confers upon him high credit.

Polynesian Researches, during a Residence of nearly eight Years in the Society and Sandwich Islands. By William Ellis. 2d Edit. Vol. I.

WHEN Missionaries attend to other things than making comfortable situations for themselves (which Bishop Middleton charges them with), and do not propagate a system of Christianity, which, says Captain Kotzebue, is a libel on its founder,—when they are under the controul of men of business and common sense, their books may convey very useful suggestions for statesmen, philosophers, and mercantile men. Nay, the work before us goes further. It shows how we may get rid of certain dangers, as easily as Jack the Giant-killer.

“I was once,” says Mr. Ellis, “in a boat, on a voyage to Borabora, when a ravenous shark approaching us, seized the blade of one of the oars, and on being shaken from it, darted at the keel of the boat, which he attempted to bite. While he was thus employed, the native whose oar he had seized, leaning over the side of the boat, grasped him by the tail, succeeded in lifting him out of the water, and with the help of his companions dragged him alive into the boat, where he

began to flounder and strike his tail with rage and violence. Mr. Tyerman and myself were climbing up on the seats out of his way, but the natives giving him two or three blows on the nose with a small wooden mallet, quieted him, and then cut off his head.”—p. 168.

Now if a man can get rid of a shark in this easy way, he may soon rise from a blockhead to a conjuror, in other difficulties alarming to Europeans; and it is certain that savages do teach us manual skill, and most ingenious contrivances.

This book is full of information in this and all respects, both useful and gratifying. We shall notice some curious illustrations of ancient history, as more in our own way. It appears, for instance, that the Missionaries owe their personal safety, and much also of their success, to the superstition of the natives, which we presume the former find too convenient to remove, and therefore temporize accordingly, for which we by no means blame them.

“The sorcerers have always declared that they could not prevail with the white men, because such were under the keeping of a more powerful being than the spirits they could engage against them, and therefore were secure.”—p. 368.

It is clear, therefore, that under a system of amity and discretion, Europeans may, as Captain Kotzebue recommends, easily establish mercantile intercourse, and propagate the arts of civilization. But we shall notice another curious circumstance; a temple similar to those of Egypt; and we have no doubt, as there are professional sorcerers here, that Moses found safety under the anger of Pharaoh, from the same superstition (a presumed sacredness of person) as now protects the Missionaries and Europeans.

“The national temples consisted of a number of distinct maracs, altars, and sacred dormitories, appropriated to the chief pagan divinities, and included in one large stone enclosure of considerable extent. Several of the distinct temples contained smaller inner courts, within which the gods were kept. The form of the interior or area of their temples was frequently that of a square or a parallelogram, the sides of which extended forty or fifty feet. The sides of this space were enclosed by a high stone wall; the front was protected by a low fence; and opposite, a solid pyramidal structure was raised, in front of which the images were kept, and the altars fixed.”—p. 360.

* Herod. ii. 189, 190.

Rational piety *cannot* be established without the diffusion of knowledge and the useful arts, because a barbarism which is only compatible with mere *nominal* Christianity, cannot be otherwise extinguished.

Sketches of Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru.
By Samuel Haigh, Esq. 8vo. pp. 434.

THE names of Chili and Peru being, as our author says, almost synonymous with gold and silver, it is astonishing how commercial people have exulted at the prospect of finding a money-getting morning and evening feast every day in this imaginary Pays de Cokaine. All this is, however, a figure in a kaleidoscope made out of a rubbish of coloured baubles; and the sober reality, instead of a gay scene of festivity and pleasure, turns out to be somewhat like an exploratory tour into the interior of Africa.

Mr. Haigh visited the country with a commercial object, and has not told fairy tales about it; but we think it beneficial to the public when gentlemen who have such opportunities of thoroughly knowing a country, unite with business, intellectuality and an adequate capacity of research.

We shall make some extracts, according to our rule, of curiosity or instruction.

Strutt says, that paper kites were borrowed from China. Here they are flown, and of the same make as those used by English boys.—p. 47.

The uncommon ingenuity of savages proceeds from early and incessant tuition in the arts dependent upon practice. The *lasso*, or coil of rope by which an animal is noosed, has become familiar. Not so its twin instrument the *bolos*. This consists of

“Three small wooden or iron balls, each attached to a separate thong, about six feet in length: these are tied together, and he can throw them to a much greater distance than his lasso. He whirls them three or four times round his head, and sends them to his mark with admirable precision; the balls form a triangle as they fly through the air, and alighting about the head or legs of the animal, instantly arrest its progress. In this manner the wild deer and ostrich (which are fleetest than horses) are generally taken.”—p. 55.

Onions are said to be indispensable in mountain journeys, as they render the traveller long-winded.—p. 89.

In p. 127, we find a humble ma-

chine, which was no doubt the primitive plough. It

“Was composed of a heavy log of wood, as rude as possible, both in make and shape, and a piece of iron served as the share. This machine, which was drawn by two oxen and guided by a *guaso* (countryman), scarcely entered the soil, but merely scraped apart a little loam, and yet this slight labour answered every purpose in a land for which nature has done so much.”—p. 127.

The mechanism of the ancients is known to be as rude as that of blacksmiths; and this opinion is formed from the specimens preserved in the Portici and British Museums.

“The artisans in Santiago are principally silversmiths, carriers, saddlers, and blacksmiths, but their work is very rude and uncouth; their joining is generally finished by the hatchet, and their huge hinges and padlocks are of a construction that would appear most strange to one who had never travelled beyond the purlieus of Sheffield and Birmingham.”—p. 139.

How much the commixture of ranks in society assimilates manners, is known from a valet's ability to imitate his lord with success. It seems that a ball cannot be made up at Valparaiso without rather an extended invitation to females of all ranks; yet, says our author,

“Such is the natural grace of these people, that they acquitted themselves extremely well, and looked very like their betters. I remember one of the officers of the *Amphion* frigate, who was there, telling me that his partner had asked him, after the dance, if he had yet engaged a washerwoman, at the same time offering her own services, should he not be provided with one.”—p. 179.

We well know what was meant by laundresses in olden times, and think that we see through the disguise.

It seems that the formidable name

“Of our own wild and adventurous *Drake* has now dwindled into a byword to frighten children. The Chilean and Peruvian mothers, on the coast, when trying to bash their babes, cry ‘*Aqui viene Drake!*’—[Here comes Drake.]”—p. 175.

The cabals of agitators are now so common, that it may be worth while to exhibit the following consequences of civil war:

“I may be spared an account in detail of Lima, so many travellers having described this ‘*City of Kings*,’ its magnificent churches filled with gold and silver, the luxurious and splendid style in which its inhabitants lived; its gorgeous processions, crowded bull-fights and theatres; its beauti-

ful and captivating women; its citron and orange groves (situated in a valley that might rival Elysium), full of delicious fruits and fragrant flowers; the plenty of the country around; in short, the very name associated with all that was rich, voluptuous, and gay: suffice it to say that Lima was once the queen of South American cities,—the pride of the Western World, where the Viceroy surpassed in grandeur of state any sovereign in Europe, where its merchants were famed for opulence, where the sciences and arts, as well as commerce, so lately flourished. Alas! *tempora mutantur*,—what a change! the desolating and protracted civil war had laid its iron hand upon this once happy city: and when I visited it in 1827, what a sad reverse it presented! Its new government bankrupt and needy; its merchants insolvent; confidence gone; the churches stripped; the ornaments of the inhabitants sold; people who once resided in palaces reduced to absolute poverty. Confiscations, contributions, exactions, banishments, following each other in close succession, had brought this capital to a level with its neighbours, and I must confess that I regretted the revolution had ever taken place, and wished the natives had still retained their former wealth and ease, when pleasure was their only thought, and when
 ‘To the music of the light guitar,
 Sweet stooped the evening sun,—
 Sweet rose the evening star.’—p. 405.

A Year in Spain. By a young American.
 2 vols. post 8vo. Murray.

SPAIN, which Burke happily characterized by “a great whale stranded on the shore of Europe,” derived the elements of civilization from the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, and being in full prosperity under the Romans, is supposed to have maintained no less than forty millions of people. The Gothic irruption devastated every thing, until both famine and the plague ensued, and Spain had well nigh become a desert. The feudal system next came to increase the horrors of this devoted land:

“The new kingdom was split into dukedoms and counties, to reward the captains, who had been raised to rank by superior ferocity, whilst the meaner soldiers assumed the estates of the Romans and Spaniards, degrading the proprietors into the condition

of slaves. Such is the origin of nobility.”
 —ii. 292.

The day of retribution was at hand. A new power had arisen in the East (the Saracens) and overrun Mauritania. A narrow strip of water only separated them from a more desirable territory. The Goths were effeminated by sensuality; and the battle of Xerez, and the moderation of the victors, a more auspicious domination than that of the Goths, easily reconciled the subjugated. The country was then made a province of the Caliph of Damascus, but was ultimately erected into an independent kingdom by Abderahman, an exiled prince of the race of Omar, who emigrated from Africa, and laid the foundation of future national prosperity.

“The Arabians had come from a hot and dry climate, and a land by nature arid, but which by the aid of water is easily quickened into fertility. They found in Spain a country analogous to their own. The lands were levelled, and irrigation introduced. Where streams were convenient, they were made use of; where there were none, water was drawn from the bowels of the earth by means of the *noria*,* and spread over its surface.

“Thus the rich lands were rendered more fertile, and those which had hitherto been sunburnt and naked, were covered with vegetation. Many plants hitherto unknown in Europe, were now acclimated in the low countries of the coast; cotton, sugar, the cane, mulberry, and olive, were among the number. The population of the country rose at once to the measure of its means; and it is confidently asserted that in the ninth century, Spain contained even more than the forty millions of inhabitants, attributed to the prosperous period of the Roman domination. The fact appears to us substantiated, that the little kingdom of Grenada, at a later period, contained three millions of inhabitants, though less than the twentieth of the Peninsula. The arts which promote the comfort and convenience of life, as well as those which serve to embellish it, were diligently cultivated. The manufactures of silk, linen, and leather, were introduced, and paper was invented to meet the new wants of an improving people.”—ii. 297.

Music, poetry, science, medicine, and philosophy, accompanied these

* “A horizontal wheel, worked by an ass or mule, &c. turns a vertical wheel placed over a well. A band of ropes passing round the wheel sustains earthen jars. These jars, as the wheel turns, descend empty on one side, pass through the water in the well below, and being perforated in the bottom, for the air to escape, fill easily before they ascend on the opposite side. The leakage falls from jar to jar; and the water is emptied into a trough, which supplies a reservoir, whence the field is irrigated.”—i. 45.

improvements; but relaxed military spirit and religious enthusiasm. The Goths, who had been allowed to remain undisturbed in the mountains of the North, were, on the contrary, hardened and disciplined by their precarious lives, and fanaticized by their priests. Sure of retreat to their fastnesses, they incessantly harassed the Saracens, and gradually gained ground. Another cause was the principles of dissolution inherent in all Mahometan despotisms, from the uncertain order of succession. In the end, the Saracens were subdued. But what was the result?

“Intolerance succeeds to toleration; idleness to industry; solitude and silence to the stir and turmoil of happy multitudes; ignorance, listlessness, and superstition to the dawning light of awakened science. We see on every side busy cities made suddenly desolate; plantations laid waste and burnt; rugged rocks and hill sides, which had been won to fertility by the use of irrigation, now relapsing into their original sterility. Vast tracts of desert lands are awarded to those captains who had been foremost to pillage and destroy, or to the churches and convents which had aided at a distance with their prayers. Henceforth the country, peopled under such ill-fated auspices, presents the distressing spectacle of wealth and luxury, entailed without exertion upon the few, at the expense of toil and suffering and self-denial to the many. Such indeed was the melancholy use made by the conquerors of their conquest, such the deplorable results of the extermination of the Saracens, that we are absolutely forced to sigh over the triumphs of Christianity.”—ii. 802.

Such too would be the result to England, through religious enthusiasts, were it possible that the Mortmain Act could be evaded, and every irregular place of worship be endowed. In England there is only about one episcopal clergyman to eight hundred souls; how many self-ordained we know not, but as they have no endowment, the mischief is counteracted; but nothing is more evident, notwithstanding, than that it would be a wise legislative measure to prevent an indefinite increase of persons in real or pretended holy orders. In Spain, according to a census taken in 1788, (presumed to be now applicable) the population amounted to about 10½ millions; of these little more than two millions are productive labourers, viz.—

Day-labourers	964,571
Peasants	917,117
Artisans and Manufacturers..	310,739
Merchants.....	34,339
	<u>2,226,840</u>

Which small portion has to sustain by their productive occupations ten millions of inhabitants, many of whom riot in wealth and luxury.—ii. 310.

Now in England, according to Dr. Hamilton (*Progress of Society*, 113), the number of labourers with their families amounts to ten millions. Thus in England ten millions of productive labourers have only to support seven millions of unproductives; while in Spain the maintenance of about eight millions of the latter is saddled upon only two millions of the former. Not only this ensues, but improvements are prevented, because they are seized upon and applied to the maintenance of more unproductive labourers; so that industrious people are considered to be of no other use than to maintain several times the amount of lazy ones. Produce is not to be applied to profitable purposes, through creation of commerce and capital, but to be consumed upon the spot, much as if house-keepers laid in provisions solely for the consumption of rats and mice. The following anecdote illustrates this fact.—In the paternal reign of Charles III. Don Pablo Olavide introduced agriculture and manufactures into the hitherto uninhabited deserts of the Sierra Morena. Every thing was promising, and *had* the plan been permitted to proceed, Spain would have been regenerated. A German capuchin came on a mission, and was well received by Olavide. The former thought what a fine station this would be for a convent of his order. Olavide declared that the parish priests were quite equal to the spiritual wants of the colonists. The capuchin craftily contrived to throw him into the hands of the Inquisition. His property was confiscated for the benefit of the holy office, and poor Olavide was only so fortunate, as to “elude his keepers, and escape for ever from a country whose interests and welfare had hitherto been the business of his life.”—ii. 87—92.

In the same detestable manner do the present Clergy of Spain keep the people in darkness, lest their emancipation should ensue.

The police and civil institutions of Spain are full of the grossest corruptions, abuses, and follies; and thus is one of the finest countries in Europe degraded to the useless condition of an uncultivated garden.

Thus we have concisely and roughly digested the summary of our intelligent American traveller, who, unlike many of his unnatural countrymen, deems it an honour to be descended from such an industrious hard-working, enterprising, and inventing Adam as John Bull—an Adam that made his own Paradise.

The first part of the work enters into such copious details concerning the interior of Spain in all its various bearings, as to give perfect conviction of its diseased and ruinous state in all civil and political respects. If the country has not been revolutionized, the cause has been

“That the stock of cultivators in Spain is a bad one, and they have a prejudice against labour, which has descended from those days when arms and not servile offices were the proper occupation of a Christian, to which are to be added, the listlessness and indolence, that his meagre participation in the fruits of his own labour has engrafted upon the character of the Spanish peasant.”
—ii. 87.

Report of the Committee appointed to carry into effect a plan for ameliorating the condition of the Poor at Saffron Walden in the County of Essex; and some account of the Cottage Allotments in the adjoining parish of Littlebury. [Circular, not sold, communicated to us by Lord Braybrooke.]

An Address to the Governors and Directors of the public Charity Schools, pointing out some defects, and suggesting remedies. Third edition, with an additional preface, and a particular account of the School of Industry at Potton in the County of Bedford, connected with allotments of Land provided for the labouring poor. By Montague Burgoyne, Esq. 8vo. pp. 32.

THE noble Lord informs us, that at Saffron Walden the superabundance of labourers destitute of work, and turned upon the roads, were twice as many as the latter demanded; and that, in consequence,

“A system of spade husbandry has been introduced into some parishes, and has also been tried in this; and that it appears by allowing the labourer a given rate per rod, according to the quality of the soil, he would

be enabled to earn by persevering labour an adequate sum for the support of his family, instead of wasting his energies upon unprofitable work.”—pp. 3, 4.

The persons selected for the advantage of the allotments, were men competent to spade labour, of the best character and largest families. The conditions were, that they were to cultivate the land by manual labour alone; not to plant potatoes, unless the ground were first properly manured; and that half the land only be cultivated with potatoes in any one year, and no crop to occupy more than one half the allotment.—p. 7.

Within three months after commencement of the system, the number of allotments was seventy eight; the aggregate number of the occupiers and their families four hundred and fifty; and the total of acres thus divided, no more than fifteen.

The results were these:—

“The whole of the rent was paid at the time appointed, and every individual occupier expressed himself satisfied with the produce which he had obtained. The occupiers were not called upon to state the amount of the benefit derived from the land; but some of them voluntarily admitted that the produce of twenty rods of ground more than doubled their rent, leaving the remaining twenty planted with potatoes out of the question, and consequently clear gain. As this statement was fully borne out by other facts which have come to the knowledge of the committee, it may be confidently asserted that the actual profit to the parties concerned was at the rate of from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per acre; but assuming, for the sake of correctness, that it did not exceed the lesser sum, 150*l.* has been acquired by the seventy-eight allotment holders, which they would otherwise not have enjoyed.”—p. 10.

Thus far his Lordship. It is evident that this profit is only a transfer from the farmer to the labourer; but that, if it diminishes the poor's rates to the amount of the profit, then Peter pays Paul. With regard to certain parishes of given amounts of population, then it may follow that one Peter pays one, two, or more Pauls, as the case may be.

Mr. Montague Burgoyne also advocates the system of allotments, and calls it, “that which, of all modes of relief, would be most acceptable to the poor man, the most conducive to industry, and the abatement of the poor's rates.”
p. vii.

In proof of this, he says—

“ Joseph Pitt, esq. M.P., Steward of the borough of Malmesbury, procured an act of enclosure of 500 acres, which belonged to the corporation. They were allotted to 250 families. All has been cultivated by spade husbandry. The consequence has been that the poor's rate has been gradually reduced, and the comfort of the inhabitants increased. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Suffield, Lord Nugent, and several other advocates for ameliorating the condition of the poor, have made experiments of the same nature, and in no one instance have they failed.”

It would be strange, indeed, if they did; for if we reckon each family to consist of five persons, and each adult to require, according to the lowest estimate in political economy, sixpence per day, or nine pounds per annum, it will be seen that each adult ought to receive nine pounds a year, together with the saving, through a lesser sum than 9*l.* being sufficient for the support of infant children. If we take a present day-labourer's income, with the same family of a wife and four children, at 9*s.* per week; the utmost which he can annually earn will be only 23*l.* 8*s.* the amount of 52 weeks multiplied by 9 shillings.

But now to a table, which will demonstrate our position, under the *dubious assumption* that the gross profits of the allotments proportionally exceed those under the common farming system :

Families.....	250
Persons in each.....	5
Total.....	1250
Annual cost of maintenance....	9 <i>l.</i>

£11,250

Now, if we divide 11,250*l.* by 1250, the number of persons, the quotient is precisely 9*l.* each per annum; and to a family of five persons, of course 45*l.*; i. e. $5 \times 9 = 45$. This total of 11,250*l.* is subject of course to a deduction of 2*l.* per acre rent, and tithes and taxes; so that, even at our sanguine estimate, the poor man gains only 40*l.*; still that is a good income beyond 23*l.* 8*s.*, and moreover one added to his other earnings, by labour elsewhere for farmers, (say 15*l.* more,) his income will then be 55*l.*, or 11*l.* per head in a family of five.

But let us take the same 500 acres, and suppose it let to a farmer at 2*l.* per

acre also. The usual mode of estimating the profits of a farm (and it is more than is always made) is by the gross value of the proceeds being three times the amount of the rent; one-third for the landlord, the other for tythes, taxes, labour, &c., the last for the farmer's profit. But the full sum of all the proceeds would be only 3000*l.* Divide that sum by 250 (the number of families), the quotient will be only 12*l.* per ann. for each family, instead of 40*l.* Can we then wonder at the enormous increase of poor rates?

On the other hand, we are to consider, that it being impracticable to raise artificial manure for arable land, it requires the aid of sheeping and turning once in four years. Of course to prevent the land being bargged down, only three fourths of the whole allotment should be under cultivation at once.

We now proceed to Mr. Burgoyne's proposed amelioration in our charity schools. With these we heartily coincide, and could confirm a partial exemption of the reform, as to a girl's school, supported by the benevolence of a highly accomplished and superior lady. We shall, however, let Mr. Burgoyne speak for himself.

“ It is not uncommon to observe boys and girls of the age of fourteen, on quitting charity schools, well instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, sometimes in history and mathematics; the boys competent for the situation of a clerk, a writing-master, or an engrosser; the girls qualified for governesses or upper servants: but unfortunately, the market is overstocked with these superior qualifications? and, when they are called for, one is chosen, and forty-nine are disappointed. What is the consequence of the disappointment? Perhaps, idleness and vice. The unfortunate young persons have aspired too high. Happy would it have been for the boys, if they had had more use of the plough, the spade, the awl, and the needle, and less of the pen. The situation of the females is still more to be deplored; unaccustomed to works of labour, and the menial offices of housewifery, they are unwilling to apply their hands to such low employments; they expect higher situations, and finding them not, they at last fall a prey to vice and misery.”—p. 18.

Accordingly, Mr. Burgoyne proposes the following improvements in the tuition :

“ That they be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but that half the school

hours be spent in works of labour and industry; the boys to mend their own clothes and shoes—clean knives and shoes—to use the needle and hammer, as well as the pen—also to be employed in out-of-door work, such as digging, gardening, hedging and ditching, and ploughing, when an opportunity offers.

“That the girls be employed in needle-work, washing and ironing, mending their own clothes, in the business of a dairy, and in such practices of housewifery as may fit and recommend them to good services.”—p. 24.

Mr. Burgoyne, in p. xi. admits that the political economist deprecates the increase of population, as a sure result of the allotment system; and says that as soon as

“the 15,000,000 of acres are enclosed, cultivated, and made productive, he [the political economist] shall have full permission to preach the necessity of emigration.”

Now, although we admit that the allotment system is an improvement when discreetly exercised, we know that the story of “hens laying golden eggs” is not a matter of history, but of fable. Ireland is of itself, in our opinion, a testimony of the folly of encouraging an indefinite population, by saddling it upon the land. Our own statement of the favourable side of the question is too exaggerated to bear experimental proof. The measure, as in action in Ireland, has produced most enormous sacrifices from the poor (viz. renting land at 6*l.* an acre! and so forth); and thus by not allowing farmers, professionally so called, to have profit enough to form an intermediate rank, has divided the people only into extortionate landlords and suffering paupers. No revenue can be derived, as in England, from such a population, because there is no consumption of exciseable articles, as is general throughout this country with all ranks. Farmers would be extirpated, and he who imagines that to live among lots of paupers is a blessing to himself, and a benefit to the country, talks inconsiderately. It is a positive absurdity to suppose that the residence of a man, wife, and family, on an acre of potatoe ground, places him in the garden of Eden. It is plain, from an excellent statement in the *Naturalist's Journal*, that he is much better off than he would otherwise be, and may by pru-

dence save a small capital, which he may improve; but from hence cannot be inferred realization of the story about the woman and her milkpail, which, in her ecstasies, she kicked down. No one with his eyes open can look at Ireland and not see the perilous prospect; and no one who is acquainted with statistics can be ignorant, that in those countries alone where territory far exceeds population, can agricultural labour be made a remunerative trade. Encourage emigration and adopt the allotments also, say we.

—◆—
Objections to Unitarian Christianity considered, by William Henry Channing, D.D.

IN the work before us, there is a display of temper rather commendable and amiable, but evidently proceeding from self-satisfaction in the infallibility of the dogmata of the Unitarians; an infallibility, as they presume, which enables them to treat all opponents with pity only. Fortunately they have here placed the leading dogmata in such conspicuous positions, that we can level a philosophical rifle at them, and see whether they are bullet proof. The first dogma (adduced p. 4) is this:

“We maintain that Christ and God are *distinct beings*; two beings, not one and the same being.”

They found this dogma upon the observation that it is ridiculous to suppose (and they say that we do suppose it), that God would take vengeance upon himself for the sins of man. To this we reply, that impartition is not necessarily inconsistent with unity, for it ensues with many bodies, which are not decomposable, and yet retain their properties. We say that Christ was only a distinct being from God in his human form. Now Death has no existence whatever, it is only the privative of life, and (with trembling be it spoken) the Almighty *could* not take vengeance upon himself; *could* not commit suicide. However, it so is, that the will and acts of the Almighty cannot be made cognizable to man, but through material intermedia.—Christ, therefore, became man; and, so far as the material part was concerned, *died*; but with the evident intention only, as God, of raising himself again, in final confirmation of his doctrine. We maintain, also, the physical

text of Scripture is expressly forbidden. Both these violations have been committed in support of the Unitarian notions, and have been repeatedly exposed and confuted. Even Hume has admitted that there can exist no contradiction, philosophically, to the doctrine of the Trinity. We are taught, too, that all Scripture was written by inspiration of the Holy Spirit, because it should be deemed infallible.

But the Unitarians say, that they will admit nothing which is not cognizable by *their own* human reason? Are the laws of Providence cognizable by any human reason whatever? Does not the very principle of a *revealed* religion imply matters to which human reason cannot reach? Is the character of revealed religion to be tried by that of natural religion?

In short, from this excellent confutation, which we warmly recommend to all Christians (properly so called), we hesitate not to affirm that the tenets of the Unitarians tend to alienate the people from belief in the sacred Scriptures (see p. 295), and that

“their principles only serve to shelter and cover Deists and others, who arraying themselves under the guise of Unitarianism, screen from public view and public odium the indecencies of a more odious infidelity. There is nothing, indeed, in the system to captivate the affections of the soul; all is cold and comfortless—composed of unsatisfactory quibbles, gross distortions, and crooked criticism, which, though the coin of an ingenious mint, is base and worthless; a system it is, that only flatters a false pride of sophism, at the expense of all that is pious, all that is good in philosophy.”—p. 293.

◆
Divarication of the New Testament into Doctrine and History. By Thomas Wiggman, Esq. Author of *Principles of Transcendental Philosophy*, and the articles *Kant*, *Logic*, *Metaphysics*, *Moral Philosophy*, and *Philosophy*, in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*. Part I. *The Four Gospels*. 12mo, pp. 100.

THE Unitarian body has lately (to use a phrase of Shakspeare) “been punched full of deadly holes,” by the “*Trial of the Unitarians*,” and other works among them. This *Cant* with a *C*, certainly does not imply skill in logic or metaphysics, but *Kant* with a *K*, denotes the founder of a German school of abstruse philosophy, whose hierophant in this country is Mr. Wiggman, a very masterly and subtle dialectician.

We shall therefore extract his *Vindication of the Trinity*, because it will tend to give our readers a complete notion of the mode of argumentation proper to the Transcendental school.

“It is absolutely impossible for man to think of *oneness*—it is a complete nonentity, consisting neither of *matter*, *form*, nor *connexion* of these two elements. Hence, when the human mind cogitates, it must think of something. But a thing which is composed neither of *matter* nor *form*, is positively nothing. Consequently, the word *thing* always implies a compound of *three* elements in *one*—a triad of principles, or, in fact, a TRINITY IN UNITY. Secondly, if we think of a material object, it is quite evident that it must consist of *matter*, or *parts*, which fill up *space*, and occupy *time*, that is to say, the thing must be an object of experience, and can only be known by its addressing the senses; for instance, a house, a horse, a tree, and so on. The materials of which the thing consists, as the bricks which compose the house, are the *matter*; the arrangement of these parts of matter constitutes its shape, as round, square, or oval, and is the *form* of the house. But this form could not be given to nothing; hence the necessity of the *matter*; and neither of these can be annulled without totally annihilating the thing, with this inseparable condition—that these particular bricks constitute this identical house with this determinate form. So that these *two* elements necessarily imply *connexion* a *third*; and the three together, constitute the thing called a house. This reasoning applies to the whole of nature, and quite exhausts the entire mundane system, which is composed of an endless series of triads. Now, as *matter* is divisible *ad infinitum*, it must consist of an infinite number of parts; and no one part, strictly speaking, can exist by itself, otherwise the division would not be infinite: the least number of parts that can be connected is *two*; but if these two parts were not connected, there would not be a thing. The elements here are *two* parts, and their *union*; making *three* necessary elements, none of which can be annulled. It is quite obvious, that every object of nature which fills up *time* and *space*, conforms to this law of a *Trinity in Unity*. Let us carry this parity of reasoning to mental things, which exist in *time* only. Thus all mathematical figures equally conform to this law: take a line for instance; it consists of *parts* in connexion, and is, in fact, a series of triads; for the smallest possible part of a *mental line* must consist of two mathematical points and their union—a triangle must consist of *three* lines, united at *three* points, yet forming only *one* conception. A circle consists of a centre, periphery, and radius—

three necessary elements, none of which can be annulled. This law holds with all mental operations, as substance and properties in connection constitute a thing; cause, effect, and the necessary dependence of the one on the other; for that is no cause which has not produced an effect, and there can be no effect without a cause: so that all mental things obey this law. We have only to ascend one step higher in the scale of reasoning, and carry this notion of a *trinity in unity* to the infinite, and the Christian doctrine will be fully displayed."

"Infinite nothingness is a nonentity. Therefore, if the mind of man is to be occupied with a rational thought, it must think of an infinite something; but this must consist of *some* infinite parts, or it would be an infinite nothing. Now the least possible number of infinite parts that can be united is *two*, but unless these two are connected by a third, they could not constitute an infinite something. Hence, even in the infinite, the same process of reasoning is required to constitute a thing, namely, *three* elements united in *one*, or a *Trinity in Unity*."—pp. xxii.-xxv.

The plan of this work, from which the term "Divarication" is used, is to show, that

"by disencumbering the principles of the Christian religion from historical facts, their universal adoption is facilitated;"

For the author says, by way of axiom, that

"Historical facts may be doubted, but that true religion being of a spiritual nature, must be independent of historical facts."—p. xi.

Practical Exposition of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark, in the form of Lectures, intended to assist the practice of Domestic Instruction and Devotion. By John-Bird Sumner, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester. 8vo, pp. 622.

IF things are hard to be understood, illustrations are indispensable; and this is sufficient to show the utility of comments. Indeed, no man who has not an interest in concealment of the real meaning, will object to them, unless it be some conscientious person who dreads the comment, lest it should be more regarded than the text. Human error may thus, he thinks, supersede Divine authority. This is however only a matter which may, but does not necessarily mislead; and it does not appear from Coke upon Littleton, and similar works, that the Law of the land has ever been seriously perverted; and what blunders would

professional men make, without such aids?

The purport of this work is given in the title; and it would be below its merits to say that it is not as well executed as intended. We shall take our extract from a difficult text, that regarding submission to injury, and returning evil for good. It shows the imperious necessity of *judicious* comments.

"Public justice, public duty, and in many cases, important private interests, must of course make exceptions to the latter of those rules. Christ himself appealed to the law against the injustice with which he was smitten. One of the officers which stood by, struck Jesus with the palm of the hand, saying, 'Answerest thou the High Priest so?' Jesus answered him, 'If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil; but, if well, why smitest thou me (John xviii. 22)?' And St. Paul thought it not inconsistent with his Christian patience to ask, 'Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned (Acts xxii. 25)?' So likewise with respect to alms-giving, the same Apostle proves to us that this duty is intended to have limits, and to be practised with such discretion, as not to injure the morals of individuals, or the welfare of the community; when he lays down a general maxim, that every man should 'eat his own bread;' and that 'if any will not work, neither should he eat.'"

"Still it is certain, that impressions strong like these: *resist not evil; let thy cloak be taken from thee: yield to those who compel you unjustly: give to him that asketh thee*—expressions like these would not be used, if the danger were not the other way, namely, that we should be too impatient, when suffering wrongfully, too eager to seek compensation, too tenacious in maintaining supposed rights, and too apt to look about for reasons why we should not give to him that asketh."

The Characters of Theophrastus illustrated by Physiognomical Sketches, to which are sub-joined Hints in the Individual Varieties of Human Nature, and general Remarks. 12mo, pp. 154.

"GOOD sense," says Stuart, "consists in that temper of mind which enables its possessor to view at all times with perfect accuracy and coolness all the various circumstances of his situation, so that each of them may produce its due impression upon him, without any exaggeration arising from his own peculiar habits. But to a man of ill-regulated imagination, external circumstances only serve as hints to excite

his own thoughts; and the conduct he pursues has in general far less reference to his real situation, than to some imaginary one in which he conceives himself placed: in consequence of which, while he appears to himself to be acting with the most perfect wisdom and consistency, he may frequently exhibit to others all the appearances of folly."

Thus Stuart, who here clearly illustrates the moral causes of most of those particularities of character which Theophrastus describes as obtaining in Greece in his day, and which *mutatis mutandis* may be substantially found in our own. The valuable part of this work is however the light which it throws upon Greek manners and customs, and modes of thinking. If the notes of Casaubon are much valued by us, who use his edition, those of the present translation are better suited to an English public.

The book is embellished with curious caricatures; and all the matter is novel and curious.

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Thoughts on Man, his Nature, Productions, and Discoveries, interspersed with some particulars respecting the Author. By William Godwin. 8vo, pp. 471.

MR. GODWIN is unquestionably a man of genius, and as such, an idiosyncratic. In the works of such men, we expect both real light and mere phosphorescence, both reason and paradox. There are all the characteristics of these in the work before us, but the most sleepy reader cannot peruse it without desiring at least to keep awake; for he will be sure in the end to see far better into the nature of man, than he did before. Upon certain subtle metaphysical points, we do not however think that Mr. Godwin has been successful. These points are *Liberty and Necessity*, and the existence of Evil.

Mr. Godwin is a necessarian, because he says (p. 226), that as every event requires a cause, the human will is guided by motives, and therefore is not free. Now the question is not whether the acts are free, only whether the motives are so; but it is certain that one motive may be made to supersede another, as *e. g.* a man does not commit a robbery, because he is afraid of being hanged for it. Wherever there are passions, there must be impulses; wherever there is reason, there must be choice. It is utterly inconsistent with the existence of an animal

like man, that there should not be both impulses and motives, and neither Liberty or Necessity, properly speaking, apply to the case. Suppose, as in that before us, a man inclined to commit a robbery, but not doing it from fear, it is plain that there exists a collision of motives; and that there must be a power of choosing between these motives is also plain, from one man committing theft, and another avoiding it. Admitting then, that there must be a motive, it is not a necessary one, because necessity admits of no choice whatever; if it did, it is no longer necessity, and the dispute, in our judgment is, as to man, a mere inapplicable logomachy. Besides, we doubt, with Dr. Wheeler,* whether a *rational* being can be otherwise than so constituted as to have a will to choose right or wrong; and if he does so by one motive superseding another, that is a question merely implying a mode of agency.

Another passage (by the way without acknowledgment from Voltaire) is this:

"Either God, according to our ideas of benevolence, would remove evil out of the world, and cannot; or he can, and will not. If he has the will, and not the power, this argues weakness; if he has the power and not the will, this seems to be malevolence."
—p. 417.

That God can, if he will, is a postulate not to be disputed; but arguments drawn from power, can never be conclusive, because there may be reasons why that power is not thought fit to be exercised. Matter, as matter, can have only communicated properties. According to Scripture, and analogous testimony, man had originally the utmost moral perfectibility of which his conformation was susceptible, was a guileless adult infant, and if there be particular conformations, the communicated properties must be adapted to them, a rule which nature seems to have observed in regard to all beings whatever. And can malevolence exist in God? Certainly not, because there is no such thing as evil; and the blunder of Voltaire originated in his ignorance that evil is merely a privative of good, and that privatives have only a nominal being. The inattention to a like distinction, that life may undergo different material exhibitions, but cau-

* Theologic. Lectures, i. 186.

not be extinguished, and that death is only the privative, seems to have led Mr. Godwin into a manifest error in p. 419, viz that the immortality of the soul, and the doctrine of future retribution, is mere assumption.

To relieve these unpleasant differences of opinion, we extract the following philosophical and beautiful illustration of the effects of "Chivalry;" as the best known to us.

"Its principle was built upon a theory of the sexes giving to each a relative importance, and assigning to both functions full of honour and grace. The Knights (and every gentleman during that period in due time became a Knight) were taught, as the main features of their vocation, the 'love of God and the ladies.' The ladies, in return, were regarded as the genuine censors of the deeds of Knighthood. From these principles arose a thousand lessons of humanity. The ladies regarded it as their glory to assist their champions to arm and to disarm, to perform for them even menial services, to attend them in sickness, and to dress their wounds. They bestowed on them their colours, and sent them forth to the field hallowed with their benedictions. The Knights, on the other hand, considered any slight towards the fair sex as an indelible stain to their order; they contemplated the graceful patronesses of their valour with a feeling that partook of religious homage and veneration, and esteemed it as perhaps the first duty of their profession, to relieve the wrongs and avenge the injuries of the less powerful sex.

"This simple outline, as to the relative position of the one sex and the other, gave a new face to the whole scheme and arrangements of civil society. It is like those admirable principles in the order of the material universe, or those grand discoveries brought to light from time to time by superior genius, so obvious and simple, that we wonder the most common understanding could have missed them, yet so pregnant with results, that they seem at once to put a new life, and inspire a new character into every part of a mighty and all-comprehensive mass.

"The passion between the sexes, in its grosser sense, is a momentary impulse merely; and there was danger that, when the fit and violence of the passion was over, the whole would subside into inconstancy and a roving disposition, or at least into indifference and almost brutal neglect. But the institutions of chivalry immediately gave a new face to this. Either sex conceived a deep and permanent interest in the other. In the unsettled state of society, which characterized the period when these institutions arose, the defenceless were liable to assaults of multiplied kinds, and the fair perpetually

stood in need of a protector and champion. The Knights, on the other hand, were taught to derive their fame and their honour from the suffrages of the ladies. Each sex stood in need of the other, and the basis of their union was mutual esteem.

"The effect of this was to give a tone of imagination to all their intercourse. A man was no longer merely a man, nor a woman merely a woman. They were taught mutual deference. The woman regarded her protector as something illustrious and admirable; and the man considered the smiles and approbation of beauty as the adequate reward of his toils and his dangers. These modes of thinking introduced a nameless grace into all the commerce of society. It was the poetry of life. Hence originated the delightful narratives and fictions of romance; and human existence was no longer the bare naked train of vulgar incidents, which for so many ages of the world it had been accustomed to be. It was clothed in resplendent hues, and wore all the tints of the rainbow. Equality fled and was no more; and love, almighty, and perdurable Love, came to supply its place.

"By means of this state of things, the vulgar impulse of the sexes towards each other, which alone was known to the former ages of the world, was transformed into somewhat of a totally different nature. It became a kind of worship. The fair sex looked upon their protectors, their fathers, their husbands, and the whole train of their chivalry, as something more than human. There was a grace in their motions, a gallantry in their bearing, and a generosity in their spirit of enterprise, that the softness of the female heart found irresistible. Nor less, on the other hand, did the Knights regard the sex, to whose service and defence they were sworn as the objects of their perpetual deference. They approached them with a sort of gallant timidity, listened to their behests with submission, and thought the longest courtship and devotion nobly recompensed by the final acceptance of the fair.

"The romance and exaggeration characteristic of these modes of thinking, have gradually worn away in modern times; but much of what was most valuable in them has remained. Love has in later ages never been divested of the tenderness and consideration which were thus rendered some of its most estimable features. A certain desire in each party to exalt the other, and regard it as worthy of admiration, became inextricably interwoven with the simple passion. A sense of the honour that was borne by the one to the other, had the happiest effect in qualifying the familiarity and unreserve in the communion of feelings and sentiments, without which the attachment of the sexes cannot subsist. It is something like what the mystic divines describe of the

beatific visions, where entire wonder and adoration are not judged to be incompatible with the most ardent affection, and all meaner and selfish regards are annihilated."

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State Papers published under the authority of His Majesty's Commission, Vol. I. King Henry the Eighth, Parts I. and II. 4to. pp. 958.

THIS is the first publication of the Commissioners appointed in 1825 to edit such of the documents deposited in the State Paper Office, as they should consider "may be fitly printed and published, with advantage to the Public, and without prejudice to the Royal service." It is very evident that the latter condition can only apply to papers of recent date; the sole requisites therefore with regard to early periods of our history, are judgment in the selection, accuracy in the transcription, and skill in the arrangement. The professional merits of Mr. Lemon, the Deputy Keeper of State Papers, and editor of the present volume, are perfectly well known; and we have only to regret that State-paper work, like Church work, moves on so slowly.

In the preface the history of the State Paper Office is concisely detailed, including that of the post of Secretary of State, to whose control it has naturally devolved. The Secretaryship was formerly not a patent office, but conferred by the mere delivery of the King's signet; the names of the persons who filled it are therefore only to be incidentally gleaned among our ancient records. There was only one Secretary of State until the disgrace of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; when Henry the Eighth, whose royal power had been almost merged in the influence of that minister and his great predecessor Wolsey, appears to have considered that he should ensure more independence for the future, by appointing two Secretaries. In 1708 a third was established for the affairs of Scotland; but was discontinued in 1746. In 1768 a third was again appointed as Secretary for the Colonies; but was suppressed by Mr. Burke's Act in 1782. In 1794 the Duke of Portland became a third Secretary; and the arrangement then established has since been undisturbed. From an early period to 1782, the two departments were denominated the Northern and Southern; and subsequently to that year the Home and Foreign; but the powers of each Se-

cretary are co-ordinate, and the division of duty is merely matter of arrangement, for the more convenient despatch of business.

"It will be readily conceived how rapidly the mass of correspondence must have accumulated in the office of the Secretary of State, after the revival of letters in the sixteenth century; yet no provision was, for some time, made, for its being received into any certain depository. Each succeeding Secretary had it in his own custody; the apartments provided for him were extremely confined; and the future destination of his official papers depended, in great measure, upon accident, upon the care or the negligence of the individual, or his clerks, and, above all, upon the good or evil fate which awaited the Secretary when he resigned his seals. Even in the office of the Privy Council (the office, in which, in those days, and until the Revolution, all the affairs of the realm were debated and resolved on), no written record of the proceedings was preserved until 1540, when it was ordered that a regular register should be kept, and two clerks (Paget and Petre) were appointed to keep it. This register commences on the 18th of August in that year. The necessity of a repository for State Papers, began soon afterwards to be felt; and, in 1578, an office for keeping papers and records concerning matters of state and council, was established, and Dr. Thomas Wilson (who was then master of requests, and afterwards became one of the Secretaries of State), was appointed the keeper and register of those papers. Before this establishment was formed, it is not surprising that numerous papers of great importance should have been entirely lost, and others have fallen into the possession of private persons. Sir Robert Cotton, in the reign of James the First, and Sir Joseph Williamson, in that of Charles the Second, were most assiduous and successful collectors of those scattered papers. The collections of the former now form a portion of the library of the British Museum. Sir Joseph Williamson placed his collections in the State Paper Office, where they still remain. Another mass of papers, consisting principally of letters addressed to Cardinal Wolsey, and to Cromwell Earl of Essex, remained in the custody of the Crown; but, instead of being deposited in the proper place, found its way into the Chapter House at Westminster, and is there preserved. The three great receptacles, therefore, of State Papers, antecedent to the year 1540, and partially down to the year 1578, are the State Paper Office, the Chapter House, and the Cottonian Library. And so entirely accidental seems to have been the preservation of many of the papers, that, of a series relative to the same subject, a part will frequently be found in each of these three libraries. Nay, of two

letters, written by the same person, to the same correspondent, on the same day, one will be discovered in one of these receptacles, the other in another, and the answer in the third; and several instances will be seen, where one portion of a letter is found in one part, and the residue in another part of the same collection. A few are to be met with in the Lambeth Library, the Harleian Collection, the University Library of Cambridge, and in private hands."

It appears that there are no documents in the State Paper Office of an earlier age than those of the reign of Henry the Eighth, with which this publication is commenced. These, in order that the continuity of series might not be broken, have been arranged in the following classes:

- I. The correspondence between the King and Cardinal Wolsey.
- II. That between the King and his other Ministers at Home.
- III. That between the Governments of England and Ireland.
- IV. That between the Government and the King's Representatives on the Scottish Border.
- V. That between the Government and the King's Representatives at Calais and its dependencies.
- VI. That between the Court of England and Foreign Courts, each forming a separate subdivision.
- VII. Miscellaneous.

The present volume embraces the two first of these classes. The first consists of one hundred and two documents, nearly one half of which are letters from Wolsey to his Royal master; and the remainder either addressed by Wolsey to other persons, or addressed to him; among the latter are several of Sir Thomas More and of Cromwell.

The papers illustrative of the Cardinal's splendid Embassy to France in 1527, are particularly complete. In one of them Wolsey gives a long description of his reception by the French King at Amiens.

"Within a myle and a half of the cite, the French King, riding upon a grey jenet, apparelled in a cote of blak velvet, cut in diverse places for shewing of the lynng thereof, which was white satyn, accompanied with the King of Navarre, the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Duke of Vandome, the Counte Saintpole, Mons^r de Gize, Mons^r Vandamont, the Grete Maste, the Seneshall of Normandy, with diverse Archbishops, Bishops, and other noble men, advanced him self towards me; to whose person

GENT. MAG. *Mny*, 1831.

(assone as I had the sight therof) deviding my company on bothe handes, in most reverent maner, sole and alone, I did accelerate my repaire and access; and His Grace doing the semblable for his parte, being discovered, with his bonnet in his hande, encountered and with most herty, kinde, loving countenance and maner, embraced me."

After many compliments passed on both sides, the Cardinal was conducted in triumph through the city, in the principal places whereof were pageants expressing the great desire the people had for peace; and was accompanied to his lodging by the King. The Cardinal of Lorraine conducted the English Cardinal

"into my lodging, which I founde richely and pomposely apparelled with the Frenche Kinges own stuff; as the utter chamber with riche clothe of tyssue and sylver, paned, embrodered with freres [friars'] knottes, wherin was a grete and large clothe of astate of the same stuff and sorte. The record chamber was apparelled with crymson velvet, embroderd, and replenishd with large letters of gold, of F and A* crowned, with an other very large clothe of astate, of fyne aras. And the third chamber, being my bedd chamber, was apparelled with riche clothe of tyssue, raised, and a great sparver and counterpointe to the same. And the 4th, being as a closet, was hanged with clothe of bawdikyn, wherunto was annexed a litle gallery, hanged with crymson velvet.

"And after a litle pawse, and shifting of my self, ther was sent into my lodging the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Duke of Vandome, with many other prelates and noble men, to conduc'e me to my Ladies presence, who was lodged in the Bishops palaies; in the hall wherof, being large and spacious, richely hanged and apparelled with aras, was placed and set in right good order, on bothe sydes the Frenche Kinges garde, my Lady his moder, the Quene of Navarre [his sister], Madam Reynet [Renata, daughter of Louis XII.], the Duchess of Vandom, the King of Navarre's sister, with a greate number of other ladies and gentlewomen, standing in the myddes, to whose presence I sum what approaching and drawing nigh, my said Lady [the Queen] also avaucing her self forwardes, in most loving and pleasant maner, encountered, welcomed, and embraced me, and likewise saluted my Lord of London [Bishop Tunstall], my Lord Chamberlain [Lord Sandys], Master Comptroller [Sir Henry Guildford], the Chaunceler of the Duchy [Sir Thomas More], and most parte

* "Probably for Francis, Angoulême"—but qu. as the name of Francis's Queen was Eleanor, might not that be spelt with the initial A.

Johnsonian; it is even now and then vulgar. On one occasion, when in Trinity College library, Mr. Turner informs us that Dr. Johnson took up a folio, which proved to be the Polyhistor of Morhoff, and on opening the volume, exclaimed, "Here is the book upon which all my fame was originally founded; when I had read this book, I could teach my tutors." Now, in the first place, we would remark that no part of Dr. Johnson's fame could be founded on the Polyhistor, a work of bibliography, a study in which Dr. Johnson was very deficient, and in the second place, there is no edition of Morhoff in folio. The best, it is well known, is in 2 vols. 4to, 1747. There are, however, many remarks in Mr. Turner's letters, particularly those addressed to the late Mr. Nichols, which show much critical taste, and contribute to enrich this volume. We particularly allude to his "Prolegomena to Alexander's Feast," and his "Answer to the criticism of Dr. Knox." Nor will the extracts from his manuscript volume, entitled "Nugæ Canonæ," be read without interest.

The Editors inform us that the Biographical Memoirs in this volume have in many cases been compiled from a variety of sources, and are therefore generally (and, we think, very justly) entitled to the term *original*. "The autobiography," they add, "of Mr. William Chafin, a clerical country squire, who in his old age turned author, after a life spent in pursuits of a very opposite character, will be found to possess many of the charms usually characteristic of that description of writing." That of Mr. Chafin is, in truth, not only one of the most amusing lives, but one of the most amusing *narratives* of life, which we ever remember to have met with. It must, however, be read entire, for we are at a loss how to convey a proper idea of the author's singularities by either abridgment or extract.

Mr. Chafin's youth appears to have been much neglected. From some strange circumstances here detailed, when he reached his fifteenth year, he was a poor, raw, ignorant youth, without having acquired any classical knowledge whatever. Another year, notwithstanding these defects, was spent in following sports of the field, but no school-book was looked into the whole *time*. He tells us he was then sent to

Emanuel College, Cambridge, at the recommendation of Sir John Cotton of Madingley, near Cambridge, an intimate friend of his father, and a near relation by the mother's side. Sir John, and Mr. Chafin's mother, he says, were "grandchildren of Alderman Parsons, the greatest brewer of porter in London in those days; who when he was Lord Mayor, at his great city feast had twenty sons and daughters grown up, sitting at table with him, of which he was no doubt a little proud; but such is the mutability of human affairs, that not one male heir of the family of the name of Parsons is now in existence."

Mr. Chafin met with encouragement at Cambridge from various men of eminence, and prosecuted his studies with great success. After being admitted into holy orders, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen in Taunton, Somersetshire, which he held by dispensation with the rectory of Lidlinch, in the county of Dorset, the gift of his own father, more than forty years.

Mr. Chafin retained so much of his early education, or rather no-education, as to become a sportsman of great celebrity, and this part of his character introduces us to an anecdote too curious to be omitted.

"Some few years before I retired to Trumpington, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales occupied Mr. Sturt's superb mansion and large domains at Critchill, about three miles from Chettle. I was introduced to his Royal Highness's notice by Mr. Churchill of Hazbury, a confidant of his Royal Highness, and I believe chief manager of his Household at Critchill; and I was recommended by him as a proper person to execute a commission for his Royal Highness, no way political, but merely relative to fox-hunting. His Royal Highness wished to extend his hunting country, but was unwilling to do so without the consent of some gentlemen, who were confederates in keeping another pack of fox-hounds, and hunted in the country which his Royal Highness wished to add to the Critchill Hunt. I was honoured and entrusted by his Royal Highness with a commission to negotiate this important business, in which I used my best endeavours, but I had persons to deal with of tempers not very compliant; and, although they were all intimate acquaintances, I could not prevail upon them to grant my suit in full. During this negotiation, which lasted some time, I had several private conferences with his Royal Highness; and when he was absent from Critchill for a

short time, he condescended to write several letters to me on the subject; and, although I could not succeed so well in my embassy as I wished, and the Prince expected, yet he never laid any blame on me, but I was taken more into favour than before, and was invited to attend his Royal Highness in his field sports, both in hunting and shooting; and to enable me to attend him in the former, he made me a present of a very fine hunter. At that time, Mr. Napier, whom I have before mentioned, was taken much notice of by his Royal Highness. He was a spirited lad, and rode a very fleet poney of his own, of the New Forest breed, which cost him four guineas; and he was in at the death of many foxes after fine runs with the Prince's hounds.

“About this time, a very remarkable circumstance took place. One morning his Royal Highness called upon me alone, without any attendant, not even one servant, and desired me to take his information for a robbery, and to grant him a search warrant. He insisted on my administering the oath to him, which I reluctantly did; and he informed me, that the head groom of his stables had his trunk broken open in the night, and a watch and many valuable articles stolen and carried away; and that it was suspected that they were concealed in such and such places, and that he chose to come himself, lest an alarm may be given and the goods removed. His Royal Highness sat by my side, while I filled up a search warrant, which his Royal Highness hastened home with, and saw the execution of it himself; the goods were found in the suspected places, a nest of thieves were detected, and all brought to condign punishment. Should his Royal Highness become Sovereign, as by the grace of God he may soon be, what a strange story it will be to tell, that a King of Great Britain did apply to a poor country

justice to grant him a search warrant for stolen goods! But this would be a real fact.”

The biographers of George IV. (and such have been as industrious as old newspapers can make them) will regret that this anecdote has been so long kept from them, but it may not yet be too late, and will certainly be considered of as great importance and *originality* as any with which they have illustrated the character of our late amiable monarch.

This sketch of Mr. Chafin's life was written in 1816. “At that time,” he says, in a letter to Mr. Nichols, “my life, although a domestic one (for I have never been more than 160 miles from my birth-place, in the course of a very long life) has been attended with peculiarities somewhat uncommon, and the situation I at this time stand in is so very particular, that it is impossible for any other person to be in the same, for I believe that I am the oldest member of the University of Cambridge, the oldest Clergyman in the diocese of Bristol, and the oldest magistrate in the county of Dorset; of the two latter I am certain, but out of so many thousands there possibly may be a senior Member of the University, but on the strictest inquiry I can hear of no one.” For a minute history of his only publication, the “Anecdotes of Cranborne Chase,” we must refer to the work before us. He died at Chettle, in the mansion of his ancestors, at the age of 86, Aug. 14, 1818. He was the last male heir of his family.

(*To be continued.*)

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

April 30. The anniversary dinner, preparatory to the opening of the sixty-third Exhibition of the Royal Academy, took place this day. The Ministers of State, foreign Ministers and Consuls, and a great assemblage of the nobility, were present. The Lord Chancellor, in returning thanks on the part of the invited guests when their health was proposed, made the following just and eloquent observations:

“This is, indeed, not more a display of the triumph of the fine arts than of the deep interest which the most distinguished classes of the community take in their progress; and well they may! Of those pursuits what has not been said, what panegyrics not pronounced, hundreds, almost thousands, of years ago, by the most elo-

quent of tongues! That they are the ornament of prosperous fortune and the solace of adverse, give a zest to our daily toil, and watch with us through the sleepless night, enliven the solitude of the country, and tranquillize the bustle and turmoil of the town—all this is true, but it is not the whole truth. All this they do, and much more. The fine arts are great improvers of mankind; they are living sources of refinement—the offspring, indeed, of civilization; but, like her of Greece whose piety they have so often commemorated, nourishing the parent from whom their existence was derived,—softening and humanizing the characters of men—assuaging the fierceness of the wilder passions; substituting calm and harmless enjoyment for more perilous excitement—maintaining the innocent intercourse of

tions, and affording one more pledge of peace, their great patroness and protectress as she is, of all that is most precious and most excellent among men. It becomes us all, then, most diligently to foster them. It is the duty of the government, it is the interest of the country. No station is so exalted, no fortune so splendid, as not to derive lustre from bestowing such patronage; no lot so obscure as not to participate in the benefits they diffuse. And I have, therefore, a singular satisfaction in being at liberty to announce to you upon this occasion, that a society of much influence, over which I have the honour to preside, and of which the object is the improvement of all conditions of the people, has been occupied in maturing a plan, which has been successfully completed, for extending the enjoyment of the fine arts to the humblest classes of his Majesty's subjects."

May 2. The exhibition was opened this day to the public. It affords many gratifying specimens of the steady progress of the arts in this country. Though there are few of those splendid productions of lofty genius in the present collection, which, like those of West, or the great masters of antiquity, are calculated to throw all surrounding objects into shade, still it exhibits talent of a varied and highly pleasing character. There is now an ample field for young and aspiring genius to distinguish itself, and less probability of its efforts being overlooked, in the absence of those mighty masters of the pallet and the easel, whose productions were wont to lead captive the minds of the astonished spectators, and to command almost exclusive attention. The competitors in the field are more numerous than formerly, and their productions certainly of a more general and diversified character: so that, on the whole, although the Fine Arts of the present day are not distinguished by the towering supereminency of a single individual, as in different eras of their history, we may safely conclude that they now present more numerous specimens of prolific genius and respectable talent than at any preceding period—the leading members of the Academy having produced a larger number of pictures than in most former years; and many of those pictures exhibiting talent far above mediocrity. Thus Westall, Calcott, and Phillips, have each produced eight paintings; Turner seven; Drummond and Pickersgill six each; Etty, Daniell, Jones, Beechy, and Landseer, five each; Shee four; Howard and Collins three each; and many others of minor note in proportion. Sir W. Beechy and Phillips have confined themselves to the more lucrative departments of the arts (though to the public not the most interesting)—portrait-painting. But we do not consider that Beechy has been so happy in the portraits of the King and Queen, as the public might have wished.

There is a stiffness and mannerism which are not altogether pleasing. Dignity and ease are in some degree wanting.

We shall proceed to notice a few of those works which most prominently attracted our attention, during a cursory view.

GREAT ROOM.

No. 1. *Margaret at Church, tormented by the Evil One.* R. Westall.—The subject of this singular composition is from a passage in Goethe's *Faust*, as translated by Lord F. Leveson Gower. The fantastic imagery of the poet is worthily sustained. The ghastly and livid aspect of the evil genius is finely contrasted with the lovely form of the swooning fair one, and the colouring is introduced with powerful effect. As we behold the ministers of the altar and the surrounding devotees at their orisons, we perceive the evil one, as it were, uttering the very language which Goethe has adopted,—“The glorified are turning their foreheads from thee; the holy shun to join their hands in thine;—despair! despair!”

Faust preparing to dance with the young witch at the festival of the wizards and witches in the Hartz Mountain (No. 33), by the same artist, is evidently intended as a companion picture to the preceding. The fore-ground of the composition is replete with beauty. The enchanting female figure is powerfully contrasted with the horrid aspect of Mephistophiles, and the terrible concomitants of witchery, that appear ready to destroy the victim of her allurements.

“Remark her well,
Sicth her name, first wife of him who fell—
Your parent Adam; look that you beware
Her glancing toilet and her flowing hair;
If with that guise the sorceress lure
The passing youth, she holds him sure.”

No. 2. *Lord Byron reposing in the house of a Turkish Fisherman, after having swum across the Hellespont.* W. Allan.—The event which the artist has embodied in this composition took place on the 3d of May, 1810, when the noble poet, in imitation of Leander, swam across the Hellespont, from the European shore to the Asiatic, about two miles wide. “After landing (says Mr. Lake, in his *Life of Byron*;) he was so much exhausted, that he gladly accepted the offer of a Turkish fisherman, and reposed in his house for some time. He was very ill; and the Turk had no idea of the rank or consequence of his inmate, but paid him most marked attention. His wife was his nurse; and at the end of five days he left this asylum completely recovered.”—The figure of Lord Byron, who is reposing on a couch, presents an excellent likeness; and the subordinate details of the picture are in perfect keeping with the subject.

No. 3. *A first-rate going down Channel.* W. Daniell, R.A.—What a splendid and imposing sight! How magnificently she

ploughs the azure deep. The lofty prow and swelling sails, the bristling guns, the decks and fore tops full of activity and life, at once rivet the attention with wonder and delight:

"She walks the waters like a thing of life,
And seems to dare the elements to strife."

In the distance, the artist has effectively introduced the Land's Ead, and Longships Lighthouse.

55. *The Progress of Civilization*. H. P. Briggs.—This picture was very appropriately painted for the Mechanics' Institute at Hull. The Romans are represented as instructing the ancient Britons in the mechanical arts. A British warrior, having relaxed his usual ferocity of character, is examining with intense interest some graphic outlines of classic architecture depicted on a scroll, which the Romans are in the act of explaining. Two druidical priests are looking on with a scowling air of suspicion, as if apprehensive of some dangerous mysteries being concealed under the emblems of instruction. The rude and massy trilithons indicative of British masonry are represented in the background. The picture, on the whole, is an interesting and pleasing composition.

56. *Mary Queen of Scots meeting the Earl of Bothwell between Stirling and Edinburgh*. Cooper, R.A.—This composition represents an important occurrence in Scottish history—the abduction of Mary by the Earl of Bothwell to the castle of Dunbar. Mary is seated on a white steed, which Bothwell is holding by the bridle, while he is making his obeisance, with the evident intention, at the head of a numerous force, of taking possession of the Queen's person in defiance of her attendants. The artist has displayed the most talent in the representation of the horses, which may perhaps be considered as Cooper's favourite study. The animals are finely drawn, and their appearance bold and spirited. The person of Mary is not so prepossessing as it is usually represented; it wants feminine loveliness; and the head-dress is entirely out of character with the occasion. It has all the gaiety and lightness of the drawing-room, and little suited for a journey over the Scottish hills and dales in the shower-descending month of April.

Nos. 57 and 77 are two admirable seapieces by Daniell, representing the splendid naval exploits of Adm. Collingwood with the enemy—first on board the *Royal Sovereign*, and secondly on board the *Excellent*, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent.

62. *The Portrait of a Lady*, by Wilkie, is very striking, particularly as regards the fanciful head-dress with which her ladyship is decorated. Portrait painting, however, is unsuited to the genius of Wilkie. We have been so long delighted with the splendid efforts of his genius, that we are apt to look with indifference upon any production of his

which does not soar above mediocrity. It is much to be regretted that this and a portrait of Lord Melville are the only pictures of Wilkie's in the exhibition.

No. 64. *Sir Calpine rescuing Serena*. W. Hilton, R.A.—A truly poetical composition. The grouping is excellently conceived; and the figures are all in admirable drawing, a qualification for which this clever artist is pre-eminently distinguished. There is at the same time a glowing richness of colouring, without the appearance of gaudiness. In this respect, we think the artist has materially improved. The subject of the painting is taken from that great store-house of mediæval chivalry and enchantment, *Spenser's Fairie Queene*, canto VIII.

"Sir Calpine, by chance more than by choice,
The self same evening fortune hither drove,
As he to seek Serena through the woods did rove.

* * * * *
Eftsoons he saw one with a naked knife,
Ready to launch her breast, and let out loved life.

* * * * *
With that he thrusts into the thickest throg."

In the foreground, on the bare rock, appears the lovely form of Serena, naked and bound, and the high priest, with the uplifted knife, ready to sacrifice her as an offering to the gods. The extreme surprise and terror of the priests and attendants at the sudden appearance of the noble and infuriated warrior, armed in chain-mail, and his sword ready to drink their blood, together with the romantic and sequestered scenery,—all tend to produce a soul-thrilling and deeply-interesting picture.

79. This splendid production, by Etty, is intended to form a companion picture to *Judith and Holofernes*, which was painted by the same artist for last year's exhibition. It represents the maid of Judith waiting outside the tent of Holofernes till her mistress has consummated the deed that delivered her country from its invaders. The head and countenance of the woman, and the fine herculean forms of the sleeping guards, are every way worthy the genius of Etty. The chiaro-oscuro of the painting is in perfect keeping with the subject, and the deep sombre shading adds to the solemnity of the composition. The picture is painted for the Scottish Academy of Fine Arts in Edinburgh.

86. *Interior of a Highlander's House*, by Landseer, is a production well calculated to maintain the artist's superiority in depicting animals of the chase. Here he has also given us examples of his power in painting objects of still life. His pencil is always true to nature.

113. *The Dinner at Mr. Page's House*, supposed to take place in the first act of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. C. R. Leslie, R.A.—Here (says a contemporary critic), the most conspicuous personages in Shakespeare's drama are introduced as if living before us. The fat knight, Master Sleater,

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The English and Jewish Tithing Systems compared, in their origin, their principles, and their moral and social tendencies. By T. STRATTEN.

A Narrative of the Ashantee War, including the Particulars of the Capture and Massacre of Sir Charles M'Carthy, Governor of the Western Coast of Africa; and the subsequent Military Operations of the British and Native Allied Forces on that Coast from 1822 to 1828. By Major RUTHELTS.

Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells, and the Improvements on the Calverley Estate; also, of the Picturesque Scenery, Seats, and Antiquities in the Vicinity. The work will be under the superintendence of Mr. BRITTON.

Rev. H. RAIKES on Clerical Education.

A Third Volume of Mrs. SHERWOOD'S Henry Milner.

The History of Abraham. By the Rev. H. BLUNT.

An Exposition of the Eighth Chapter of Romans, together with Five Discourses on Justification by Faith. By the Rev. C. D. MAITLAND.

Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, including the Constitutional and Ecclesiastical History of England from the decease of Elizabeth to the abdication of James II. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, author of "The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe."

Sir E. Seward's Narrative of his Shipwreck, and consequent discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea. By Miss JANE PORTER. 8 vols.

Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald. By THO. MOORE, Esq.

Journal of a Residence at the Courts of Germany, in 1822, 1825, and 1826. By W. BEATTIE, M. D.

Select Works of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Johnson. By R. SOUTHBY, LL.D.

A Manual of the Land and Fresh Water Shells hitherto discovered in Great Britain. By W. TURTON.

Letters to a Young Naturalist on the Study of Nature and Natural Theology. By J. L. DRUMMOND, M. D. &c.

Memoirs and Correspondence of the late Sir J. E. Smith, M. D. President of the Linnean Society, &c.

The Mosses, and the rest of the Cryptogamia; forming the Fifth Volume of the British Flora. By Dr. HOOKER.

Oriental Customs applied to the Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures. By S. BURDER, M. A. &c.

Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology. By Lieut.-Col. VANS KENNEDY.

Select Female Biography, by the author of *Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom*, &c.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Henry Pestalozzi; with copious Extracts from his Works, selected chiefly with a view to illustrate the Practical parts of his Method of Instruction. By Dr. BISSER.

The Route of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps. By HENRY LAWES LONG, Esq.

Ivan Vejeeghen, or Life in Russia, a novel, by THADDEUS BULGARIN; containing a delineation of the state of society in Moscow and St. Petersburg, &c.

A Panorama of Constantinople, and its Environs, from Scutari, drawn from Sketches by J. Pitman, Esq. and engraved by Mr. Clark, accompanied by a descriptive pamphlet.

Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, comprehending the Theory of Curve Surfaces and of Curves of Double Curvature. By J. R. YOUNG.

BOUCHER'S MSS.

The Proprietors of Dr. Webster's English Dictionary have purchased from the family of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, the MSS. which he had prepared for a Glossary of Provincial and Archæological Words, (intended originally as a Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, of which one part, containing letter A, was published in 1807; see our vol. 74. p. 592; 79, 810). These will now be published as a Supplement to Dr. Webster's English Dictionary.

BIBLIOTHECA ANGLO-SAXONICA.

Messrs. Black, Young, and Black have undertaken the publication of a body of Anglo-Saxon MSS. illustrative of the Early Poetry and Literature of our Language, most of which have never yet been printed. The collection is to be edited by a distinguished learned Dane, now resident in this country, the Rev. N. F. S. Grundtvig, D.D. of Copenhagen. The following is a brief outline of the plan.* The first work proposed to be published by Dr. Grundtvig, is a new Edition of the Saxon poem *Beowulf*, with an introduction and literal English version. This will form two volumes.—The third volume will contain *Cædmon's* poetical paraphrase of *Genesis*, with the continuations or imitations that are to be found in the old edition, in the *Heptateuch*, or elsewhere.—The fourth volume will contain a collection of miscellaneous Anglo-Saxon poems, chiefly extracted from the great book at Exeter, bequeathed to the library of that Cathedral by Bishop *Leofric*, at the close of the eleventh century. In the same

* The Anglo-Saxon translation of *Bede*, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and the Anglo-Saxon Laws are to be passed by, as they all will be included in the "*Corpus Historicum*," printed under the superintendence of Mr. Petrie and Mr. Price.

much increased on a more minute inspection of the Naval Gallery, to which many additional paintings have been recently transferred by the King from the Royal Collections. We hail therefore, with peculiar pleasure, a work like the present, published under the immediate patronage and sanction of His Majesty, by a gentleman so intimately connected with the naval profession, who bears the talismanic name of Hawke in addition to his own patronymic, derived from his late worthy father, the tutor of the immortal Nelson, and a brave and worthy Captain in the Royal navy, who died Lieutenant-Governor of this excellent institution.

This work is published in the same form and style as Mr Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of Illustrious Persons. The first Number contains a beautiful copy of the portrait of Lord Hawke, painted by F. Cotes, one of the finest in our recollection. The memoir of Hawke is ably and spiritedly written, and the following character rests on "the authority of a very dear relation of the author,* whose gallant conduct in the same profession introduced him to a long and intimate association with Lord Hawke, though even gratitude could not bias that sound judgment, and still sounder probity, under the guidance of which he formed this estimate of his patron's character:

"The character of Hawke furnishes an excellent example to every candidate for naval reputation. He possessed all the qualities necessary to form a thorough seaman, and an enterprising, intrepid commander; and he employed these with a simplicity of purpose which served his country highly and himself honourably. His gentlemanly deportment and propriety of conversation effected a salutary improvement among his officers. He steadily discountenanced that coarseness of language and demeanour which disgraced too many of the old school, and still clings to some of the present. Hawke's genius was peculiar to the profession he had chosen. In political affairs he exhibited no great talents for business. Lord Hawke was ever an upright, honourable, and pious man. His anxious attention to the health and comfort of the seamen secured to him their constant attachment; while the steady patronage of his most deserving followers surrounded him with officers zealously devoted to the King's service and to their commander's glory. He was a strict, but temperate disciplinarian—affable rather than familiar with his officers, reproving with sternness all approaches to ribaldry or impiety in their conduct and conversation. His mind, impressed with a devout regard for the faith in which he had been educated, loved to dwell on the many mercies he had experienced, and to ascribe every success to "the Giver of all Victory."

* His father, Lieut.-Governor Lockyer.
GENT. MAG. *May*, 1831.

The next is an early portrait of Viscount Bridport, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The character of this officer cannot be better expressed than by the single word 'Steady,' which he adopted for his motto. "Sir, be steady in all your resolves," was his frequent admonition to his young officers. Under a stern and reserved deportment, Lord Bridport is said to have concealed a generous and affectionate disposition.

The third portrait is of that ancient favourite of our Tars, the brave but unfortunate Admiral Benbow, "whose death, recorded in one of their most popular ballads, still cheers the middle watch of many a stormy night at sea." This portrait is by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and was presented to the Hospital by George IV. Another portrait, presented by one of his sisters, still remaining in the Town Hall of Shrewsbury, was copied in our vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 9. from a drawing, and with a memoir, by Mr. Parkes.

The fourth portrait is that of Captain James Cook, one of the most eminent of those self-educated patriots that we delight to honour. His parents were humble peasants, at Marton, in Cleveland, who by industry and integrity contrived to rear nine children; but his powerful genius surmounted all disadvantages, and forced its way to fame. This memoir is of high interest.

The last print in this number is an etching after Louthborough's painting of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, presented to this Collection by Lord Farnborough.

Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of Illustrious Persons.—The third Edition of this highly interesting work continues to be published in monthly numbers. Thirty have already appeared, and these contain 90 exquisite engravings. When the whole work is completed, it will embrace 60 additional subjects, completing the work to the present period. The lives of the modern eminent characters will be found to be worthy of the pen of Mr. Lodge, whose fame as a Biographer was so firmly established by the former editions of this popular work. We take this opportunity to announce, that Messrs. Harding and Lepard have again liberally opened their rooms for the exhibition of the original drawings made for the work, and this interesting exhibition has been enriched since last year by the addition of 40 new characters, chiefly of eminent Admirals, Soldiers, Philosophers, and Statesmen who flourished in the eighteenth century.

The First Volume of the *English School of Painting and Sculpture* is now completed, and we are glad to hear that its deserved success calls for the gratitude of its proprietors. Vol. II. will include Barry's Pictures at the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, and Hogarth's *Marriage à la Mode*.

mouth, was elected Fellow.—A paper was read, "On a peculiar class of Acoustic Figures, and on certain forms assumed by groups of particles upon vibrating elastic substances," by Michael Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

May 19. J. W. Lubbock, Esq. V.P. and Treasurer in the Chair.—The following papers were read: An Experimental Examination of the Blood found in the Veni Portæ, by — Thackeray, esq., communicated by Sir A. Cooper, Bart. V.P.R.S.; a Table, facilitating the Computations relative to Suspension Bridges, by Davies Gilbert, esq. V.P.R.S.; Researches on Physical Astronomy, relating to the Theory of the Moon, by J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. and Treas. R.S.; an Account of the Construction and Verification of the Imperial Standard Yard, for the Royal Society, by Capt. Kater, F.R.S.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION, AND DISCOVERY OF THE NIGER.

The important geographical problem respecting the termination of the Niger is at length solved by the discoveries of the Messrs. Lander, — whose departure from England to Africa, under the auspices of

the British government, took place in Jan. 1830.

The Landers, after having reached Youri, embarked in a canoe on the Niger, or, as it is called there, the Quarra, and came down the stream until they reached the sea, in the Bight of Biafra. The branch by which they came to the coast is called the Nun, or Brasse River, being the first river to the eastward of Cape Formosa. On their way down the river, they were attacked by the Hibboos, (a fierce nation that inhabit its banks), and made prisoners, or rather captives; but the King of Brasse happening to be in that country buying slaves, got them released, by giving the price of six slaves for each of them. In the scuffle that ensued at the time they were taken, one of them lost his journal.

Whilst at Youri they got the Prayer-book that belonged to Mr. Anderson, the brother-in-law and fellow-traveller of the celebrated Mungo Park. They were upwards of a month at Fernando Po, whence they embarked, about ten days ago, in an English merchant vessel bound to Rio Janeiro, on their way to England.—*Literary Gazette.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 28. H. Gurney, esq. V.P.

Some observations on the definite article *The*, by Richard Duppa, Esq. F.S.A. were read. He remarked that the Latin language has no article; the *hic, hæc, hoc* of the grammar being clearly a pronominal adjective, signifying *this*. "*The*," whenever fully uttered, has a similar import. Dr. Johnson has censured the practice of sinking the final *e* in poetical versification; but, as maintained by Mr. Duppa, it is only when that letter is so dropped in pronunciation, that *th'* is really an article,—in which respect the modern English agrees with its Saxon original. It was added, that it is evident, from a comparison of several languages, that genders have been generally adopted from euphony; and that it is not a philosophical opinion to suppose them connected with any presumed natural analogy.

Mr. Grover's dissertation on Classical Chronology was afterwards continued.

May 5. H. Hallam, Esq. V.P.—John Amery, of Birmingham, esq.; and William Watkin Edward Wynne, Esq. of Peniorth, co. Merioneth, and of Old Cavendish-street, were elected Fellows.

Mr. Hardwick, the architect, exhibited a Roman altar, found about fifteen feet below the surface, in digging the foundations of the new Goldsmiths' Hall, in Foster-lane. It is about 2½ feet high; on its front is carved a very graceful figure of a huntsman, standing erect, holding in his left hand a bow, and his right hand raised over his right shoulder to draw an arrow from the quiver

slung at his back. His head is covered with a Phrygian bonnet, and his buskins remarkably pointed. At his side sits a greyhound, turning round his head to look in his master's face. At the back, is slightly carved in outline what is supposed to be a harp, and the two sides are ornamented with long slips of laurel. See p. 390.

Henry Ellis, Esq. Sec. communicated a Declaration of all such fees and allowances as were lawfully allowed in the Court of Exchequer in the time of Elizabeth.

A further portion was also read of the Rev. John Skinner's letters on Cameldunum.

May 12. Mr. Gurney, V.P. in the chair.

Andrew Fountaine, Esq. exhibited a female bust in bronze, from the collection of his ancestor Sir A. Fountaine.

Mr. Ellis, by permission of the Bishop of Llandaff, laid before the Society three letters, addressed to Sir William Morice, Secretary of State to King Charles the Second, and M.P. for Cornwall.—1. From Mr. Quin, Knight of the Shire for Devon, in Cromwell's Parliament of 1654; relative to an interview with the Protector. Mr. Quin, after having consulted with a learned and conscientious divine, had come to the determination that to take an unlawful oath was not sinful, inasmuch as the sin must lie at the door of the imposer—the miserable cant epitomised in those lines of Butler,

" 'Tis he that gives an oath that breaks it,
Not he who by compulsion takes it."

Mr. Quin concludes by persuading his friend

to take the said oath, having scriptural authority for enforcing his example, in the text 'When thou art converted thyself, strengthen thy brother!' 2. From Dr. Du Moulin, after the restoration, laying on the Jesuits the blame of Charles the First's decapitation, and tracing it to secret machinations for the restoration of Popery. The doctor, it was observed, was forbidden by Charles II. to write more, on the understanding that as English was not his native language, he might mar the cause he meant to aid "by writing what he would not." The doctor had already written a book defending Protestantism from a charge of disaffection to monarchy. 3. From James, Duke of Courland, in Livonia, offering Sir William Morice ten thousand florins, by way of a bribe for his services in the Privy Council, in the management of a West India matter affecting the interest of the Duke.

May 19. H. Gurney, esq. V. P. in the chair.

A curious paper, on the ancient history of Hats, communicated by J. A. Repton, esq. was read. It was accompanied by eight sheets of drawings of hats and caps, in an infinity of shapes and fashions, from the time of Richard II. up to 1784. He observed, the name hat was derived from a Saxon word meaning a covering for the head, in which general sense it had been used by early authors, and applied to helmets of steel. Hats and caps were anciently made of felt, woollen, silk, straw, and various other materials, and were as diversified in their colours. In the time of Elizabeth the common people generally wore woollen caps; and some acts were passed in her reign to encourage the manufacture of them. The broad brims were introduced by the cardinals to their scarlet hats, and followed by the clergy. The inconvenience of the broad brim all round caused the turning of one side up; then two sides were turned up; and at last turning up three sides introduced the cocked hat. The high-crowned hat was first worn in the time of Elizabeth, and declined in the reign of Charles II. Mr. Repton then noticed the ornaments of hats, such as feathers, broches, and bands. Henry VIII. is described on his entry into Calais as wearing feathers from India, four feet long; and men wore feathers in their hats as late as the reign of Queen Anne. Yew is mentioned as placed in the hat to denote mourning for a deceased relative or friend.* The paper contained numerous curious and amusing quotations on the subject from a great variety of authors.

On account of Whitsun week, the meetings were adjourned to the 2d of June.

* In the West of England, in dressing the houses with holly and other evergreens at Christmas, we have observed the picture of a deceased relative adorned with the yew alone.

OFFERTORY DISHES.

At the meeting of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, April 22, Mr. Wm. Bell read a paper on "Offertory Dishes," illustrative of three in Hull, one presented to the society by Mr. Joseph Eglin, another belonging to Mr. Cobb, curator of the Exchange, and a third from the museum of Mr. Wallis—which, in deference to Dr. Nash and other English antiquaries, who have accidentally met with them, he called Offertory Dishes, though amongst the continental literati they are more generally named Taufbecken, or Baptismal Dishes. Mr. B. then read the opinions of Dr. Nash in his History of Worcestershire, of Thos. Hearne in his preface to Leland's Collectanea, and of sundry anonymous contributors to the Gentleman's Magazine, respecting the meaning of the inscriptions which surround the dishes, as well as the conjectures of various German literati concerning them: of the latter, Von Hammer, the famed Orientalist of Vienna, and formerly secretary to the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, was the most important, both from the weight due to his opinion and the peculiarity of his views; having considered them as deeply connected with the gnosticism and ophitism which he fancied to have discovered in the tenets and doctrines of the Knights Templars before the forced subversion of their order. Mr. Bell, too, was enabled, by his researches abroad, to exhibit drawings of similar dishes found in Iceland, in various parts of Germany, France, and Italy. He also read a letter from Mr. Holmes, F.S.A. of Retford, describing one exactly similar to that in possession of Mr. Wallis, and which again was identical with one fixed to the door-post of a very old church at Valle or Valte in Iceland. Mr. Bell differed in his reading of the various inscriptions from all the authorities adduced, and found in them either simple invocations to Christ and Maria, as the immaculate virgin, either in old German or Latin of a very early age—or in other instances short pithy sentences of morality. The age of them could not be traced by any appearance of a date, but the style of letters (which were evidently sunk by a die), on a comparison with the great seal of the Realm, seemed to be fixed at, or some time succeeding, the accession of Edw. III. 1327, to which they most approximate. One was noticed as existing at Aldborough near Boroughbridge, differing in the inscription from any other, of which a copy exists in Gough's Camden's Britannia, vol. iii. but too imperfect to ascertain its meaning.

WILLIAM CANYNGES.

April 28. A very interesting paper was read at the Bristol Institution, on the 28th April, on "the Life and Times of William Canynges, founder of St. Mary Redcliff church." It was written by the Rev. James Dallaway, F.S.A., and very amply illustrated.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The King of France has undertaken a tour through the Provinces, and appears to be every where enthusiastically received. At St. Germain, Poissy, Nantes, Dieppe, &c., his Majesty reviewed different bodies of the National Guards, amid the acclamations of the populace, who, it is added, from St. Cloud to the limits of the department of the Seine and Oize, formed a line on each side of the high road, with banners, tri-coloured flags, and branches of trees.

A medal was lately decreed to be struck and given to those who most distinguished themselves in July last. In carrying this decree into execution, the present Ministry designated it as "given by the King," instead of the "Nation," and required an oath to King Philip and the Charter. Out of 1528 persons to whom the medal was assigned, upwards of 1000 refused to accept it on these terms.

PORTUGAL.

A British squadron, consisting of a 74-gun ship, two frigates, four corvettes, and three brigs, lately arrived in the Tagus, and, on the 25th of April, demanded a categorical answer to the demands of the British Government, all negotiations on the subject being expressly prohibited. The demands were compensation for English vessels captured at Terceira, with demurrage and all expenses up to the date of such compensation; the dismissal of the captain of the Portuguese frigate Diana, by whom these captures were made; the dismissal of three judges who had sentenced to imprisonment the clerks of English merchants; and compensation to such clerks for the injuries by them sustained, and an ample apology for the insult offered their employers. These demands to be published in the *Lisbon Gazette*; and if no redress were given within three days, the English consul to go on board the squadron, and the capture of all Portuguese vessels immediately to take place. The Portuguese Government, terrified by the appearance of the squadron, promptly acceded to every demand. A French fleet had proceeded to the Tagus for the bombardment of Lisbon, and three American frigates had also arrived, the latter to demand satisfaction for the insults offered to the United States; several American citizens having been sent from St. Michael's and the adjacent islands in irons. The demand made on Don Miguel by the French Government was the revocation of the sentence pronounced against Sauvinet and Bonhomme, two French subjects, who had been sentenced to corporal punishment

and imprisonment for alleged political offences; the destitution of the judges who condemned them; and damages of 500,000 francs to be paid to the two prisoners; the satisfaction to be inserted in the *Lisbon Gazette*.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

In our last we detailed the successes of the Poles over the corps of Generals Geismar and Rosen, and the consequent retreat of the Russian forces. On the 10th of April General Diebitch transferred his head-quarters to Siedlec, fifty-five miles east of Warsaw, where he was some time held in check by the Polish troops. The Russian commander at length determined on coming to an engagement; but Skrzynecki thought it most prudent to decline it. As soon as the first movement from Siedlec denoted an intention on the part of the Russians to advance, he dispatched couriers to Warsaw, to prepare them for a retreat of the army, and to desire that the place might be put in a condition to sustain a siege, in case the fortune of war should be against the cause in a general engagement. The retreat, in the mean time, continued, the Poles every where carrying with them the inhabitants of the country, and every description of provision which could serve as subsistence for the enemy. Upon the 27th, Skrzynecki had reached the capital, and fixed his head-quarters there; the bulk of his army was at Milosna, a dozen miles distant. In their retreat they appear to have been greatly harassed by the Russians, and at Minsk an action took place. Arrived at Dembe-Wielki, the Russians found that they could not procure "even a little straw for their horses," and the Field-Marshal had, therefore, no alternative but again to sound a retreat, in which he has been pursued by the Poles beyond Siedlec. On the 29th of April, the whole Polish army had again advanced, and resumed its former positions at Kostryn, and beyond Siennica. On the 30th, the Polish army advanced, and the vanguard was in the morning at Kaluszyn.

The Polish General has published a Proclamation, wherein he states that the Polish army, which did not at the first amount to more than 30,000, had taken 16,000 prisoners, caused the Russians a loss of 50,000 men in all, captured 11 standards, 15 or 16,000 stand of arms, 30 cannon, &c.

In other respects the Poles have suffered materially. On the 21st of April Skrzynecki sent a report to the Government of Warsaw, stating that a corps of 6,000 men,

under General Sierawski, had been defeated by the Russians under General Kreutz, consisting of 24,000 men, whom he had imprudently attacked. The Poles were compelled to cross the Vistula precipitately, with a loss of 2,000 men, and two Lieutenant-Colonels, one of whom was drowned.—The gallant Dwernicki who, with all the boldness though without the fortune of a Scipio, had carried war into Volhynia, the invader's own territory, found himself, after a series of successful exploits, overwhelmed by the accumulated masses brought to bear against him. General Roth, after the defeat of Sierawski, was enabled to effect a junction with General Rudiger, while on the other side a formidable Russian force was brought up from Moldavia to the scene of action. Thus assailed from all quarters, Dwernicki retreated across the Galician frontier near Zlarasz. The Russians having pursued, and a conflict having commenced, the Austrian troops interposed between the combatants, and demanded that respect should be had to the neutrality of their territory. The Russians consequently drew off, and the whole of Dwernicki's corps, diminished by repeated contests to about 5,000 men, surrendered their arms to the Austrians, and have been sent across Transylvania into Hungary.

The Russian Autocrat has fulminated an angry denunciation against the revolted nobles and people of Lithuania. All those who offer any armed resistance to the Russian authorities are to be tried by a court-martial according to military laws, and to be instantly shot. Persons of inferior rank, taken with arms in their hands, are to be draughted into the Siberian regiments, and to suffer all the evils of exile. The Polish

Government, with a view to counteract the effect of this severe edict, in pursuance of which several Polish prisoners had been shot at Wilna, had sent a notification to the Russian Government, that reprisals would be made by the Poles upon any prisoners who might fall into their hands.

TURKEY.

The accounts from Turkey present a very menacing aspect, as respects the public tranquillity in the East. An extended insurrection had broken out, fomented, as it would appear, by agents from Russia. It is stated that the insurgents were masters of Sophia, and it is supposed that they would shortly reach Constantinople. The Divan were active in endeavouring to resist the rebels. The grand objection taken by the revolters, is to the measures of the Grand Signior, who, in introducing the military innovations of Europe, has offended the Mussulmans.

The Pacha of Scutari, whose army amounts to 40,000 men, has issued a proclamation in which he announces his plan to restore the ancient order of things, and the occasion of it—exhorts those under him to observe the strictest order and good conduct towards those who take no part in the affairs of the war, and especially recommends them to respect property.

The revolt is daily spreading. Farasciscade All Bey, one of the principal Albanese Chiefs, entered Sophia with 8,000 men on the 20th April, and established his headquarters there.

Letters from Belgrade, of May 1, say that the Grand Vizier, who was invested in Bitoglia by the insurgents, had been obliged to surrender for want of provisions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Irish papers present, in a long catalogue of outrages, a frightful picture of the state of society in the counties of *Clare* and *Limerick*; and we are sorry to find that the Committee which had been formed at Ennis for the purpose of endeavouring to restore tranquillity, have, in the utter hopelessness of being able to effect that object, dissolved themselves. This Committee, of which all the Roman Catholic Priests were members, have published Resolutions, declaring that no effort within the power of the well-disposed part of the inhabitants can restrain or put an end to the continual system of outrage and insubordination which disgraces the county of *Clare*.

The Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation to the people of *Clare*, calling upon them to resign their arms by the 10th April, not

having been complied with, a proclamation has been issued laying the entire county of *Clare* under the Insurrection Act.

In a speech delivered at a recent reform meeting in the county of *Roscommon*, by Sir John Lillie, he expressed his surprise that in that county, and in other parts of *Ireland*, lands were let to the poor at 9*l.* and 10*l.* per acre, which was a higher rent than what was exacted during the war! He added, "the poor cannot pay it, and is it to be wondered at that, sooner than starve, they have recourse to violence in opposing the exaction?"

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

By the Act of last Session it is directed that the census of the population should be taken throughout *England* on the 30th of

May. Persons refusing to answer, or giving false returns to the several questions, are liable to a penalty of from 40s. to 5*l.*, and the returns must be made by the overseers or householders, upon oath or affirmation, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, at a time to be appointed by the Justices, between the 25th of June and the 21st of July.

A subterranean forest has been discovered in the coal formation near *Glasgow*. The trees are numerous; they occur many feet below the surface, and are vertically imbedded in the sandstone. The trunks of the trees are abruptly cut off by the superincumbent shale. The bark is converted into coal, but the woody structure, for a considerable space downwards, is of a shaly nature. A naturalist, struck with the extraordinary appearance presented by this deposit, actually asserts that these trees are *in situ*!

Arrangements are now making for holding at *York*, in July next, a meeting of the cultivators of science from every part of the British Islands. The sittings will continue for a week. The Lord Mayor and the authorities at *York* have, as might have been expected, entered heartily into this plan, and the Philosophical Society of that city have kindly offered to charge themselves with any preliminary arrangements which may be necessary.

The Burning Cliff at *Holworth*, is now becoming an object of particular attention. Fissures have opened, discharging vapour at another part, about five hundred feet to the westward of the long line of apertures which have for some time been in active operation.

Railways.—Engineers have recently been engaged in making a survey of the country between *Gainsbro'* and *Grimsby*, with the view to a railway contemplated between *Manchester* and the eastern coast. This great measure was designed to connect *Liverpool* and *Hull* by way of *Sheffield* and *Gainsbro'*; but it is found that the country is so much more practicable in the line from *Gainsbro'* to *Grimsby*, that the intention is to make the latter town the eastern end of the railway, with branchways to *Lincoln* and other places at the nearest points of the line. At *Liverpool*, where three canals and one railway are already in operation, another line of railway is further determined on, to communicate with *Wigan*, *Leigh*, *Bolton*, *Bury*, *Rochdale*, and *Manchester*. Two other railways are also under the consideration of Parliament, one to join with *Sheffield* and *Liverpool*, and the other to connect with the latter places, the important towns of *Middleton*, *Rochdale*, *Littleborough*, *Todmorden*, *Hebden Bridge*, *Sowerby Bridge*, and *Halifax*; with the ultimate object of joining *Huddersfield*, *Dewsbury*, *Wakefield*, and *Leeds* in the connection.—A large and respectable meeting of the

gentlemen and tradesmen of *Whitby*, was lately held to consider the propriety of entering into a subscription to procure a survey of the most practicable line or road for a railway from *Whitby* to join the *Stockton* and *Darlington* railway. After some discussion, a subscription was agreed upon; and immediately entered into.

A figure of *Oceanus* has lately been placed over the centre of the Marine Hospital at *Hull*. It is 12½ feet in length, 5 feet high, and 2 feet nine inches thick, and was executed by Mr. T. Earle, from a miniature model of a statue at *Antwerp*. The figure is of *Roche Abbey* stone, weighs three tons, and was cut out of an immense block, from Lord *Scarborough's* estate, which weighed ten tons.—The statue to the memory of the late Dr. *Alderson*, for the Hall of the *Mechanics' Institute*, by the same artist, is in a forward state.

April 27.—The foundation stone of a Light House to be erected on *Whitby Pier* was laid this day, which cannot fail to be of great utility to the mercantile and shipping interests. It will be formed of a rusticated base of 13 feet square and 10 feet high, upon which will be erected a *Doric* column of 44 feet shaft, surmounted by a capital of four feet and a half. The gallery at the top will be 13 feet square, the same as the base: the lantern above will be about eight feet high, surmounted by a circular dome, with a vane at the top. The whole is designed, and to be executed by Mr. *Pickernell*, engineer to the Commissioners of *Whitby Harbour* and *Piers*.

May 5.—The first stone for a series of buildings for a manufactory of rope and canvas from the *Thormium Tenax*, was laid in the new Ropery Ground on *Grimsby Race Course*. The main building will be eleven hundred and forty feet in length, and thirty-three feet broad, one end of which will contain a powerful steam engine, and the other will be appropriated as a storehouse for the raw material. The manufactory is designed on a scale of sufficient magnitude to employ two or three hundred workmen. In an address to the people assembled on this occasion, Captain *Harris* stated that he had taken out patents in *France* and *Holland* for the manufacture of the same article in those countries, and declared that he intended his principal station to be at *Grimsby*.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 27.—This morning a destructive fire took place at the residence of Lord *Walsingham*, No. 57, Upper *Harley-street*, *Marylebone*. Lady *Walsingham* jumped out of a window at the back of the house, and, from the dreadful injuries she received, soon after expired. Lord *Walsingham* was

unhappily burnt to death. All the domestics were saved by the exertions of the police constables, and the greatest part of the valuable property was secured. It is presumed that the fire originated in his Lordship's bed-room.

May 4.—The anniversary festival of the *Royal Humane Society* was held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when John Gurney, Esq. Vice-President, took the chair, in the absence of the Duke of Northumberland, who was unable to attend, but had sent to the treasurer a donation of 100 guineas. The chairman was supported on his right by Mr. Justice Park; and on his left by Mr Justice Gaselee. After dinner the chairman presented medallions as a tribute to those who had distinguished themselves in saving the lives of their fellow-creatures during the last year. Among the highly meritorious and enterprising persons to whom they were awarded, were Lieut. Fitzroy, R.N., Capt. Brander, Lieut. Waugh, R.N., Lieut. Earle, R.N., Mr. Robins, R.N., Mr. Dobie, R.N., Mr. Harper, Mr. Hopkin Eustace, and Mr. Ayley.

May 14.—In the Court of Exchequer an action was tried, the *King v. Carpenter*, brought by the Attorney-General to recover stamp-duties and penalties, on a weekly political pamphlet, published by the defendant, without having filed the necessary affidavits or entered into the necessary securities at the Stamp Office, and without a stamp. The defendant admitted the publications, and argued that he had done no more than the Magazines. Lord Lyndhurst said the cases were not similar, as Magazines were not published within twenty-six days, the time limited by Act of Parliament; and charged the Jury that the question they had to decide was, whether the publication was a newspaper within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, which in his opinion it certainly was. The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the crown on two counts, one for 100*l.* the other for 20*l.*

May 16.—The annual General Court of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairs of Churches and Chapels, was held at the house of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, at

which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, supported by a large assembly of clergy and laity. The Secretary read the report, by which it appeared that, during the last year, grants had been made in ninety-eight cases amounting to 15,976*l.*, by which means additional church room had been obtained for 24,265 persons, including 18,567 sittings, which are free and unappropriated for ever. Since the first formation of this society, additional church accommodation has been provided for 207,991 persons, including 153,003 free sittings for the use of the poor for ever.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

April 16.—A drama, entitled *The Legion of Honour*, adapted from the French of *Le Centenaire* to the English stage by Mr. Planche, was brought forward and played with success.

April 29.—*Alfred the Great*, or *The Patriot King*, from the pen of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, was produced. The piece was replete with allusions to royal patriotism, which were throughout received with the greatest enthusiasm. Macready sustained, with powerful effect, the character of the King, and Miss Phillips that of Ina. The drama has been repeatedly played, to the great satisfaction of the public.

COVENT-GARDEN.

April 30.—A comedy, entitled *The Exquisites*, by Don Telesforo de Trueba, was brought forward. It was a lively picture, or rather caricature, of English manners in fashionable life, and was extremely well received.

May 13.—An opera, under the title of *The Emissary*, or *the Revolt of Moscow*, being an adaptation of Onslow's *Le Colporteur*, was introduced. The music was excellent; but the plot was very common-place.

May 16.—A grand dramatic spectacle, entitled *Napoleon*, was produced. It was comparatively destitute of plot, but embraced the principal events of Napoleon's life. The chief recommendation of the piece was the splendid and diversified scenery. The announcement of its repetition was received with applause.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, APPOINTED TO MEET JUNE 14, 1831.

* * Those marked (†) were not in the last Parliament. Those marked (‡) are new for the respective places. Those marked (§) are returned for two places. All the rest re-elected.

Abingdon—J. Maberly

Aldborough—C. J. F. Clinton, †M. T. Sadler

Aldeburgh—Marq. of Douro, Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker

Amerham—T. T. Drake, W. T. Drake

GENT. MAG. May, 1831.

Andover—†H. A. W. Fellowes, †R. Etwell, jun.

Anglesea—Earl of Uxbridge

Appleby—Hon. H. Tufton, Visc. Maitland

Arundel—J. Atkins, Lord D. C. Stuart

Ashburton—†W. S. Poyntz, †R. Torrens

- Aylesbury**—Lord Nugent, W. Rickford
Banbury—†J. Easthope
Barnstaple—†F. Hodgson, †J. B. P. Chichester
Bath—Lord J. Thynne, C. Palmer
Beaumaris—†Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley
Bedfordshire—Marq. of Tavistock, †Sir P. Payne
Bedford—W. H. Whitbread, F. Polhill
Great Bedford—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Nicholl, J. J. Buxton
Beerston—Lord Lovaine, †D. Lyon
Berkshire—C. Dundas, †R. Throckmorton
Berwick-on-Tweed—M. Beresford, Sir F. Blake, bart.
Beverley—H. Burton, †W. Marshall
Bewdley—W. A. Roberts
Bishop's Castle—E. Rogers, †J. L. Knight
Blechingly—§C. Tennyson, †Hon. J. G. B. Ponsonby
Bodmin—D. Gilbert, H. B. S. Seymour
Boroughbridge—Sir C. Wetherell, M. Attwood
Bossiney—Hon. J. S. Wortley, E. R. Tunno
Boston—J. Wilks, †G. J. Heathcote
Brackley—R. H. Bradshaw, J. Bradshaw
Bramber—J. Irving, †W. S. Dugdale
Brecknockshire—T. Wood
Brecknock—C. M. R. Morgan
Bridgenorth—W. W. Whitmore, †J. Foster
Bridgewater—W. Astell, C. K. K. Tynte
Bridport—Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, bart., H. Warburton
Bristol—J. E. Baillie, †F. Protheroe
Buckinghamshire—Marq. of Chandos, J. Smith
Buckingham—Sir G. Nugent, bart., Sir T. F. Fremantle, bart.
Bury St. Edmunds—Earl Jermyn, †C. A. Fitzroy
Callington—†E. C. H. Herbert, H. B. Baring
Éalme—T. B. Macauley, †— Fox
Cambridgeshire—Lord F. G. Osborne, H. J. Adeane
Cambridge University—§H. Goulburn, †W. Y. Peel
Cambridge Town—Marq. of Graham, F. W. Trench
Camelford—M. Millbank, S. Cradock
Canterbury—Hon. R. Watson, Lord Fordwich
Cardiff—Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart
Cardiganshire—W. E. Powell
Cardigan—P. Pryse
Carlisle—P. H. Howard, †W. James
Carmarthenshire—†Sir J. H. Williams, bart.
Carmarthen—(No return.)
Caernarvonshire—C. W. G. Wynne
Caernarvon—†Sir C. Paget
Cattle Rising—Lord H. H. Cholmondeley, Hon. F. Greville Howard
Cheshire—Visc. Belgrave, †G. Wilbraham
Chester—Rt. H. B. Grosvenor, †F. C. Offley
Chichester—Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith
Chippenham—J. Neeld, †F. G. Boldero
Christchurch—Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, G. P. Rose
Cirencester—Lord Apsley, J. Cripps
Clitheroe—Hon. R. Curzon, H. P. F. Cust
Cockerm.—†Sir J. Scarlett, †J. H. Lowther
Colchester—D. W. Harvey, W. Mayhew
Corfe Castle—G. Bankes, P. J. Miles
Cornwall—E. W. W. Pendarves, †Sir C. Lemon, bart.
Coventry—E. Ellice, †H. L. Bulwer
Cricklade—R. Gordon, †T. Calley
Cumberland—Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, bart., †W. Blamire
Dartmouth—J. Bastard, A. H. Holdsworth
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn, bart.
Denbigh—R. M. Biddulph
Derbyshire—Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, †Hon. G. J. Vernou
Derby—H. F. C. Cavendish, E. Strutt
Devizes—J. Fearse, G. W. Taylor
Devonsh.—Visc. Ebrington, †Ld. J. Russell
Dorsetshire—E. B. Portman, †Rt. Hon. J. Calcraft
Dorchester—Lord Ashley, R. Williams
Dover—Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson, †Capt. R. H. Stanhope
Downon—J. Brougham, †T. Creevey
Droitwich—J. H. H. Foley, †Sir T. Winghamton, bart.
Dunwich—F. Barne, †Earl of Brecknock
Durham County—W. Russell, †Sir H. Williamson, bart.
Durham—W. R. Vernon, †Hon. A. Trevor
East Bedford—G. H. Vernon, Lord Newark
Essex—C. C. Western, †W. P. T. L. Wellesley
Evesham—Sir C. Cockerell, bt., †T. Hudson
Exeter—L. W. Buck, J. W. Buller
Eye—Sir E. Kerrison, bart., W. Barge
Flintshire—†E. M. L. Mustya
Flint—Sir E. P. Lloyd, bart.
Fowey—Lord Brudenell, J. C. Severn
Gatton—†Hon. J. Saville (Lord Visc. Polington), †Hon. J. Ashley
Glamorganshire—C. R. M. Talbot
Gloucestershire—Sir W. B. Guise, bart., †Hon. H. G. F. Moreton
Gloucester—E. Webb, †F. Berkeley
Grantham—G. E. Welby, †J. Hughes
Great Grimsby—G. Harris, †J. V. Shelley
East Grinstead—F. R. West, Visc. Holmesdale
Guildford—†J. Mangles, †C. F. Norton
Hampshire—§Sir J. Macdonald, bart., †C. S. Lefevre
Harwich—Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, G. R. Dawson
Haslemere—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Beckett, bart., W. Holmes
Hastings—†F. North, †J. A. Warre
Haverfordwest—Sir R. B. P. Phillpotts, bart.
Hedon—R. Farrand, Sir T. A. C. Constable, bart.
Helleston—Lord J. N. B. B. Townshend, †S. L. Fox
Herefordshire—Sir R. Price, bt. †K. Hoskins
Hereford—Visc. Eastnor, E. B. Clive
Herefordshire—Sir J. S. Sebright, bart., N. Calvert

- Hertford*—T. S. Duacombe, †J. Currie
Heytesbury—E. H. A'Court, Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.
Higham Ferrers—†§Lord Visc. Milton
Hindon—J. Weyland, †J. Stanley
Homilton—Sir G. Warrender, bt. †H. B. Lott
Horsham—N. W. R. Colborne, Earl of Surrey
Huntingdonshire—Visc. Mandeville, †J. B. Rooper
Huntingdon—†J. Peel, †F. Pollock
Hythe—S. Marjoribanks, J. Loch
Ilchester—§†S. Lushington, †Hon. E. R. Petre
Ipswich—†J. Morrison, †R. Wason
Kent—T. L. Hodges, †T. Rider
King's Lynn—Lord W. G. F. C. Bentinck, †Lord W. Lennox
Kingston-upon-Hull—G. Schonswar, W. B. Wrightson
Knaresborough—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Mackintosh, Lord Waterpark
Lancashire—Lord Stanley, †B. Haywood
Lancaster—T. Greene, P. Maxwell
Launceston—Sir J. Malcolm, J. Bragden
Leicestershire—†C. M. Phillips, †T. Paget
Leicester—W. Evans, †W. Ellis
Leominster—†W. B. Evans, *T. Bryan.
Lewes—T. R. Kemp, †Sir C. R. Blunt, bt.
Lincolnshire—Sir W. A. Ingilby, bt. †Hon. C. A. W. Pellam
Lincoln—C. D. W. Sibthorp, †F. H. Geueage
Liskeard—Lord Eliot, Sir W. H. Pringle
Lichfield—Sir G. Anson, †Sir E. D. Scott, bt.
Liverpool—W. Ewart, †§J. E. Denison
East Looe—H. T. Hope, T. A. Kemmis
West Looe—Sir C. Hulse, bt. †Sir A. Bullar
London—R. Waishman, W. Thompson, M. Wood, †W. Venables
Lostwithiel—Hon. E. Cust, Lord Valletort
Ludgershall—Sir S. Graham, E. T. Foley
Ludlow—Viscount Clive, Hon. R. H. Clive
Lyme Regis—Hon. H. S. Fane, J. T. Fane
Lymington—G. Burrard, †W. A. Mackinnon
Maidstone—A. W. Roberts, †C. J. Barnett
Maldon—Q. Dick, T. B. Leonard
Malmesbury—Sir C. Forbes, bt. J. Forbes
Malton—F. Jeffrey, †H. G. Knight
Marlborough—T. H. S. B. Estcourt, W. J. Banks
Great Marlow—O. Williams, T. P. Williams
Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan, bart.
Middlesex—G. Byng, J. Hume
Midhurst—G. R. Smith, M. T. Smith
Milborne Port—R. L. Shiel, G. S. Byng
Minehead—J. F. Luttrell, †Lord Villiers
Monmouthshire—Lord G. C. H. Somerset, †W. A. Williams
Monmouth—†B. Hall
Montgomery—Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn
Montgomery—H. Clive
Morpeth—W. Ord, Hon. W. Howard
Newark-upon-Trent—†T. Wilde, †W. F. Handley
Nonmouth-under-Lyme—W. H. Miller, †E. Peel
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley, bt. J. Hodgson
Newport, Cornwall—J. Raine (since dead), †Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge
Newport, Isle of Wight—†W. Mount, †J. J. H. Vere
Newton, Lancas.—T. Legh, T. Houldsworth
Newton, Isle of Wight—H. Gurney, †Sir W. Horne, kt.
Norfolk—T. W. Coke, Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, bart.
Northallerton—Sir J. P. Beresford, bt. Hon. W. S. Lascelles
Northamptonshire—Lord Althorp, †§Lord Milton
Northampton—Sir G. Robinson, bart. †V. Smith
Northumberland—T. W. Beaumont, †Lord Howick
Norwich—R. H. Gurney, Right Hon. R. Grant
Nottingham—J. S. Lumley, †§J. E. Denison
Nottingham—Sir T. Denman, Sir R. C. Ferguson
Okehampton—†W. H. Trant, †J. T. Hope
Orford—S. H. Kilderbee, Sir H. F. Cooke
Oxfordshire—J. Harcourt, R. Weyland
Oxford University—T. G. B. Estcourt, Sir R. H. Inglis, bart.
Oxford City—W. H. Hughes, J. H. Langton
Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen, bart.
Pembroke—H. O. Owen
Penryn—J. W. Freshfield, †C. Stewart
Peterborough—Sir R. Heron, N. Fazakerly
Petersfield—Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bt. Hylton Jolliffe
Plym.—Sir T. B. Martin, Sir G. Cockburn
Plympton—G. C. Antrobus, †Sir C. Domville, bart.
Pontefract—Hon. H. V. S. Jerningham, †Lord Mexborough
Poole—B. L. Lester, Hon. B. W. F. S. Ponsoby
Portsmouth—J. B. Carter, F. T. Baring
Preston—J. Wood, H. Hunt
Queenborough—J. Capel, †Sir C. Grant
Radnorshire—Right Hon. T. F. Lewis
New Radnor—R. Price
Reading—C. F. Palmer, C. Russell
Reigate—Sir J. S. Yorke (since dead), †J. Yorke
Richmond—Sir R. L. Dundas, bart. Hon. J. C. Dundas
Ripon—G. Spence, L. H. Petit
Rochester—R. Bernal, †J. Mills
New Romney—†Sir E. C. Dering, bart. W. Miles
Rutlandshire—Sir G. Heathcote, bt. Sir G. N. Noel, bart.
Rye—†Lt.-Col. D. L. Evans, †T. Pemberton
St. Albans—†Sir F. Vincent, bt. †R. Godson
St. Germans—C. Ross, W. M. Praed
St. Ives—†J. Halse, †E. L. Bulwer
St. Mawes—G. G. W. Pigott, †Sir E. B. Sugden
St. Michael's—Hon. L. Kenyon, †Hon. W. S. Best

- Salop*—Sir R. Hill, bart. J. C. Pelham
Sallash—†F. Villiers, †B. Walrond
Sandwich—J. Marryatt, †Sir E. T. Troubridge, bart.
New Sarum—W. Wyndham, Hon. D. P. Bouverie
Old Sarum—J. Alexander, J. Du-Pré Alexander
Scarborough—Rt. Hon. C. Manners Sutton, Hon. E. Phipps
Seaford—J. Fitzgerald, W. Lyon
Shaftesbury—E. Penrhyn, †W. Maberly
New Shoreham—Sir C. M. Burrell, bart. H. Howard
Shrewsbury—R. A. Slaney, R. Jenkins
Sherbets.—E. A. Sandford, †W. G. Langton
Southampton—†A. Atherley, †J. S. Penleaze
Southwark—C. Calvert, †W. Brougham
Staffordshire—E. J. Littleton, Sir J. Wrottesley, bart.
Stafford—T. Gisborne, J. Campbell
Stamford—Lord T. Cecil, †§C. Tennyson
Steyning—G. R. Phillips, E. Blonnt
Stockbridge—†J. Barham, †Sir S. Canning
Sudbury—Sir J. B. Walsh, bart. †D. C. Wrangham
Suffolk—Sir H. E. Bunbury, bart. C. Tyrell
Surrey—W. J. Denison, J. I. Briscoe
Sussex—H. B. Curteis, †Lord G. Lennox
Tamworth—Lord C. V. F. Townshend, Sir Robert Peel, bart.
Tavistock—Lord W. Russell, Lord J. Russell
Taunton—H. Labouchere, E. T. Bainbridge
Tenkesbury—J. E. Dowdeswell, J. Martin
Thetford—Lord C. Fitzroy, F. Baring
Thirsk—Sir R. Frankland, R. G. Russell
Tiverton—Hon. G. D. Ryder, †S. Perceval
Totnes—Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, C. B. Baldwin
Tregony—†C. G. J. Arbuthnot, J. Mackillop
Truro—Lord Encombe, N. W. Peach
Wallingford—W. L. Hughes, R. Knight
Wareham—†C. Wood, G. Calcraft
Warwicks.—†F. Lawley, †Sir G. Skipwith, bart.
Warwick—†J. Tomes, †E. B. King
Wells—J. E. Vaughan, J. L. Lee
Wendover—A. Smith, S. Smith
Wentock—P. B. Thompson, Hon. G. C. W. Forester
Wobley—Lord E. Thynne, Lord H. F. Thynne
Westbury—†Sir R. Franco, †H. Hanmer
Westminster—Sir F. Burdett, bart. J. C. Hobhouse
Westmoreland—Hon. H. C. Lowther, †A. Nowell
Weymouth—M. Ure, T. F. Buton, J. Gordon, R. Weyland
Whitchurch—Sir S. Scott, bart. Hon. H. G. P. Townshend
Wigan—†J. H. Kearsley, †R. Thickness
Wilton—J. H. Penruddocke, †J. Dawkins
Wiltshire—J. Benett, Sir J. D. Astley, bt.
Winchelsea—J. Williams, †S. Lushington
Winchester—P. S. J. Mildmay, J. B. East
Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, Right Hon. E. G. H. S. Stanley
New Woodstock—Lord C. S. Churchill, †Lord Stormont
Woolton Bassett—Viscount Mahon, †Lord Porchester
Worcestershire—Hon. T. H. Foley, †Hon. F. Spencer
Worcester—T. H. H. Davies, G. R. Robinson
Chipping Wycombe—Sir T. Baring, bart. †Hon. R. Smith
Yarmouth, Norfolk—Hon. G. Anson, C. E. Rumbold
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight—†Sir H. Willoughby, bart. †C. C. Cavendish
Yorkshire—Lord Morpeth, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart. †G. Strickland, †C. Ramsden
York—S. A. Bayntun, Hon. T. Dundas
- SCOTLAND.
- Aberdeenshire*—Hon. W. Gordon
Aberdeen—†Horatio Ross
Argyleshire—
Ayr—T. F. Kennedy
Ayrshire—W. Blair
Banffshire—J. Morrison
Berwickshire—Hon. A. Maitland
Bute and Caithness-shire—†G. Sinclair, jun.
Crail and Anstruther—†A. Johnston
Dumbartonshire—Lord W. Gordon
Dumfries-shire—J. J. H. Johnstone
Dumfries—W. R. K. Douglas
Dysart—†R. Ferguson
Edinburghshire—Sir G. Clerk
Edinburgh—†R. A. Dundas
Elginshire—Hon. F. W. Grant
Elgin—
Fyfeshire—
Forfarshire—Hon. W. Maule
Forfar and Perth—Right Hon. F. Jeffrey
Fortrose—
Glasgow—†J. Dixon
Haddingtonshire—†J. Balfour
Haddington—†R. Stuart
Inverkeithing—†J. Johnston
Inverness-shire—Right Hon. C. Grant
Kincardineshire—Hon. H. Arbuthnot
Kinross-shire—†Admiral C. Adam
Kirkcudbright—
Kirkwall—
Lanarkshire—Hon. C. Douglas
Linlithgowshire—Sir A. Hope
Nairnshire and Cromarty—†D. Davidson
Orkneyshire—
Peebles-shire—Sir G. Montgomery
Perthshire—Sir G. Murray
Renfrewshire—Sir M. S. Stewart
Ross-shire—
Roxburghshire—H. F. Scott, jun.
Selkirkshire—A. Pringle
Selkirk and Peebles—†W. D. Gillon
Stirlingshire—†W. Ramsay
Sutherlandshire—
Wigtownshire—Sir A. Agnew, bart.
Wigtown—
- IRELAND.
- Antrim Co.*—Gen. O'Neill, Lord Belfast
Armagh Co.—Lord Acheson, C. Brownlow
Armagh Co.—†Vice. Lugavria

- Athlone Bo.*—Henry Handcock
Bandon Bo.—Lord Visc. Bernard
Belfast Bo.—Sir A. Chichester
Cavan Co.—H. Maxwell, †J. Young
Cashel Bo.—M. Pennefather
Carlow Co.—†Sir J. M. Doyle, †W. Blackney.
Carlow Bo.—Lord Tullamore
Clonmell Bo.—Eyre Cooté
Cork City—Hon. J. Boyle, D. Callaghan
Cork Co.—Lord Boyle, Hon. R. King
Coleraine—Sir J. Brydges
Carrickfergus—Lord G. Hill
Clare Co.—Maj. Macnamara, M. O'Connell
Donegal Co.—†Sir E. Hayes, †Col. Conolly
Down Co.—Ld. Castlereagh, Ld. A. Hill
Dublin Co.—Lord Brabazon, Col. White
Dublin City—†Sir H. Hart, †L. Perrin
Dublin University—T. Lefroy
Dundalk Bo.—†Col. J. E. Gordon
Drogheda—J. H. North
Downpatrick—E. S. Ruthven
Duncannon—Hon. T. Knox
Dungarvon—Hon. G. Lamb
Ennis—†Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald
Enniskillen—Hon. A. Cole
Fermanagh Co.—M. Archdall, Lord Corry
Galway Co.—Sir J. Burke, J. S. Lambert
Galway Town—†J. J. Bodkin
Kerry Co.—D. O'Connell, †F. W. Mullins
King's Co.—Ld. Oxmantown, Col. Beraard
Kilkenny Co.—E. of Ossory, Ld. Duncannon
Kilkenny City—N. P. Leader
Kildare Co.—R. M. O'Ferrall, †Sir W. Hort
Kinsale—Capt. J. Russell, R. N.
Leitrim Co.—Col. Clements, S. White
Limerick Co.—Hon. Col. Fitzgibbon, Col. O'Grady
Limerick City—Right Hon. T. S. Rice
Lisburne—H. Meynell
Londonderry Co.—Sir R. Bateson, Capt. Jones
Londonderry City—Sir R. Ferguson
Longford Co.—Ld. Forbes, A. Lefroy
Louth Co.—A. Dawson, R. L. Sheil
Mallow—C. D. O. Jephson
Mayo Co.—J. Browne, D. Browne
Meath Co.—Sir M. Somerville, Ld. Killeen
Monaghan Co.—Hon. E. Blaney, †Hon. H. B. Westera
Newry—Hon. J. H. Knox
New Ross—†C. Tottenham
Portlinton—†Sir W. Rae
Queen's Co.—Sir H. Parnell, Sir C. Cooté
Roscommon Co.—A. French, O. O'Connor
Sligo Co.—J. Cooper, †Col. Percival
Sligo Bo.—J. Wynne
Tipperary Co.—T. Wyse, †J. H. Hutchinson
Tralee—†W. Ferrand
Tyrone—Hon. H. C. Corry, †Sir H. Stewart
Waterford Co.—†Sir R. Musgrave, †R. Power
Waterford City—Sir J. Newport
Westmeath Co.—Col. Rochfort, M. L. Chapman
Wexford Co.—Col. Chichester, †H. Lambert
Wexford Bo.—†C. A. Walker
Wicklow Co.—R. Howard, J. Grattan
Youghall Bo.—Hon. G. Ponsonby

[* * The Scotch Returns are not yet complete.]

At all the contested Elections the grand struggle has been between the advocates of the Reform Bill and its opponents. According to the returns, the counties of England will be represented by 70 Reformers, opposed to 6 Antis; the cities of England, by 42 Reformers and 8 Antis; the boroughs, not comprised in Schedules (A) and (B) 126 Reformers and 46 Antis; the boroughs to be disfranchised in Schedule (A), by 28 Reformers and 76 Antis; and the boroughs to lose one member in Schedule (B), by 31 Reformers and 53 Antis; thus leaving a majority of 108 in favour of Reform.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 7. Capt. H. Jelf, esq. and Clarissa-Amelia Sharp, of Kincarrochy, co. Perth, after their intended marriage, to use the surname, and bear the arms of Sharp, in addition to that of Jelf, and the designation of Kincarrochy.

April 23. Right Hon. R. Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Col. S. R. Chapman, C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas.

April 26. 56th Foot—Major H. Harris Pritchard to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Mitchell to be Major.—69th Foot: Brevet Lt.-Col. R. Johns to be Major.—Unattached: Major Lord Edw. Hay to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. O'Donoghue

to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Hawkins Ball to be Major.

April 27. Major-Gen. R. Bourke to be Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

April 29. 3d Dragoon Guards: Lieut.-Gen. S. Hawker to be Col.—47th Foot: Brevet Major F. Healty to be Major.—Garrison: Major-Gen. John Waters to be Captain of Yarmouth Castle.

May 2. Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Houston, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar.—69th Foot: Capt. R. Brookes to be Major.

May 10. To be Extra Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Bell, S. B. Auchmuty, T. Lightfoot, A. D. Faunce, G. Brown, F. Fitzclarence, G. P. Wingrove.—1st Foot

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

April 7. At Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, aged 76, the Right Hon. Henry Phipps, Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, of Normanby in Yorkshire, and Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave in the same county; third Baron Mulgrave of New Ross, co. Wexford (1768); a Privy Councillor; Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of the East Riding of Yorkshire; a General in the army, Colonel of the 31st regiment of foot, and Governor of Scarborough; an Elder Brother of the Trinity House; G.C.B., F.R.S. and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Feb. 14, 1755, the third son of Constantine first Lord Mulgrave, by the Hon. Lepell Hervey, eldest daughter of John Lord Hervey (and aunt to the present Marquis of Bristol), and Mary, daughter of General Nicholas Lepell. He entered the army at the usual age, and served in America from early in 1776 to the end of 1778; and for ten months in Jamaica in 1780. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in that year; was promoted to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the first foot guards 1783, Major in 85th foot 1789, and Colonel in the army 1790. In 1793 he was appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 31st foot, which he commanded in the expedition made that year to Toulon, and in 1794 in Zealand. In 1799 his Lordship was employed on a military mission to the Archduke Charles and Marshal Suwaroff. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General 1794, Lieut.-General 1801, and General 1809; and appointed Governor of Scarborough Castle in 1796.

At the general election in 1784, Col. Phipps was returned to Parliament for Totnes, and at the next, in 1790, for Scarborough. He succeeded his brother Constantine-John in the Irish Barony of Mulgrave, Oct. 10, 1792; and was created an English peer (as his brother had been in 1790), by patent dated August 13, 1794. He was introduced into the House of Peers, on the 25th of Nov. following, by the Lords Vernon and Dover.

His Lordship distinguished himself as a frequent speaker in the House of Lords; and in 1804 was taken into the Administration as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In January following, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; which he held until succeeded by Mr. Fox in February 1806. In 1807 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of

Yorkshire, on the resignation of the Earl of Carlisle. On the 7th of May 1808, he was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty; and he continued in that post until 1810, when he was transferred to the control of the Ordnance, as Master-general. This last office he resigned in 1818, on account of ill health, with which he has ever since been afflicted. He was advanced to the titles of Viscount Normanby and Earl of Mulgrave by patent dated Sept. 7, 1812.

The Earl of Mulgrave married, Oct. 20, 1795, Martha-Sophia, daughter of Christopher Thompson Maling, of West Hennington in Durham, esq. by whom he had five sons and four daughters: 1, the Right Hon. Constantine-Henry, now Earl of Mulgrave, late M.P. for Higham-Ferrers, a young nobleman of taste and literary accomplishments; he was born in 1797, and married in 1818, the Hon. Maria Liddell, eldest daughter of Lord Ravensworth, by whom he has one son; 2. the Hon. Henrietta-Sophia, who died in 1808; 3. Lady Augusta-Maria, who died in 1813; 4. the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, a Captain in the 3d foot guards; 5. Lady Katherine-Frederica; 6. Lady Sophia; 7. Lady Lepell-Charlotte; 8. the Hon. Edmund; and 9. the Hon. Augustus-Frederick, born in 1809. A pension of £800 a year was granted to the Countess of Mulgrave in August 1829.

A portrait of his Lordship, by Sir William Beechey, was exhibited at Somerset House in 1808.

RT. HON. ROBERT WARD.

Lately. Aged 76, the Right Hon. Robert Ward, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, a Governor of Downshire, Colonel of the South Downshire Militia, and a Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture; uncle to Viscount Bangor, and great-uncle to the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Countess of Meath, the late Viscountess Powerscourt, and Lady Howden.

Mr. Ward was the 4th and youngest son of Bernard first Visct. Bangor, by Anne, daughter of John 1st Earl of Darnley, and widow of Robert Hawkins Macgill, esq. Mr. Ward was returned to the Parliament of Ireland in 1790 for the borough of Killallagh, and in 1796 for the city of Bangor.

He was twice married: firstly, in May 1782, to Sophia-Frances, third daughter of Chapel Whaley, esq. by whom he had four sons and one daugh-

ter : 1. James-Hamilton-Bernard, who died an infant ; 2. Edward-Michael Ward, esq. now Minister Plenipotentiary at Dresden ; he married in 1815 Lady Matilda Charlotte Stewart, sister to the Marquis of Londonderry, and has children ; 3. Lieut.-Col. John-Richard Ward, Assistant Quartermaster-gen. in Ireland ; 4. Robert-Arthur, who died in India in 1816 ; and 5. Sophia-Anne, married in 1824 to John-Whitcomb Bayley, esq. F.R.S. and S.A., Chief Clerk of the Record Office in the Tower of London. Having lost his first lady in Sept. 1793, Mr. Ward married, secondly, in May 1797, Louisa-Jane, second daughter and coheirss of the Rev. Dr. Abraham Symes, of Hillbrook, co. Wicklow ; and by that lady had four sons and two daughters : 6. the Rev. Bernard-John Ward ; who married in 1824, Isabella-Frances, daughter of the late Robert Phillippis, of Longworth in Herefordshire, esq., and has a family ; 7. Thomas-Lawrence Ward, esq. a Clerk in the Foreign Office ; 8. Anne-Catharine, married in 1821 to John Goddard Richards, of Roe-buck, co. Dublin, esq. ; 9. James-Hamilton, a Lieut. R.N. ; 10. Louisa-Alice ; and 11. William-Robert.

SIR HENRY HAWLEY, BART.

March 29. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 54, Sir Henry Hawley, second Baronet, of Leybourne-Grange, Kent.

He was born Oct. 20, 1776, the eldest son of Sir Henry Lawley, who was created a Baronet in 1795, and his only son by his first wife, Dorothy, only daughter and heirss of John Ashwood, of Madeley in Shropshire, esq. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Jan. 20, 1826.

Sir Henry married Nov. 28, 1806, Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, of Eltham Lodge, Bart., and had eight daughters and three sons : 1. Catherine-Anne ; 2. Theodosia ; 3. Marianne-Dorothy ; 4. Augusta-Harriett ; 5. Sir Joseph-Henry Lawley, who has succeeded to the title ; he was born in 1813 ; 6. Henry-James ; 7. Frances-Charlotte ; 8. Emma-Grace, who died an infant in 1819 ; 9. Caroline-Elizabeth ; 10. Henry-Charles ; and 11. Ellen-Catherine.

SIR M. M. LOPES, BART.

March 26. At his seat, Maristow House, in Devonshire, aged 76, Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart. a magistrate for that county and for Wiltshire, and Recorder of Westbury.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1831.

The ancestors of this gentleman were Spanish Jews ; he was born in Jamaica Jan. 27, 1755 ; the only son of Murdecai Rodrigues Lopes, of Clapham in Surrey, esq. by Rebecca, daughter of Manasseh Perera, of Jamaica. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election in 1802, as member for New Romney ; and, during that Parliament, was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 1, 1805, with remainder to his nephew, Ralph Franco, esq. only son of his late sister Esther, wife of Abraham Franco. In the same year he obtained the royal sign manual to take the name of Masseh before his own.

At the general election of 1812, Sir Manasseh was returned to Parliament for Barnstaple, and he was re-elected in 1818 ; but it was on the latter occasion that the transactions took place which led to the disfranchisement of the borough of Grampond. On the 18th of March 1819, he was found guilty at the Exeter Assizes of having corrupted and bribed the electors of that borough, in order to get himself returned, having given the voters £35 each. On the 2d of April, on the motion of Mr. Wynn, the House of Commons ordered that the Attorney-general should prosecute Sir M. M. Lopes for bribery. On the 13th of November he received sentence in the Court of King's Bench, "That for Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes's first offence, of which he had been convicted in Cornwall, he should pay to the King a fine of £8000, and be imprisoned in Exeter gaol for 21 months ; and for his second offence in Devonshire, that he should pay to the King a fine of £2000, and be further imprisoned in the same gaol for three months."

In 1823 Sir Manasseh again came into Parliament for his own borough of Westbury ; and was re-elected in 1826 ; but retired in 1829 to make room for the Right Hon. Robert Peel, who was then ejected from the Protestant University of Oxford, after he had altered his sentiments on the claims of the Roman Catholics.

Sir M. M. Lopes married Charlotte, daughter of John Yeates, of Monmouthshire, esq. His daughter Esther died July 1, 1819, aged 24. He is succeeded in his title, according to the patent, by his nephew, now Sir Ralph Lopes, having taken that name since his uncle's decease. He married in 1817 Susannah Gaisford Gibbs, elder daughter of Abraham Ludow, of Westbury, esq., and has two sons. The value of the landed and personal effects of the late Baronet is estimated to exceed £800,000. A great por-

Lieut.-Col. Walker arrived in England in July 1810, and on the 24th June 1812, he retired from the service. In 1822 he was appointed by the Court of Directors, Governor of St. Helena, with the rank of Brigadier-General, which command he afterwards resigned.

REAR-ADMIRAL SAYER, C.B.

April 29. In Craven-street, Strand, aged 57, George Sayer, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and C.B.

Adm. Sayer was a native of Deal, where his father resided as Collector of the Customs for upwards of thirty years. He entered the navy as a Midshipman in the *Phoenix* frigate, commanded by Capt. Geo. Anson Byron, with whom he proceeded to the East Indies. In 1790 and 1791 Mr. Sayer served on shore with a body of seamen and marines, at the reduction of Tippoo Saib's posts and other possessions on the Malabar coast. He was also employed on various boat services, in co-operation with the army; and bore a part in the action between the *Phoenix* and *La Resolu*, in Nov. 1791.

The *Phoenix* returned to England in July 1793, and Mr. Sayer was soon after made a Lieutenant into the *Carysfort* 28, commanded by the present Sir Francis Laforey, in which he assisted at the capture of the *Castor* frigate, after a close action of an hour and a quarter, off Brest, May 29, 1794. From that period he served as Capt. L.'s First Lieutenant in the *Carysfort*, *Beaufort* frigate, and *Ganges* 74, until March 1796; when he was promoted by that officer's father to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Lacedæmonian sloop of war, on the Leeward Islands station, in which he was present at the capture of St. Lucia.

Capt. Sayer subsequently commanded for a short time the *Albicore* sloop on the Jamaica station; and in 1797 was attached to the flotilla equipped for the purpose of acting against the mutinous ships in the Nore. During the two ensuing years, and part of 1800, he commanded the *Xenophon* sloop of war, stationed in the North Sea. In 1799 he brought the notorious Irish rebel, Napper Tandy, and his principal associates, as state prisoners from Hamburgh to London. His next appointment was to the *Inspector* of 16 guns, in which he conveyed the Prince of Orange and suite from England to the continent. In consequence of a representation by the mercantile community, of Capt. Sayer's zeal and activity in affording protection to the trade of his country, he was at

length advanced to post rank, Feb. 14, 1801.

Capt. Sayer was not again called into service until the latter end of 1804, when he was appointed to the *Proselyte* 28, in which he sailed in the following year to the West Indies, with 150 merchant vessels and three regiments of infantry under his protection. In 1805 he was removed to the *Galatea* 32, in which he assisted in the capture of the Danish islands in Dec. 1807. During the year 1808 he was entrusted with the command of a detached naval force employed at the Virgin Isles and off the Spanish Main. He returned to England in the spring of 1809, when the *Galatea*, being found very defective, was put out of commission, and taken to pieces at Woolwich.

In November following, Capt. Sayer was appointed to the *Leda*, a new frigate of 42 guns; and at the commencement of the ensuing year was ordered to convoy a number of transports to Cadiz, whence he returned with the flag of Vice-Adm. Purvis. He subsequently escorted a fleet of Indiamen to Bengal, and joining Vice-Adm. Drury at Madras, in Jan. 1811, was directed by that officer to assume the command of a squadron, having on board 500 men, part of the expedition against Java. For his exertions on this important service, Captain Sayer received the thanks of the Supreme Government of India, and all the other authorities; and, on the 10th Jan. 1812, the thanks of both houses of Parliament were voted to him, in common with the other naval and military officers employed in the capture of Batavia and its dependencies, "for their skillful, gallant, and meritorious exertions." Captain Sayer also received a gold medal, and in 1815 was nominated a C. B. He remained as senior officer of a squadron for several months after the subjugation of the island.

In January 1813, Capt. Sayer was detained in command of an expedition to the island of Borneo, where, in conjunction with Col. James Watson, he succeeded in taking the town, and subduing the whole province of Sambas.

On the death of Vice-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, at Madras, Dec. 24, 1814, the command devolved on Captain Sayer. He accordingly hoisted a broad pendant on the *Leda*; and made so judicious a disposition of the force under his orders, that Rear Adm. Sir George Burlton, on his arrival from England in June 1815, to assume the chief command, sent him from Madras to the straits of Sunda and the China sea, for the purpose of directing the movements of the ships he

had already dispatched thither. On his voyage he heard, at Java, of the ratification of peace with the United States, and having proceeded to the China sea, was returning thence, when he experienced a ty-foong, in which the *Leda* was nearly lost. Thus retarded in his progress, Capt. Sayer did not enter the Straits of Malacca until Nov. 19, 1815, when he received intelligence of the Rear-Admiral's death at Madras, on the 21st Sept., by which event he again found himself authorised to hoist the broad pendant, and assume the denomination of Commodore. On the arrival of Rear-Adm. Sir Richard King, at the close of 1816, he resigned the command to that officer, and returned to England after an absence of nearly seven years.

REV. H. D. GABELL, D. D.

April 18. At Binfield, Berkshire, aged 67, the Rev. Henry Dison Gabell, D. D. Rector of that parish, of Ashow, Warwickshire, and of St. Laurence, Winchester; and formerly Head Master of Winchester College.

We believe the father of this gentleman to have been the Rev. Henry Gabell, who, having been a Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was Rector of Stanlake, Oxfordshire, and a magistrate of that county. He died Jan. 4, 1802 (see our vol. lxxii. p. 182); and his widow Oct. 7, 1810. Another of the family, the Rev. T. Gabell, was Rector of St. Peter's and St. John's in Winchester, he died in 1803.

He was educated at Winchester school, and thence elected a Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he proceeded only to the degree of B. A. before he was elected master of Warminster school. In 1788 he was presented to the rectory of St. Laurence in Winchester, by Lord Chancellor Thurlow; and in 1793 he came to make his permanent residence in that city on being appointed second master of the school.

In 1796 he published a pamphlet "On the expediency of altering and amending the Regulations recommended by Parliament for reducing the high price of Corn;" and in 1802 a Fast Sermon, preached at St. Laurence, Winchester. He proceeded to the degree of M. A. as a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1807; and succeeded to the Head Mastership of the School on the resignation of Dr. Goddard in 1810. In 1812 he was presented by Chandos Leigh, esq. to the rectory of Ashow in Warwickshire; and in 1820 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, to that of Binfield in Berkshire.

He resigned the Mastership of Winchester at the close of 1823; when the scholars presented him with a magnificent present of plate; consisting of a candelabrum weighing 200 ounces, the Latin inscription on which is printed in our vol. xciii. ii. 543; and two massy tureens.

The only two occasions on which Dr. Gabell appeared as an author, are those already named. In the "Works" of Dr. Parr, vol. vii. pp. 469—500, is printed some correspondence between that great scholar and Dr. Gabell, to which the editor, Dr. John Johnstone, has prefixed the following remarks:—"In bringing the correspondence of Dr. Parr and Dr. Gabell before the reader, I have to rejoice that the whole is committed to me by the kindness and liberality of Dr. Gabell. To this distinguished divine and preceptor's acuteness, erudition, judgment, and taste, Dr. Parr's testimony is unbounded; and indeed the critical discussions contained in their letters, could only take place between real scholars. There are no less than ten elaborate letters on one of Bentley's Canons, and other metrical and philological subjects, from the pen of Dr. Parr; and these are answered and discussed by Dr. Gabell. What, then, must the reader's regret be, that there is no room to insert them all! I fully sympathise with it, not without a gleam of hope springing up in my mind that all will yet appear."

Dr. Gabell married Jan. 11, 1790, Miss Gage, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gage, of Holton in Oxfordshire. Maria, his third daughter, was married July 18, 1818, to the Rev. William Scott, second son of Sir Joseph Scott, of Great Barr Hall in Staffordshire, Bart.

FRANCIS HAYWARD, M.D.

April 18. At Bath, aged 92, Francis Hayward, M.D.

He was born at Warrington in Lancashire, one of at least sixteen children of the Rev. Thomas Hayward, M.A. who was also a native of Warrington, the son of Thomas Hayward* of that town, by

* In the pedigree of the Marklands, inserted in Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. iv. p. 657, to illustrate the biography of Jeremiah Markland, the eminent scholar and critic, the husband of Dorothy Markland is incorrectly described as "the Rev. William Hayward, M.A." His name was certainly *Thomas*; he was never "M.A." nor was he in the Church. It is not certainly known in what profession he was, but there is reason to

Dorothy his wife, a daughter of Ralph Markland, esq. of the Meadows, to whom he was married Nov. 25, 1692. He was born Feb. 5, 1695-6, entered Brasenose College, Oxford, March 3, 1712-13, took the degree of B.A. Oct. 10, 1716, and of M.A. July 9, 1719. On March 4, 1722, he was instituted to the Vicarage of Garstang, in his native county. This preferment he resigned in 1731, and about that time removed to Warrington, where he was Master of the Grammar-school, and Curate of the Chapel of Sankey, till his death in 1757. His burial is registered at Warrington, Sept. 2, in that year. The biographer of one of his pupils who attained to a distinguished eminence, Dr. Percival of Manchester, has described him as an able but severe master. He was an admirable scholar, and a very useful man.

The Rev. Thomas Hayward married at the Church of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, Nov. 28, 1717, Elizabeth, the only child of Jarrett Lestock, esq. of Ashton near Northampton, the son of Richard Lestock, who was a Captain in the Navy in King William's wars, and brother of Richard Lestock, Vice Admiral of the Blue, whose suspension in 1745 by Admiral Matthews, and subsequent acquittal by a Court Martial, created at the time a very extraordinary sensation.

The late Dr. Hayward was one of the younger children of this marriage. He was born Jan. 25, 1738-9, and baptized at Warrington, Feb. 21 following, when the name of Francis was given to him by his godfather, Dr. Francis Annesley, the Rector of Winwick. To the instruction of his accomplished father, was to be attributed the purity of taste in elegant literature by which he was distinguished, as well as those attainments, which were considerable, in science and classical literature. The profession of Medicine was his own choice, and he seems to have had from his sixteenth or seventeenth year, the direction of himself to the acquirement of the means by which it was to be prosecuted with success. But he fell in London into very able hands, and the admirable skill, the sound sense, and the eminent success and high reputation which he enjoyed, while in the practice of it, showed at once how

think that he was an Attorney. The tradition is, that he was born at Daresbury in Cheshire. The time of his death is also unknown, but he survived his wife, who died in 1707, as appears by acquittances given to the Marklands for his wife's fortune.

ably his studies had been directed, and the eminent powers of his own mind. He settled at Hackney about the year 1760, and there he continued till 1805, when he abandoned a very extensive practice, and left a numerous circle of friends, many of whom were eminent for their literary and scientific attainments, for the enjoyment of that honourable repose which was looked for rather through a natural inclination, than from any sense and feeling of failure in the corporeal or intellectual powers.

It was at this period of his life that his friend Dr. Tate obtained for him the diploma of M.D. from one of the Scotch Universities. With the world before him, he first elected Taunton as the place of his residence; but he soon discovered, what so many others have found, that England presents no place which is equally eligible with Bath, as a retirement in the period between the hurry and the end of life. He removed thither in 1806, and at Bath the whole evening of his long day of life has been past, in the enjoyment of many intellectual pleasures, for which his well-stored and well-exercised mind had prepared him, with fewer infirmities, except that great one of the loss of sight, than usually falls to the share of persons of such very advanced years, and in the frequent serious but unostentatious meditation on his end.

Dr. Hayward married a sister of the late Nathaniel Green, esq. who was many years the British Consul at Nice; by whom he had nine children, four sons and five daughters:—1. Thomas, who was trained under Mr. Wales, an eminent nautical mathematician, and was sent early in life to sea. He was a midshipman on board the *Bounty*, in Captain Bligh's unfortunate voyage to Otaheite, and when on the return the mutineers seized the ship, he was the first person put down by them into the launch. He bore all the hardships of the long exposure in the open boat, and returned with Captain Bligh. When the *Pandora* was sent out to bring home the mutineers, under the command of Captain Edwards, he went as third Lieutenant, with the charge of the mathematical instruments, and the making astronomical observations and a chart of the voyage. On its return the vessel struck on a reef of rocks on the north of New Holland, and was wrecked. Most of the crew were saved; and after nineteen days of suffering, which he was accustomed to describe as severer than those which he sustained in the launch of the *Bounty*, they reached Timor in the ship's boats. At the beginning of

the war of the French Revolution, he served on board the *Inconstant*, from which ship he removed to the *Diomede*, then on the East India station, when he again suffered shipwreck, the *Diomede* having struck upon a rock not laid down in any chart, at the entrance of the harbour of Trincomalee. In December 1796 he was appointed Commander of the *Swift*, and in July 1797, Captain of the *Resistance* of 44 guns, and in a few days after to the *Trident* of 60 guns. But before the Commission reached him in the Indian seas, this scientific and gallant, but unfortunate officer, had perished in the *Swift*, which had gone down in consequence of being overladen through an act of humanity to the crew of another vessel. Captain Hayward's *Charts of the Voyage of the Pandora*, and of the Banda Seas, published by Mr. Dalrymple, are proofs of great industry and eminent talent, at a very early age.—2. Francis, formerly Keeper of Naval Stores at Martinique, and afterwards at Barbadoes.—3. William, now Commissary of Accounts at the Cape.—4. Henry, of the Navy Pay Office, Somerset-House, lately deceased. The daughters were: 1. Ann, wife of Cornwall Reynolds; 2. Elizabeth, married, 1 Joachim-Christian Stocqueler, and 2, Henry Till, both deceased.—3. Henrietta, married to Charles-Augustus Hayes.—4. Mary, married in 1815 the Rev. Joseph Hunter of Bath, F.S.A.; and 5. Charlotte.

Dr. Hayward was interred in the burial-ground of the parish of Walcot, and the following words are on his tomb:

Franciscus Hayward, M.D.
obiit Aprilis 18, A.D. 1831,
anno ætatis 93.

JAMES CHRISTIE, ESQ.

Feb. 2. In King-street, St. James's-square, after a long illness, aged 58, James Christie, esq.

The claims of Mr. Christie on the grateful recollection of posterity are twofold; as a scholar of the first eminence and a valuable contributor to the literature of his country, and as a gentleman whose private character most deservedly secured to him the friendship and respect of contemporaries, themselves of no ordinary rank, and of great moral and intellectual worth.

Mr. C. was the eldest son of the gentleman of that name, who was most deservedly at the head of the line of business in which he was engaged, and who probably was intrusted with the disposal of property to a larger extent and of more importance than any one who ever preceded him.

Mr. C. was educated at Eton, and originally intended for the church; he passed through that school with a reputation honourable alike to his acquirements and to his correct principles. The advantages thus obtained were followed up with the energy and perseverance which belonged to his studious habits and his literary enthusiasm, and the results of which were seen in those able dissertations which reflect so much honour on his classical talents, and display the soundness of his learning, the depth of his researches, and the purity of his taste. His first production, in 1802, was an *Essay on the ancient Greek Game*, supposed to have been invented by Palamedes antecedent to the siege of Troy; it is an attempt to prove that the game of Palamedes was known to the Chinese, and was progressively improved by them into the Chinese, Indian, Persian, and European chess.

An intimacy with the late Charles Towneley, esq. (whose fine collection of vases and marbles now forms a part of the treasures of the British Museum) directed the attention of Mr. Christie to the use and meaning of those painted vases usually termed *Etruscan*; and in 1806 he published a truly classical and beautiful volume, entitled "*A Disquisition upon Etruscan vases*." In this work the originality of his discoveries is not less conspicuous than the taste and talent with which he explains them. Any attempt to exhibit a specimen of his manner, or to illustrate his theory, would lead us beyond our limits; it is certain that by those best qualified to estimate the merits of this book, it is held in high and deserved regard. A limited number of copies having been printed, the work soon became scarce, and produced a very high price. In 1825, Mr. C., and as he very modestly states "to correct this unfair estimate of its value," published a new and enlarged edition (reviewed in our vol. *xvii.* i. 135-140), adding an appendix, in which some most ingenious reasoning is employed to refer the shape and colour of Greek vases to the water lily of Egypt, and a classification is given formed upon this basis. The great knowledge of his subject, in which few are equal to follow him, and the extensive reading which this volume exhibits, place Mr. C. most deservedly in the first rank of classical antiquaries. In connection with this his favourite enquiry, it may be stated that the description of the *Lanti vase* in the possession of the Duke of Bedford, was written by Mr. Christie, and is printed in the splendid volume which illustrates his Grace's collection of vases.

bles. The catalogue of Mr. Hope's vases, so much admired by scholars, is also from the same masterly hand.

A third publication from the pen of Mr. Christie is an *Essay* on the earliest species of idolatry, the worship of the Elements; the purport of which is to show for what purpose the elements were referred to by early nations; what was understood of the Deity by their means, and by what misconstruction they became objects of worship. In this as in the former work the religious texture of Mr. Christie's mind is every where to be traced, amidst the great learning in which the discussion is involved.

In addition to these publications, the active mind of Mr. Christie enriched the best of the Greek and Roman classics with copious notes and illustrations, and his biblical criticisms are profound and acute. To him literary pursuits formed the most agreeable of all recreations, yet there was nothing about them of the character of undigested study. His taste for poetry was refined and chaste; he read it with uncommon beauty and feeling, and though he rarely indulged the "idle calling," he wrote it with facility and vigour.

But with all his literary acquirements and the great powers he possessed of adorning any intellectual society in which he might be placed, his habits were retiring, his pleasures and enjoyments simple and domestic. Brought into contact, as he was, with the highest and the noblest, his bearing was that of unaffected dignity, and whilst shrinking almost instinctively from honours that were offered him, he bore them when accepted with graceful propriety.

It will not be surprising, then, if he raised the business he followed, to the dignity of a profession. In pictures, in sculpture, in vertu, his taste was undisputed, and his judgment deferred to, as founded on the purest models and the most accredited standard. If to these advantages we add that fine moral feeling and that inherent love of truth which formed the basis of his character, and which would never permit him, for any advantage to himself or others, to violate their obligations, we may then have some means of judging how in his hands business became an honourable calling, and how that which to many is only secular, by him was dignified into a virtuous application of time and talents.

But let it not be forgotten that the keystone of this arch of moral strength and symmetry, was the religious principle; that principle which, to use the language of Jeremy Taylor, "intends the

honour of God principally and sincerely, and mingles not the affections with any creature, but in just subordination to religion;" the happiness that springs from such singleness of purpose and simplicity of heart, was abundantly the portion of Mr. C.; he was singularly blessed in his domestic affections, in his friendships, and in all his engagements, and his good name and his virtuous example will be long cherished and piously remembered.

Mr. C. was a member of the Dilettante Society, which it is well known consists of a select body, distinguished for high rank, as well as the taste for learned and scientific pursuits. He was for some years one of the Registrars of the Literary Fund, which was a favourite institution, and to the support of which his exertions very greatly contributed; and was also a member of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle.

THE REV. BASIL WOODD, M.A.

April 12. At Paddington Green, aged 70, the Rev. Basil Woodd, for thirty-eight years Minister of Bentinck Chapel, Marylebone, and Rector of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks.

He was born at Richmond in Surrey, Aug. 5, 1760, and educated by the Rev. Thos. Clarke, rector of Chesbam Bois. At the age of 17, he became a student at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1785, and of which college he remained a member to the day of his death. At the age of twenty-three he was ordained Deacon, at the Temple Church, by Dr. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln; and in 1784 priest, at Westminster Abbey, by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester. He frequently assisted the late Dr. Conyers, Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford. Shortly afterwards he was chosen Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in which situation he continued his services for twenty-four years. In February 1785, he received the appointment of morning preacher at Bentinck Chapel. Soon after entering on the labours of that place, he introduced evening preaching, which was at first opposed by many, as a strange and novel proceeding; but he withstood the opposition, and saw his perseverance crowned with success, and his example followed by many other ministers. In 1808, Lady Robert Manners presented him to the rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, to which place he was accustomed to repair for a few months of every year.

Mr. Woodd exerted himself very greatly and successfully in establishing

schools. It is supposed that, under his superintendence, not less than 3000 children have passed through the schools connected with Bentinck Chapel, from among whom have risen four Missionaries, who have long filled posts of usefulness in foreign stations. He was for years an active member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Church Missionary Society, the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Prayer Book and Homily Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and an Association for supplying the bargemen and boatmen on the Grand Junction Canal with Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books, and making provision for the instruction of their children.

As an author, Mr. Woodd confined his labours chiefly to tracts and to single discourses. The Memoir of Mrs. Hannah Woodd, his excellent mother, was one of his earliest productions, which afterwards found a permanent residence in Dr. Jerment's Memoirs of Pious Women.—The Church Catechism, with explanations.—The Faith and Duty of a Christian, expressed under proper heads in the words of Scripture.—Advice to Youth.—The Duties of the Married State.—The Day of Adversity.—The Rod of the Assyrian, a Fast Day Sermon.—Memoir of Mowhee, a New Zealand Youth, who died at Paddington.—A Memoir of Bowyer Smith, a pious child.—The Harmony of Divine Truth.—The Excellence of the Liturgy, a Sermon.—A Missionary Sermon.—Selections from Versions of the Psalms of David, and other portions of the Sacred Writings; in which are some original compositions.

Mr. Woodd was warmly attached to all the doctrines of Christianity. He rarely led his hearers into the labyrinths of controversy; but chose rather to dwell on those topics which are best calculated to reach the heart, and to regulate the life. He was zealously attached to the Established Church.

WALTER BURRELL, Esq. M.P.

April 7. Aged 54, Walter Burrell, of West Grinstead, esq., Knight in Parliament for Sussex; only surviving brother to Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart. and cousin to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

He was the third son of Sir William Burrell, Bart. LL.D. F.R.S. and S.A., by Sophia, daughter and coheirress of Sir Charles Raymond, of Valentine House in Essex, Bart. He served the office of Sheriff of Sussex in 18—, and was first elected to Parliament for that county in

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1817, and re-chosen in 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1830. He was one of the majority on the motion for a Committee on the Civil List, which ousted the Wellington ministry, Nov. 15, 1830; and he voted for the second reading of the Reform of Parliament Bill on the 19th.

Mr. Burrell married Helen-Ann, widow of — Chisholm, esq., and sister to Edward Ellice, esq. M.P. for Coventry, but had no children.

In the combined character of a sincere and warm private friend, an intelligent country gentleman, an active magistrate, and an upright Member of Parliament, we know not where we shall find Mr. Burrell's superior. In his public capacity he was a man of unostentatious conciliatory manners, easy of access, intimately acquainted with all the local interests of the county which he represented, and during five successive Parliaments anxious to reconcile the conflicting objects, and to promote the wishes of his constituents; possessing strong good sense, sound judgment, unsullied integrity, and independent principles.

M. TALBOT, Esq.

April 26. After a lingering illness, aged 58, Montague Talbot, esq., for 23 years manager and proprietor of the Belfast Theatre; and also for many years manager of the Newry and Derry Theatres. He was second son of Capt. George Talbot, Captain of the Worcester man of war, who, with his servant, was lost on the coast of Caffraria, in the Grosvenor East Indiaman. The Captain left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, to deplore his fate. The eldest, Francis Talbot, esq., is a bachelor, of good fortune and private habits, near London. Miss C. C. M. Talbot is married to Sir D. Forrest. Mr. Montague Talbot, the younger son, was bred to the English bar, and served his commons for the purpose of being called to it; but, having been much flattered on the dramatic talent he was thought to possess, he was, at a very early age, tempted to try his fortune on the stage; in consequence of which imprudence, his uncle, the celebrated Dr. Geech, his mother's brother, revoked a will, in which he had made Mr. Montague Talbot joint heir to sixty thousand pounds, with another nephew, the Rev. Dr. Crossman, Rector of Taunton, who, by this means, came in for the entire. Mr. Talbot was one of the most eminent comedians that ever graced the British stage. His forte lay in general comedy; though he frequently wooed the tragic muse with great success; in

deed, his Hamlet, and other tragic characters, ranked high on the London boards.

MR. QUICK.

April 4. At Islington, aged 83, Mr. John Quick, the celebrated comedian. He was born in 1748, and left his father, a brewer in Whitechapel, when only fourteen years of age, to become an actor. He commenced his career at Fulham, where he performed the character of Altamont in the Fair Penitent, which he personified so much to the satisfaction of the manager, that he desired his wife to set young Quick down a whole share, which, at the close of the farce, amounted to *three shillings*. In the counties of Kent and Surrey he figured away with great success; and, before he was eighteen, performed Hamlet, Romeo, Richard, George Barnwell, Jaffier, Tancred, and many other characters in the higher walk of tragedy. In a few years he sufficiently distinguished himself as an actor of such versatile talents, that he was engaged by Mr. Foote, at the Haymarket Theatre, in the year 1769, where he became a great favourite of King George the Third; and upon all occasions Quick was expected to appear in a prominent character. He was the original Tony Lumpkin, Acres, and Isaac Mendosa, and after his appearance in these characters, he stood before the public as the Liston of the day. Mr. Q. may be considered one of the last of the Garrick school.

In 1798 he quitted the stage, after thirty-six years of its toils, and excepting a few nights at the Lyceum, after the destruction of Covent Garden Theatre, he did not act afterwards. The evening of his life was calm domestic sunshine; he retired with 10,000*l.*, which served him, and left something for his son and daughter. Up to the last day of his life almost, he was in the habit of joining a respectable company who frequent the King's Head, opposite Islington church, by whom he was recognised as president. Forty years ago he was told by the physicians that punch would be the death of him. He had then drank it twenty years, and he continued the practice till the day of his death, which it did not appear to have hastened.

The will of Mr. Quick (which, from constant wear in his pocket, was in a very tattered condition), has been proved at Doctors' Commons. His personal property was sworn to be under £6000; and, with the exception of £20 to an old servant, and one other small bequest, is divided between his son, Mr. William Quick, and his daughter, Mrs. Mary-Anne Davenport.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 9. At Newbury, aged 80, the Rev. James Bicheno, M.A. father of John Bicheno, esq. barrister.

April 5. At the Vicarage, Hornchurch, Essex, in consequence of a violent cold and inflammation of the chest, aged 61, the Rev. John Walker, B.C.L., late Fellow of New College, and vicar of Hornchurch, to which living he was presented, by the Warden and Fellows of New College, in 1819. Mr. Walker was one of the original proprietors of the Oxford Herald, and for several years assisted in its editorial department. He was the editor of "The Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine," in 4 vols. 8vo., of which a thousand copies were sold in a few months. He also published "Letters from the Bodleian Library," 3 vols. 8vo.; a pamphlet entitled "Curia Oxoniensis; or Observations on the Statutes which relate to the University Court; on the illegality of searching houses; on the Procuratorial Office; and on the University Police Act;" of which two editions were sold, and a third lately printed; "Oxoniana," in 4 vols. 12mo, and some other works.—Mr. Walker was of a placid and benevolent disposition, beloved by his relatives, and esteemed by his friends. He took his degree of B. C. L. July 5, 1797.

April 6. Aged 46, the Rev. Thomas Slatter, M.A. of Christ Church, and Rector of Shipton-on-Cherwell, Oxfordshire. He took his degree of M.A. March 16, 1808.

March 6. At Dulwich college, aged 65, the Rev. Ozias Thurston Linley, B.A. Junior Fellow and Organist of that institution. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Linley, esq. patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, and brother of Mrs. Sheridan, the first wife of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. Mr. Linley will long be missed by numerous affectionate mourners, whom his originalities instructed and delighted; for his wit was pointed by the keenest sense of truth, and tempered by the kindest sense of charity. His literary acquisitions were various, and his reading singularly extensive in the metaphysics of the Hartleian and other schools of the last age. But his learning on important points that concerned his profession as a clergyman of our national church was solid and profound; it was like his piety—plain, practical, and unostentatious. His taste for music induced him to resign a benefice he held, and accept the post of Junior Fellow of Dulwich college, on which member the duties of organist and teacher of the boys devolve.

Lately. The Rev. William Allen, Rector of Llanfihangel Isternllewyrne, Monm., and Vicar of Hay, Brecon; to the latter of which churches he was presented in 1786 by Sir E. Williams, Bart., and to the former in 1800 by the Earl of Abergavenny.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, the Rev. *John Gathorne*, late Vicar of Tarvin, Cheshire. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1805, as seventh Junior Optime, M.A. 1808; and was presented to Tarvin in 1825 by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Aged 47, the Rev. *Joseph Heath*, Perpetual Curate of Lucton, and master of the school, and vicar of Wigmore, Heref. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1810; was elected Master of Lucton school (to which the chapelry is annexed) in 1816, and presented to Wigmore in 1830 by the Bishop of Hereford.

The Rev. *Robert Sadler*, Vicar of Shustock, and Perpetual Curate of Water Orton, Warw. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1784, was presented to Water Orton in that year by Earl Digby, and to Shustock in 1803 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

The Rev. *Richard Charles Hippley Tuckfield*, Rector of Morchard Bishops, Devonshire, and late Fellow of All Souls coll. Oxford. He was presented to his living in 1827 by R. H. Tuckfield, esq.

The Rev. *Robert Wynter*, M.A. Rector of Penderin with Brongwin, Brecon, to which he was instituted, on his own presentation, in 1818.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 27. Aged 27, *Sophia-Frances*, wife of Frances, wife of Mr. Bruce, of Francis-street, Golden-square.

April 17. In Park-place, St. James's, in the 45th year of his age, *Sir T. Mostyn, Bart.* of Mostyn, in Flintshire, and M.P. for that county during the last four Parliaments. *Sir Thomas* succeeded to the title as the sixth Baronet in 1796. He was never married; but had three sisters, with issue, who were married in early life to three Baronets. *Sir Thomas* was generally to be found in the House of Commons among the ranks of the Opposition party. He was owner of the celebrated Oxfordshire fox hounds.

April 22. In Whitehall-place, *Lady Wetherell*, wife of *Sir C. Wetherell*, and dau. of *Sir Alex. Croke*, of Studley-house, Oxfordshire.

In her 71st year, *Eliz.* wife of *D. Beale*, esq. of Fitzroy-square.

April 23. In Clarges-street, *James Wedderburn*, esq.

In Verulam-terrace, *Frances-Mary*, second dau. of *Sir F. Hastings Doyle*, bart.

At Walworth, aged 37, *W. Adcock*, esq. In George-st. Adelphi, *W. Gordon*, esq.

April 24. In Devonshire-place, *Mary*, relict of the late *John Baker*, esq. of East Looe, and sister of *Sir Digory Forest*, of Exmouth.

In Russell-sq. *T. Smith*, esq. of Wray, Lancashire, and of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

April 25. At his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, in his 78th year, *John Calthorpe*, esq. He was the 3d son of *Sir Henry Gough*, bt. of Edgebaston, Warwickshire, by *Barbara*, only dau. of *Reynolds Calthorpe*, esq. of Elvetham, Hants. He was consequently brother of the first Lord Calthorpe, and uncle of the present Lord. *Mr. Calthorpe* was born April 18, 1754, was a barrister at law, a commissioner of bankrupts, &c. *Mr. Calthorpe* was appointed one of his residuary legatees by the will of his relative the late *Richard Gough*, esq. of Enfield. See vol. lxxix. pt. i. 322.

April 26. In Westbourne-place, Chelsea, aged 75, *Mrs. Mary Hare*.

In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, *James Rysden Bennett*, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 16, *W. Wandesforde Friend*, eldest son of *W. Friend*, esq.

April 27. In his 69th year, in Southampton-row, *J. Pattison*, esq. late a Director of the East India Company.

April 28. In Devonshire-st. Portland-place, *Anne*, wife of *John Wilson*, esq.

In Great Quebec-street, aged 64, *H. Keeling*, esq. late of Antigua.

April 29. In Harley-street, in her 79th year, *Colin*, relict of the late *James Baillie*, esq. of Dochfour, Inverness-shire, formerly M.P. for Horsham, and aunt to *J. E. Baillie*, esq. M.P. for Bristol.

April 30. At the residence of her mother, aged 24, *Emma-Sophia*, wife of *Josh. Peppercorn*, esq. third dau. of *W. J. Albert*, esq. late of the Customs, and niece of the late *Sir M. M. Lopez*, bart.

At Clapton-square, Hackney, aged 70, *J. Bryce*, esq.

May 1. In Upper Montagu-street, *Russell-sq.* aged 62, *F. W. Sanders*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister.

In Grove-lane, Camberwell, *Eliz.* eldest dau. of the late *Coles Child*, esq.

May 2. In New-street, Spring-gardens, aged 82, *Fred. Booth*, esq.

May 3. Aged 80, at Ivy Cottage, Clapham Common, *Mrs. Hannah Dowson*.

In Great Ormond-street, in her 64th year, *Selina-Anne*, wife of *Zachary Macaulay*, esq. and 3d dau. of late *W. T. Mills*, of Bristol.

May 4. In his 53d year, *Col. J. Nicol*, E. I. C. many years Adjutant-General of the Bengal army.

May 5. In Dorset-square, *G. Paterson*, esq. late Dep.-Accountant-Gen. E. I. C.

May 7. Aged 65, *A. Gordon*, esq. of Oxford-court, Cannon-street.

May 8. In his 53d year, *Tho. Massey*, esq. of Rood-lane.

In Hereford-street, in his 77th year, *John Hambrough*, esq.

May 9. Aged 68, Tho. Flashman, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

At Bloomsbury-sq. aged 92, Mrs. Turner. In Manchester-street, in his 93d year, Patrick Donovan, esq. About twelve years since he became blind, and underwent the operation of couching, which was most successfully performed by the late Sir W. Adams.

May 11. Aged 69, in Kingsland-road, E. Prat, esq.

May 13. At Hampstead, aged 82, Mrs. Eliz. Sotheby, relict of Mr. Sotheby, formerly of York-street, Covent-garden.]

May 14. In Bedford-square, in his 68th year, Jonathan Raine, esq. M.P. Mr. Raine was a King's counsel, and a bencher of Lincoln's-inn, and a fortnight prior to his dissolution he was returned for the Duke of Northumberland's borough of Newport (Cornwall), which the honourable gentleman had represented since 1812. In 1816, Mr. Raine was appointed one of the Welsh judges, and he continued to discharge the functions of that judicial office until the recent alterations in the judicature of the Principality, when he retired on the superannuation allowance of 1,000*l.* per annum. Mr. Raine voted against the measure of reform proposed by his Majesty's ministers. He had retired from practice at the common law bar for several years previous to his death.

May 17. In Bernard-street, Russell-sq. aged 64, Capt. J. Jordan, late of the Bedford militia, and the 91st regt. of the line.

At Marlborough-house, in his 18th year, Leopold John, eldest son of Sir R. Gardiner.

May 18. H. Ellison, esq. of Northbank, Regent's-park.

BERKS.—*April 26.* At Reading, aged 54, W. Saunders, esq. solicitor.

April 30. At Binfield Park, in her 83d year, Catherine, last surviving sister of the late Lord Sunderlin, of Baronston, co. Westmeath.

May 2. In Reading, F. Surtees Hay, esq.

May 11. Miss de Courcy Dashwood, youngest dau. of James Dashwood, esq. of Forest Lodge.

May 16.—At Castle Hill, Reading, Mrs. Louisa Manley.

CHESHIRE.—*May 1.* At the Vicarage, Bowdon, aged 24, Barbara, wife of the Rev. W. H. Mann, and eldest dau. of Richard Spooner, esq. banker, of Birmingham.

CUMBERLAND.—*April 22.* In his 64th year, Major-Gen. Sir G. A. Wood, Royal Artillery, C.B. K.C.H. and Governor of Carlisle. He was appointed 2d Lieut. in the Royal Artillery 1781, 1st Lieut. 1790, Lieut. and Capt. 1795, Capt. 1800, Major 1806, Lt.-Col. 1808, and Brevet Col. 1814. He served at the battle of Waterloo, and was mentioned in the Duke of Wellington's dispatches as acting the artillery depart-

ment much to his satisfaction. He was subsequently knighted, and promoted to the rank of Major-General.

DERBYSHIRE.—*May 7.* At Derby, in her 75th year, Eliz. widow of the late F. Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley.

DEVON.—*May 22.* At Exmouth, aged 81, Mrs. Russell, relict of the late R. Russell, esq. banker.

May 25. At Exminster, aged 28, John Langdon, esq. of Clarendon House, Bradninch.

May 28. Isaac Cox, esq. of the firm of Cox and Aberdein, solicitors, Honiton, and one of the Coroners for Devonshire.

Lately.—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Blackmore, relict of the late Mr. Blackmore, surgeon, St. Austell, and mother of Dr. Blackmore, of Devonport, the eldest dau. of Gen. Harris, R. A. of Mount Tamar, near St. Budeaux. For some time past she had been an invalid, and was burnt to death by her clothes accidentally catching fire.

May 8. At Prospect-house, near Plymouth, aged 66, John-Sheen Downes, esq.

DORSET.—*April 27.* At Bridge-house, Dorchester, in his 71st year, William Davey, esq.

At Beaminster, aged 70, Mrs. Sarah Sawkins, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Sawkins, Rector of Battiscombe, Somerset.

DURHAM.—*April 27.* At Mount Oswald, near Durham, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of the late Tho. Wilkinson, esq. of Coxhoe-hall.

ESSEX.—*April 29.* In his 56th year, Wm. Blackbone, esq. of Hoo-hall, Rivenhall; a contributor to many of the charitable institutions in this country.

May 5. Aged 59, John Seabrook, esq. of Lyons, in Springfield.

May 11. Aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Wilks, esq. of Waltham-abbey.

GLOUCESTER.—In his 77th year, Mr. Edward Phillips, formerly of Melksham.

May 2. In her 96th year, Ann, relict of the late Andrew Pope, esq. Ald. of Bristol.

May 8. At Bristol, aged 76, Martha Barrett, widow of the late Rev. J. Barrett, formerly of Sherborne, Dorset.

HANTS.—*April 18.* Aged 24, John Fitzherbert, second son of the Rev. G. H. Langdon, of North Warnborough, Odiham.

April 27. At Southampton, aged 72, Mary, relict of the late David Barclay, esq.

May 1. Aged 85, at Southampton, Rose-Mary, relict of the late Rev. Thos. Bromley, Rector of Bighton, and Bishopston.

May 5. By the upsetting of a boat, Adm. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Captain Bradby, R.N., and Capt. Young, R.N. As a small yacht of fourteen tons, belonging to Captain Bradby, residing at Hamble, near Southampton, was returning from Ports-

mouth to Hamble, having on board Sir Joseph Yorke, Captain Bradby, and Captain Young, with a boatman named Chandler, and a boy, a sudden squall arose which upset the boat, and all on board perished. The bodies were soon after picked up and removed to Hamble. Biographical notices will be given in our next.

May 9. At Babbicombe, in her 26th year, Ann Sarah, wife of J. G. Maxwell, esq. of Gaselee Hall, co. Huntingdon, and eldest dau. of Sir John Arundell, of Castle Hill House, Huntingdon.

HERTS.—*May 6.* At Bishop's Stortford, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Wilby. He was appointed Ensign in the 47th foot 1801, Lieutenant 1802, in 7th foot, 1803, Captain 90th foot 1806, brevet major 1810, and Lieut.-Colonel 1819. He acted in 1809 and 1810 as aid-de camp and military secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith, on the staff in the West Indies, and was the bearer of the despatches, and of the eagles taken from the enemy, on the capture of Guadaloupe.

KENT.—*April 24.* Aged 78, at Eltham, Eliz. relict of the Rev. J. Wilgress, D.D.

April 29. At Woolwich, Eliz. wife of Capt. Bayly, R.A. niece of Sir R. G. Keats, and sister of L. W. Buck, esq. M.P.

May 2. At Rowling Hall, Goodnestone, aged 67, Jane, relict of James Heritage, esq. (who died in June 1827.) Her unostentatious charity, genuine benevolence, and the exemplary manner in which she discharged the duties of a mother and a wife, will cause her loss to be long regretted by her numerous family and friends. Mrs. Heritage's maiden name was Harvey; she was a descendant of Richard Harvey, who about two hundred years since settled at West Studdall, parish of Northborne, the original ancestor of the family of this name now dispersed over this part of Kent.

May 7. Aged 53, at Welling, Lt.-col. G. Bunce. He was appointed Cornet in the 11th dragoons 1795, Lieut. 27th dragoons 1796, Capt. 24th dragoons 1803, Brevet-Major 1814, and subsequently appointed Lieut.-col. of the latter corps.

May 14. At Walmer, Sarah Georgina, second dau. of H. Porter, esq. of Winslade-house.

May 17. Aged 25, at Deal, Clara, the wife of Capt. W. Jull, of his Majesty's 64th regiment.

LANCASHIRE.—*April 16.* At Poulton, near Preston, W. Wilson, esq. solicitor, lately resident in Lincoln.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May 27.* Charlotte, wife of the Rev. T. Brown, Rector of Leadenham, and youngest dau. of the Rev. Francis Swan, of the Minster Yard, Lincoln.

Lately. At his seat, Haverholme Priory, near Newark; in his 85th year, Sir Jenison William Gordon, bart. He succeeded to the title as the second Baronet in 1780;

and mar. Oct. 1781 Harriet Frances Charlotte Finch, 2d dau. of George Finch Hatton, esq., grandson of the 6th Earl of Winchelsea. He served the office of High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1783. He died without issue, and the title becomes extinct, the Earl of Winchelsea succeeding to his extensive estates.

MONMOUTH.—*May 9.* At Chepstow, aged 86, T. Jennings, esq. formerly Collector of the Customs in that port, which office he held for more than thirty years.

NORFOLK.—*April 28.* In her 19th year, Lady Durrant, wife of Sir H. Durrant, bart. of Scottow Hall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*March 23.* Aged 76, the Ven. Ralph Churton, M.A. Archdeacon of St. David's, Rector of Middleton Cheney, and F.S.A. A memoir of this distinguished divine shall appear in our next.

May 19. Mrs. Willes, relict of the Rev. W. S. Willes, of Astrop-house.

OXON.—*May 25.* Oliver Aplin, esq. of Charlbury, formerly an eminent solicitor of Banbury.

May 28. At Grove House, Fair Mile, near Henley-on-Thames, Campbell Oliphant, esq.

May 30. At Caversham, Ann Priddie, second surviving dau. of Tho. Gilbert, esq. and sister of the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Principal of Brasenose College.

SOMERSET.—*May 8.* In his 65th year, E. Spencer, esq. M.D. late mayor of Wells.

May 14. At Bath, aged 21, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Boucher, vicar of Kirknewton, Northumberland.

May 17. At Nunney, Isaac Fussell, esq. second son of James Fussell, esq. of Mellis.

STAFFORD.—*March 16.* At Walsall, in his 84th year, Jos. Haden, gent.

SURREY.—*April 24.* Aged 83, James Laing, esq. of Streatham.

April 29. In his 79th year, Hugh Smith, esq. of Stoke House, near Cobham.

April 30. At Dorking, Tho. Chippindale, esq. of the Inner Temple.

May 4. In his 26th year, C. Stanley, esq. of Tooting.

SUSSEX.—*April 13.* At Hastings, Louisa, wife of the Rev. John Edwards, Head Master of the Grammar School at Bury St. Edmund's.

April 21. At Brighton, Clara, youngest dau. of the late John Sivewright, esq.

April 27. At New Lodge, Hartfield, in his 80th year, John Kidd, esq.

May 5. At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Pryor.

May 11. At Hastings, in his 24th year, John Burt, esq. of Ashford.

WARWICK.—*April 21.* At Eathorp, in her 81st year, Mrs. Glover, relict of the late Phillips Glover, esq. of Wispington, in Lincolnshire.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*May 2.* At Highgate,

aged 54, W. Hamper, esq. F.S.A. Of this distinguished antiquary, a memoir will appear in our next.

May 7. At Leamington Spa, Mr. Henry Cobb, youngest son of Timothy Cobb, esq. banker, of Banbury, Oxfordshire.

April 27. Anne, wife of W. Welch Lea, esq. of Beaudesert, near Henley, in Arden.

WESTMORELAND.—*April 18.* At Eden Grove, near Appleby, aged 71, Richard Tinkler, esq.

WILTS.—*April 22.* In his 78th year, Tho. Waters, esq. of Boscombe, Wilts

April 24. In his 40th year, W. Oakes Blount, esq. of Lidiard House, Lieut. R. N. only son of Sir Charles Burrell Blount.

April 26. At Salisbury, in her 91st year, Frances, relict of the late W. Ghost, esq.

WORCESTER.—*April 28.* Aged 85, W. Thompson, esq. of Henwick Hill, Worcester.

YORK.—*April 16.* At Huddersfield, aged 78, Mr. Edw. Hirst, father of Mr. W. Hirst, the celebrated cloth manufacturer of Leeds.

April 21. Aged 21, John Farsyde Watson, esq. of Bilton Park, near Knaresborough. As an amateur performer on the violincello, Mr. W. was inferior only to the celebrated Lindley.

At Hyde Lodge, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. Carr, Rector of Headbourne.

WALS.—*April 28.* At Bettws, Abergele, in her 84th year, Eliz. relict of the late Rev. John Fleming Stanley.

May 1. Aged 54, at Maeslough Castle, South Wales, Walter Wilkins, esq.

May 4. At Brynhaufod, Carmarthenshire, in her 48d year, Mary wife of Edw. Bowles Symes, esq. and dau. of the late Mr. Warburton.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 18.* At Allahbad, Lt.-Col. Hugh Wrottesley, of the Bengal Establishment, brother to Sir John Wrottesley, bart.

Dec. 31. At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Tho. Erasmus Ward, of the E. I. C.'s ship Eliza.

March 24. At Malta, Anthony, eldest son of Anthony Surtees, esq. of Hamsterley Hall, co. Durham.

March 27. At Elsinore, in Denmark, in the 64th year of his age, of apoplexy, Thos. Ellah, esq. principal of the firm of Balfour, Ellah, Ramals, and Co. He was a native of Market-Weighton, in Yorkshire.

At Jersey, aged 82, James Trimbeay, esq. of Lewisham, Kent, for nearly half a century common-councilman of the City of London.

April 14. At Paris, M. L'Abbé de Pompières, father of the Chamber of Deputies.

April . . . In consequence of a fall in ascending one of the Egyptian Pyramids, aged 32, James Maze, esq. eldest son of Peter Maze, Esq. of Rownam-lodge, co. Somerset, and partner in the House of Messrs. Peter Maze and Sons, merchants, of Bristol.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 20 to May 24, 1831.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 1057	Males - 886	} 1770	Between	2 and 5	196
Females - 1073	Females - 884			5 and 10	78	60 and 60	165
Whereof have died under two years old		548		10 and 20	64
				20 and 30	113
				30 and 40	146
				40 and 50	166
				60 and 70	148
				70 and 80	109
				80 and 90	40
				90 and 100	7

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 0	46 0	30 0	34 0	42 0	48 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 23.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. Straw 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s. Clover 3l. 15s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market. March 25 :	
Veal.....	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,204
Pork.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Calves.....	240
		Sheep and Lambs.....	20,380
		Pigs.....	200

COAL MARKET, May 23, 25s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 49s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 76s. Mottled 82s. Curd, 84s. 6d.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 10s.

In the Price of HOPS there is little variation.

PRICES OF SHARES, May 23, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.an.		Price.	Div.p.an.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	£.80 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	£44 0	£. 2 10
Ashlon and Oldham . . .	98 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	186 0	—
Barnsley	217 0	10 0	Stockton & Darlington	210 0	5 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	250 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0	East London	114 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	103 0	5 0	Grand Junction . . .	49½	2 10
Coventry	795 0	50 0	Kent	40 0	2 0
Cromford	—	17 0	Manchester & Salford	44 0	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London	85 0	4 p.ct.
Derby	120 0	6 0	West Middlesex . . .	65½	3 0
Dudley	58 0	2 15	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	—	3 15	Albion	78 0	3 10
Forth and Clyde . . .	625 0	27 0	Alliance	8½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	290 0	18 12 8	Atlas	10 0	0 10
Grand Junction	240 0	13 0	British Commercial .	5½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey	—	2 10	County Fire	37 0	2 10
Grand Union	28½	1 0	Eagle	5½	0 5
Grand Western	77 dis.	—	Globe	138 0	7 0
Grantham	195 0	10 0	Guardian	25½	1 0
Huddersfield	15½	0 10	Hope Life	—	6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon	25½	1 5	Imperial Fire	95 0	5 5
Lancaster	18½	1 0	Ditto Life	9½	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool . .	395 0	20 0	Protector Fire	1 9	1s.6d.
Leicester	—	17 0	Provident Life	19½	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n	78 0	4 0	Rock Life	3½	0 3
Loughborough	—	205 0	Rl.Exchange (Stock)	186 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell . . .	—	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	225 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	24 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—	Bolanos	175 0	—
Neath	330 0	18 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	52½	3 10
Oxford	—	32 0	British Iron	7½	—
Peak Forest	65 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	39 dis.	—
Regent's	16½	0 12 6	Hibernian	5½ dis.	—
Rochdale	—	4 0	Irish Mining Comp'y	4 0	—
Severn and Wye	20½	17 0	Real Del Monte	31 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican	9 0	—
Staff. and Wor.	710 0	38 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0	Westminster Chart'd.	54 0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon . . .	35 0	1 5	Ditto, New	10½	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	191 0	10 0
Swansea	205 0	15 0	Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10	Phoenix	2 pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	25 0	1 10	British	3 dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (¾ sh.)	630 0	37 10	Bath	31½	8½ p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	250 0	12 0	Birmingham	98½	5 0
Warwick and Napton . .	215 0	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	55 pm.	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5 0	0 4	Brighton	9½	—
Worc. and Birming.	86 0	3 0	Bristol	40 0	10 p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's	71 0	3 p.ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	62 0	3 0 do.	Liverpool	380 0	10 0
West India (Stock) . . .	124 0	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
East India (Stock) . . .	65 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	3 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock) . . .	75 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	120 0	4 15 10	Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	21½	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2½	—	Australian (Agricul't)	13½ dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	—	1 15	Auction Mart	17 0	15 0
Vauxhall	19 0	1 0	Annuity, British . . .	17 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	—	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	—	5 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	20½	0 18 8	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	91½	4 0 0
— Ann. of 7l.	19 0	0 16 4	Ditto, 2d class	78 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From April 26 to May 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr. 26	59	63	51	29, 76	cloudy	May 1	52	59	45	30, 16	fair
27	54	60	52	, 54	do.	12	55	63	49	, 08	do.
28	52	55	49	, 34	do. and rain	13	59	63	47	29, 94	do.
29	50	61	51	, 20	do. & fair	14	48	54	44	30, 06	do. & cldy.
30	55	64	52	, 22	do. do.	15	55	63	47	30, 00	do. do.
M.1	54	59	57	, 43	showers	16	57	68	54	, 10	do.
2	59	59	51	, 52	do.	17	64	68	65	, 06	do.
3	57	64	55	, 64	cloudy	1	63	66	57	30, 00	fine
4	58	61	46	, 56	showery	19	58	66	57	29, 70	sh ^o & windy
5	53	52	42	, 50	do.	20	64	68	59	, 80	cloudy
6	44	48	36	, 77	fair	2	57	67	56	, 89	do. & fair
7	47	51	40	30, 00	do.	22	57	64	57	, 96	do. do.
8	47	51	44	, 11	cloudy	23	59	71	59	, 85	sh ^o & thund ^r
9	50	57	47	, 27	fair	24	60	72	59	, 80	do. & cldy.
10	46	52	44	, 15	cloudy	25	57	71	58	, 82	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 27, to May 25, 1831, both inclusive.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	5 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27 1964	78	74	78	86	86	88	94	16½		1 dis.		5 6 pm.
28 1964	77	74	78	86	86	87	94	16½		par.		4 6 pm.
29 1974	77	74	78	86	86	87	94	16½		1 dis.		6 5 pm.
30	78	74	79	86	86	88	95	16½		1 dis.		6 4 pm.
2												
3	78½	79½	79½	86½	86½	88½	95½			2 dis. par.		5 6 pm.
4	79	80	80	88	88	89	96	16½				5 8 pm.
5 1994	79	80	80	88	88	89	96½	16½		2 1 pm.		8 9 pm.
6 200	79	80	80	88	88	89	96½	16½		2 pm.		7 10 pm.
7 200	79	80	80	88	88	89	96	16½	207	2 1 pm.		8 5 pm.
9 200½	80	81	81	89	89	90	97½	16½		1 dis. par.		5 6 pm.
10 201	82½	83	83	90	91	91	98½	16½	207	par 1 dis.		5 7 pm.
11 199½	81	82	82	89	89	90	98½	16½		par.		5 7 pm.
12 200	80	82	82	89	89	90	98	16½		par 1 pm.	91½	8 7 pm.
13 199	81	82	82	89	89	90	98	16½		par 2 pm.		9 7 pm.
14 199	81	82	82	89	89	90	98	16½				7 8 pm.
16	82	83	83	89	89	91	98	17		par 1 pm.		8 7 pm.
17 199	82	83	83	89	89	91	98	17	205½	1 pm.		6 8 pm.
18 199½	81	82	82	89	89	91	98	16½		par 1 pm.		6 7 pm.
19 199½	81	82	82	89	89	91	98½	17	203	par 1 pm.	92½	8 7 pm.
20 198½	81	82	82	89	89	91	98	17	203			8 9 pm.
21 199½	81	82	82	89	89	91	98	17		par.		8 8 pm.
23	82	83	83	90	90	91	98	17				8 9 pm.
24 199½	82	83	83	90	90	91	98	17	204			8 6 pm.
25	82	83	83	90	90	92	99	17	204	2 dis. par.		5 7 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, April 29, 77½; May 10, 82½; 17, 82½.
 Old South Sea Annuities, April 29, 77; May 3, 78; 4, 77½; 11, 80½; 12, 80½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
 late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. D. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXXI.

ALL SAINTS, POPLAR.

Architect, Hollis.

THE first subject in the accompanying engraving (*Plate I.*) is a north-west view of the Church of the newly-created parish of Poplar, the last of the numerous parishes to which the noted village of Stepney has given birth.

The plan is parallelogrammatic, the eastern angles cut off by quadrants of circles, and increased by the addition of a small chancel. It is divided into a tower and lobbies, a spacious area for the nave of the Church unbroken by pillars, and a chancel, which, although it is rectangular in its external lines, is internally rounded at the angles in the same manner as the main edifice. The Church is built of Portland stone, upon a plinth of granite. The western front is embellished with a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, crowned with its entablature and a pediment, within which is the principal entrance. The portico is approached by a flight of steps, which, with the landing and accompanying pedestals, are constructed of granite. The elevation is made into two stories by a string course, and crowned by an entablature, which is continued from the portico, and surmounted by a balustrade. The steeple, situated on the roof at the rear of the portico, is a handsome composition in the style of Wren, and though inferior in the delicacy of its proportions, and the harmony of its parts, to the elegant steeple of the neighbouring Church of Shadwell (vide vol. xciii. i. 201), is still a handsome and pleasing composition. Its constituent parts are a quadrilateral tower, forming the basement to a composition of great taste, consisting of an octagon basement, and circular temple in succession, crowned with an octangular obelisk. The first portion, the tower, consists of a rusticated stylobate pierced by semicircular windows, and crowned with a cornice. The superstructure is of the Corinthian order, and has an arched window in every face, between two engaged columns, with coupled antæ at each angle; the whole is crowned with an entablature and blocking course, and at the angles are cinerary urns ornamented with honey-

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suckles. The next portion to be described is an irregular octagon, every alternate face being rounded off, in the larger faces are circular dials surmounted by a pendant wreath of foliage; to this succeeds an elegant little temple of the composite order, which is manifestly copied from the campanile towers of St. Paul's Cathedral; it consists of a circular stylobate with projections corresponding with the angles of the substructure: this sustains a peristyle of eight columns, broken into couples by pairs of columns in advance before the peristyle, and having the projections in the stylobate for their basement; the cella is pierced with windows. A small temple with circular apertures succeeds, forming the pedestal to the octagonal obelisk, which is crowned with a vane. The whole composition being 160 feet in height.

The flanks are distinguished by a portico, composed of a pair of columns with corresponding antæ at the western extremity, a style of decoration first introduced at St. Martin's, and since copied into St. Pancras and the present structure. These columns are crowned with their entablature. At the eastern extremity are coupled antæ instead of a repetition of the portico, as at St. Martin's; the intermediate portion is made in height into two stories by a string course, the lower contains five rectangular windows, the upper the same number of arched openings bounded by architraves. This portion is finished with the frieze and cornice continued from the entablature, and is crowned with a balustrade. The eastern front is on three portions; the curved ends of the Church form wings to the chancel, and have windows as before; in the centre of the chancel is an arched window, above which, in a large panel, is the following inscription:

"This parish Church of All Saints Poplar, Middlesex, was consecrated on the third day of July, M^{DC}CCXXXIII. by the Right Reverend father in God, William Howley, D.D. (by Divine permission), Lord Bishop of London. The Reverend Samuel Hodle, A.M. Rector; James Moun- tague, Churchwarden and Treasurer; James Carey, Churchwarden; Charles Hollis, Architect; Thomas Morris, Builder; Thomas Horns, Vestry Clerk."

The whole is finished as above; the

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. J. F. Russell says—"I owe you my best acknowledgments for referring me to the interesting account of some of my ancestors in the 94th volume of your miscellany. There is one omission, however, in those biographical notices, which I should thank you to supply, by inserting the following brief narrative of the Rev. John Meadows, brother of Sir Philip Meadows, K.B. Ambassador, &c. extracted from Palmer's Nonconformist Memorial, vol. iii. p. 284-5. 'OWSDEN rectory, Suffolk. *John Meadows, M.A. of both Universities, and Fellow of Christ's Coll. Cambridge.* He was a person holy in all manner of conversation; constantly careful to please God, and preserve the peace of his conscience, always jealous of his own heart, and on every occasion willing to try it. He served God while in his public ministry with great labour and comfortable success. A diligent visitor and instructor of his flock, and a practical and moving preacher. He ever maintained a catholic charity for all Protestants, and greatly bewailed the divisions of the church, and the intemperate heats of all persuasions. He held occasional communion with the Church of England, but could not desert the duty of his office. Such was the integrity of his life, such was his humility, gospel sincerity, and quiet deportment; such his moderation as to the circumstantialia of religion, and so well did he fill up all the relations in life, that his enemies could only object Nonconformity as his crime. He was really a pattern of true religion; he preached freely, he lived exemplarily, he died comfortably in the 75th year of his age, and was buried honourably."—My esteemed uncle, John Fuller, esq. of Dunmow, the hereditary proprietor of the manor of Witnessham, possesses a valuable and interesting portrait in oil of the above clergyman, in which he is represented as a youth of 16, in his academical dress, with his hair flowing gracefully upon his shoulders."

L. remarks—"TEMPLARIUS, on the Administration of Oaths, having alluded to the engagement of the servant of Abraham upon being sent into a distant country to fetch a wife for his master's son, is referred to an explanation of great delicacy and learning, respecting the mode of adjuration by putting his hand under the thigh of the patriarch: not because "the posterity of the patriarchs are described as coming out of the thigh, and *this ceremony* therefore having some relation to the belief of the promise, to bless all the nations of the earth by means of one that was to descend from Abraham," as in Burder's Oriental Customs, cited by your correspondent, p. 598, note, vol. c. pt. ii., but actually thus swearing by the sign of circumcision, typical of that promise. Harmer and Barrington both failed

to explain this custom; which is, however, elegantly and clearly exemplified by Dr. Adam Clarke, and confirmed by the Targum."

ARCHIPRESBYTER RURALIS, (who has been for some time engaged in collecting materials in illustration of the office of rural Dean or Archipresbyter,) enquires whether a seal of that ancient office exists in any of the public or private repositories of the kingdom. That the functionary in question had his *sigillum auctenticum*, on which was engraved the name of his office, there is no doubt. Indeed, by the 28th constitution of Cardinal Ocho, it is expressly enjoined that rural Deans and other officials should resign their seals of office immediately on the expiration of the period of their tenancy.

Mr. MADDEN, of the British Museum, would feel obliged for any information respecting the Original Will of Queen Mary I. which, at the beginning of the last century, was in the hands of Mr. Hale of Alderley, Gloucestershire, (a son of Sir Matthew Hale,) and appears since to have been mislaid, or lost.

The Rev. J. GRAHAM says—"A friend of mine, James Prior, esq. of the Royal Navy, the author of the Life of Burke, has undertaken the Biography of Oliver Goldsmith, and requests information on the subject. He has been already tolerably successful in Ireland, and is not without hope of recovering some dormant documents in England which may be of use to him."

A BIBLIOGRAPHER inquires who the "Richard Cavendish" was, who is mentioned in a letter from William Capon to Cardinal Wolsey (inserted in Ellis's Original Letters, 1st series, vol. 1), as having presented a "bukk" to "your Grace's college" at Ipswich. He appears to have been of Suffolk, and is called "your Grace's servant."

M. U. will feel obliged for any notices of Benjamin Parker, who, from 1744 to his death in 1747, read Theological and Philosophical Lectures in London, having previously published several treatises in these sciences. He is slightly mentioned by Hutton, Hist. of Derby, and by Lysons, Mag. Brit. Derbyshire.

M. U. is informed that there is no other engraved portrait extant of Rev. Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, than a private plate drawn and etched by Thomas Donaldson; an inferior artist, who was under obligations to Mr. Shaw. It bears scarcely any resemblance to the original.

M. T. is informed that the MSS. from which Mr. Shaw compiled his History of Staffordshire were privately bought by the late Mr. Hamper, whose collections are now preparing for sale by Mr. Evans.

The communication of H. H. has never been received.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS.

ITALY, the land of the Church, the country where Christianity first acquired a national character, the soil where on a grand scale a new and purer religion than the world ever saw, became first indigenous, and taught the doctrines of her sacred institutions to the surrounding nations of Europe;—Italy, although in more than one period of modern history, several of her States have, even in the midst of intestine feuds and open hostilities, risen distinguished in art and in letters,—ranks at present low in the intellectual sciences, and all her efforts for political emancipation have hitherto proved unavailing. The various causes which have tended to produce her present state of degeneracy, when compared with her former greatness, may be interesting to the philosophical and speculative inquirer.

In tracing the history of nations, and the varying complexion of human character, animosity is often arrested by the diverse circumstances under which mankind at various periods of the world are presented to our notice. It is remarked by Boileau, while speaking of the characters of the various ages of life,

“ *Le temps que change tout, change aussi nos humeurs ;
Chaque age a ses plaisirs, son esprit, et ses mœurs.* ”

It may be also said of the several ages of the world, as exemplified in the history of mankind, and having especial reference to some of its periods, that its contrasts, as exhibited in the manners, caprices, and views of its inhabitants, are not less striking to him who contemplates them.

In viewing, then, these contrasts, that which ancient and modern Italy, in some of the periods of its history, presents in the character of her inhabitants, must ever arrest the curiosity

of the student. The ancient Romans must always in their history form a theme of intense curiosity to the reader who explores the peculiar and distinctive features of human character, as displayed on the great arena of nations, together with the causes which push some States on to high eminence, while others slumber in perpetual mediocrity. The storied narrative of their transactions and exploits, blazes forth with a prominence and lustre in the history of mankind which distinguishes the records of no other nation or people.—The soul expands whilst expatiating over the lengthened series of their republican history,—over their fame, ripening through centuries, and throwing the transactions of all other nations into the shade. For the littleness of comparative obscurity circles over the chivalric deeds of other nations, inasmuch as no other State with which history brings us acquainted, ever maintained so long its political ascendancy over the nations of the earth.

The scholar who lucubrates amidst the scenes and narratives of days long gone by, sees in fancied retrospect the ample space which the empires of Semiramis, Sesostris, and Cyrus, occupied on the map of Asia,—although he may not probably credit the prodigious “circumstance” of warlike operation related of the former by Diodorus Siculus, who was in these matters guided chiefly by the authority of Ctesias the Cnidian. But the influence and preponderating ascendancy, if not the actual territorial possession of the Romans has been long acknowledged to be without parallel in the entire history of mankind. The terror of their arms reached much further than their actual conquests; and envoys from all the civilized nations of the globe crowded either to do

homage, or negotiate an amicable alliance with a people whose military renown was only equalled by the mature wisdom of their policy. While they introduced throughout the nations they subjugated the arts of civilization and the literature of Greece, their magnanimity and patriotic devotion to the interests of their country, protracted through centuries, and animating to deeds of heroism on a grand national scale, has no parallel in the annals of mankind.

In periods of her modern history, alas! how has Italy distinguished herself? and how in a national point of view does she rank at the present moment among the nations of Europe and the world? Alas! a nation of singers and fiddlers can never hope, by any human ingenuity, to rival the dignity and grandeur which attached to her name, when Rome in her republican strength stood the proud arbiter of the universe.

What political and moral effects, it may be asked, have Christianity in modern times had upon the people of Italy? A spectator, in view of the puerile superstitions of ancient Rome, might have predicted amongst the moderns another state of things,—a moral expansion of character at least equivalent to that of any former period. But, alas! nothing (if we view the whole period of their modern history) can stand more utterly in the teeth of any such prediction, than the narrative of those moral and religious virtues which have adorned the character and temperament of the modern Italians.

Constantine the Great doubtless supposed, when he removed the seat of empire to a spot which seemed to command the riches (or the facilities of acquiring them) of Europe and Asia, and Christianized the Roman world, that the ancient vigour and soundness of moral temperament was about to be restored.

The history of Italy, for the last ten or twelve centuries, if viewed in relation to Christianity, may almost indeed in its general character be thought a summary of all that is anti-Christian. All ecclesiastical historians concur in depicting in the most glowing characters, the frightful state of obliquity and declension which prevailed in the Church throughout Christendom for many ages after the disso-

lution of the Roman power. After the hives of barbarians, who with such perseverance struggled for the ascendancy throughout the Western provinces, had become the occupants of the soil, the grossest superstitions were presently foisted upon the purer precepts of the Christian faith, and the human mind soon became veiled in ignorance and gloom. The religious orders and institutions which grew with the growth of every successive century, and spread themselves particularly over the nations of Italy, were doubtless, in the abuses to which they led, generative of that blindness and superstition which to this day prevails to a greater extent there than in any other country in Europe, with the exception perhaps of Spain and Portugal. "In this barbarous age," says Mosheim, speaking of the 7th century, "religion lay expiring under a motley and enormous heap of superstitious inventions, and had neither the courage nor the force to raise her head, or to display her native charms to a darkened and deluded world." He expresses himself in similar terms concerning the 8th century; for though, as he says, Charlemagne seemed disposed to stem this torrent of superstition, and opposed the worship of images, yet profound and grovelling ignorance, both as it regarded religious light and the cultivation of mind, again spread itself after his death through the nations of the West.

Italy was the soil from whence most of these perversions of reason and common sense, as well as of religion, may be said to have first emanated, the head quarters of superstition and spiritual tyranny, from which the alleged successors of St. Peter and their innumerable coadjutors, wove their ingenious web of entanglement for enslaving the minds and consciences of all ranks of people.

In point of commercial greatness and richness, the famous maritime Republics of Italy in the middle ages may be said to have rivalled the ancient states of Tyre and Carthage,—luxury which followed in its train, was carried to a high excess, and even the independence of its denizens was often asserted and maintained. But over the states of the Church, and their dependancies, there generally reigned a frightful moral gloom, which

was mainly attributable, it may be thought, to the benighting influences of the doctrines propagated from the Vatican; and the anti-Christian examples (with some bright exceptions, it is true) which were held forth by the supreme pontiffs.

"The history of the Roman pontiffs that lived in the 9th century," says Dr. Mosheim, "is a history of so many monsters, and not of men, and exhibits a horrible series of the most flagitious, tremendous, and complicated crimes; as all writers, even those of the Romish communion, unani- mously acknowledge." The debasing tenets taught by her priests may be thought to have been instrumental, in more than a slight degree, in producing that supine and pusillanimous character, which at length distinguishes Italy, in our own day, so far as regards valour, discipline, and constancy.

Amongst the most prominent of the modern speculators on the subject of Italy, ranks Eustace, author of the "Classical Tour." An enthusiastic admirer of the policy and magnanimity of the ancient Romans, surveying with astonishment, as all must, the stupendous remains of their ancient grandeur, he yet perhaps is disposed to place the character and features of Modern Italy higher in the scale of moral and mental excellence, than the accounts which may be drawn from most other quarters, will warrant. But it is impossible to trace the pages of Eustace—eminent among other travellers, without feeling a spark of that flame which seems to kindle in his own breast, at the recital of the architectural splendours of the "ancient city." The heart swells with a generous and gratulatory emotion while contemplating the elevation of thought, the purity and grandeur of design, which inspired a race of beings to the achievement of works whose consummate skill and astounding magnificence have few or no parallels in the degenerate days of modern times.—But Eustace, doubtless, proceeds in the teeth of every other recorded authority, when, in his last chapter, he endeavours to establish a position, as it should seem, peculiar to himself, that the modern Italians, taken in every sense in which a people can be considered, dispute the palm of rivalry with their ancestors. In his conclusive "Dissertation," he labours

most strenuously, by a variety of illustrations, and the use of argument which sometimes however is any thing but conclusive, to prove to the reader that this thesis is built upon a close and accurate observation of Italy, as she is. Mr. Eustace's rhetoric is powerful, occasionally, but it may be thought he altogether fails when he speaks of the "public spirit," "patriotism," and "magnanimity" of the modern Italian states,—as (Venice perhaps excepted) the history of those states will assuredly testify that they have in modern times fallen far below several other European states, in each of these particulars. In this "Dissertation" he declares that, were a leader of great abilities to place himself at the head of Italy, "he would find all the materials of greatness ready for his use." The historical records of the modern Italian states, and their wars with foreign powers, certainly disprove this assertion. The truth is, the sons of Italy are, in point of character, of a different con- texture from what they were about the times here mentioned. With every allowance for the splendid talents, and the thinking both on subjects of art and literature which has distinguished modern Italy, they have indubitably evolved a very different standard of bravery and of patriotism from that which prevailed in the old Republic during the period of the rising grandeur of Rome, as Tacitus calls it—for that, of course, is the period to which all point who speak of Roman superiority. The architectural grandeur of Rome appears to have attained its high eminence and maturity after the enslave- ment of its inhabitants. Its skill in the arts rose as its liberties sunk, their inventive faculty and the expansion of their ingenuity in the varied works of imagination and genius, trod upon the heels of their freedom.

On the subject of Italy, our intelli- gent countrywoman, Lady Morgan, has also written a work. Whatever rank her Ladyship may hold in her country's literature, it may be said of her book, so far as it relates to the historical state of Italy, that it aims at that species of fine writing which consists of sweeping metaphors and bold generalizing positions. In common with some other writers, she takes for granted that the modern Italian Republics of Milan, Florence, Pisa,

Genoa, and Venice, as they partook of the same form of government, wearing the word *Libertas* traced in golden characters on their frontlet, so they were composed of the same materials as the old Roman Republic, animated by the same mind, imbued with the same virtue, prompted by the same public zeal, and the magnanimous spirit of the same stern patriotism. This is by no means the case. The history of these Republics (taken generally) is far from warranting any such assumption. Isolated instances of high and splendid character form, perhaps, exceptions in the annals of Florentine and Milanese warfare, while the long line of Venetian story often approximates, in more than a distant resemblance, the energy and decision of the ancient Roman councils.

The fact of the occupation of Italy during the middle ages, and down to the epoch of our own times, by the troops of Austria and Spain (to say nothing of the military interference of other claimants), is a sort of stigma in the history of Italian Republics, which, while it proves that the fair soils of Italy have always been an object of cupidity to the other powers of Europe, looks with rather a malign aspect upon the hypothesis which speaks of the liberty of her sons. Although it must be acknowledged that instances of bravery and good conduct have not only been known to distinguish their armies in the field, but to fire the resolutions of the Senate with zeal in the public cause, upon the invasion of a common enemy,—yet these occasional displays seemed more the sudden bursts of a patriotism which still retained a sense of glorious ancestry, than the uniform impulse of a people free from choice, and brave from a sort of energizing principle. Foreign podestats, as every one knows, were placed in her cities, and were regarded by all the citizens as the common and supreme arbiters of their differences. This measure, in the policy of Austria, doubtless had the effect of perpetuating the submission of her territorial possessions in Italy. Claiming, by right of conquest, what all saw they had not the shadow of pretension to by any other right, the princes of the Imperial House showed a subtle insight into the art of governing, by insinuating the badge of slavery under the precincts of their

domestic hearths and altars. Until the beginning of the thirteenth century, however, "Florence," says Perival, "was governed by Consuls and a Senate of popular choice; but she then fell, like other cities, into the fashion of entrusting her government to foreign podestats." The early establishment and rise of the five before-mentioned famous Republics, was auspicious to the cause of liberty in Italy and Europe; but, as Lady Morgan justly observes, "their existence was a solecism in the reigning system of Europe, and their example dangerous to its permanency."

"The existence of liberty in Italy," says Lady Morgan, in the fitful metaphors of her style, "was like the natural day of her brilliant climate; it rose in bursts of splendour, and sunk in sudden and unprepared darkness." "Italy," she adds, "her republics invaded, environed, overwhelmed by the successive armies of Europe, to the last gasp of her independence, exhibited the results of her free institutions; and, like the dying gladiator of her capitol, was sublime even in the last pang of dissolution. From the walls of Milan to the sanctuary of the Vatican, the loveliest country of Europe was desolated by acts of savage atrocity and brutal violation, from which, even at this distance of time, humanity shudders and recoils."

A summary of a few of the leading characteristics of the Italian Republics may now serve to substantiate what we have advanced, that the moderns had materially fallen from the great and noble lineaments of character which had once animated the ancient Republic. The history of all the transactions of the Italian States during the middle ages, do not assuredly prove that from *HEA* soils alone emanated the wisdom which was to direct Europe. The rise and progress in riches, arts, and commercial grandeur of the five celebrated Republics of modern Italy, doubtless comprised within the period of their annals many illustrious deeds; and in the enterprise, activity, and greatness of view which occasionally distinguished them, they stood forth prominently to the admiration of all their continental neighbours. But there were periods, and those not unfrequent (especially in the Milanese and Florentine dominions), when neither their domestic

or their foreign policy betrayed much of wisdom, but was rather marked by laxness and incapacity. The eternal factions of the Guelphs (or, as Percival writes it, the Guelfs,) and Ghibelins which for two centuries afflicted the cities of Milan and Florence, and their dependencies, with all the calamities of rancorous though petty warfare, was doubtless inauspicious of that prosperity and unity which the free aspect of their constituted government, and other advantages, certainly promised. But that the citizens of so many noble and populous cities, inhabiting soils which rung with the deeds of ancestral glory,—with all the advantages which unity and a concentration of every thing which a superabundance of immense wealth threw into their hands,—should, instead of strengthening themselves against the common invader, on the other hand, exhaust themselves in the bitter animosities of party spite, proves certainly not that they were animated by courage and noble bearing, but rather by a malignant and degenerate spirit of jealousy.

If, indeed, all the Italian Republics were perpetually distinguished by the magnanimity which some writers seem inclined to ascribe to them, history, in the accumulated experience of nations, affords us sufficient reasons for thinking that they would oftener have united for the defence of their own common liberties. For, though Eustace distinctly states himself of opinion that “their private cabals and party feuds were from age to age the unhappy cause which prevented their thus uniting;” still that such cause should have continued to exist, proved that the high-minded patriotism of their ancestors had no longer an existence.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be concluded in our Supplement.)

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

MY neighbour Dr. Meyrick having called upon me, in your last Magazine (May, 1831, p. 403) to furnish some further explanations concerning the parochial chapelry of Ruerdean, I herewith forward such matters as are not included in my own or the other histories of Gloucestershire, and which

have come to my knowledge subsequently to my publication.

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSBROKE.

Dr. Meyrick objects to Sir Robert Atkyns's definition of *Ruerdean* by *River Dean* because it adjoins the Wye, and thinks that it was originally *Rhiwyr-din*, “a fortress on the side of a hill;” of which there are remaining earth-works and a small piece of wall, and groins, *round*, not *ogee*, and such as we ascribe to centuries preceding the fourteenth. I am inclined to Dr. Meyrick's opinion for the following reasons:

RUARDYN, or *Rewardyne*, is mentioned as the original orthography in several ancient records, quoted in my History of Gloucestershire, vol. ii. pp. 150, 154. In contiguity are Michel-Dean, Little Dean, and Deep-dean (in Walford). There is, too, reason to think, from the old records, that originally *Dene* was the generic term for all these vills; and Michel-Dean is still familiarly called *Dean* by the inhabitants. Abbenhall, Michel-Dean, and Little Dean, were but one vill in the times of Edward the First and Second. At neither of these places was there a castle, and *Abbenhall*, which adjoins Ruerdean on the west, was so named from the Abbot of Flaxley having lands and a mansion there. A close roll of the 7 Edw. II.* says, that “All the lands in the forest granted under the old castle of Dean to be assarted were then confirmed to the Abbot and monks of Flaxley. This abbey was founded by Roger, son of Milo Earl of Hereford, in 1140, and in the confirmation-charters of Henry the Second†, it is said, that the above Roger gave to the abbey the whole land under the old castle of Dean to be assarted. Now, St. Briavel's could not be the old castle of Dean, for it was only erected by the father of the founder of Flaxley. William de Alba-Mara, 40 Hen. III. held two carucates in the manor of Ruardyn, by a quit-rent to the crown, and attending the summons of the constable of St. Briavel's-castle. Among his heirs was a William, son of William de Hatesway (whose estate is still called *Hatha-*

* Fosbroke's Gloucestershire, i. 86.

† Dugd. Monast. i. 884, old edit.

ways). Now, Hathways, according to an inquisition of the 4 Rich. II. lies both in St. Briavel's and Ruerdean; in another of 11 Edw. IV. in Ruerdean only. From these records I am inclined to think that the *old castle of Dean* was this of Ruerdean, but that after the erection of that of St. Briavel's, the services were transferred. It appears to have been a small square strong-hold, like a Norman keep, with a barbican. Several of the stones were removed for mending roads in memory of man; but I suspect that the chief dilapidation took place when the manor-house, not far off, was built, apparently, by the architecture, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. All that now remains of wall is a scrap about a yard or two in length, which belonged to the vault of a cellar; but it does not seem to have belonged to a *round* arch, and does not resemble the thick square Norman groins. I presume, therefore, that it was inhabited in the thirteenth century, for that is the date of the chief parts of the church. I also think, from earlier work in the latter, that both the castle and church underwent great alterations about that era.

As to the church, the figure of St. George engraved in the Magazine (p. 404) certainly belongs to a style of architecture older than any other part of the church, the pillars, arches, mouldings, and windows, bearing manifest tokens of the successive styles of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. As this figure of St. George forms an inner door-way, and is approached through an ancient porch with a pointed arch, above which is the bust of a female (called St. Cyr) it has been presumed that a later church was erected on the remains of an older one, to which the figure of St. George appertained. I have been of opinion, by the way, that these figures of St. George had an allusion to the crusades, and that the dragon may have typified the Mahometan religion. The old church had, according to presumption, no aisle, and one side of it forms the wall of the present aisle; the other wall being thrown down, and replaced by a row of pointed arch pillars, that the church might be enlarged by the addition of a new nave, communicating with a tower and spire. The

latter fashion chiefly commenced in the reign of Henry the Third, and, according to Sir William Dugdale in his Warwickshire, spires were purposely annexed to churches in woody countries, that they might be landmarks, and such this spire remains to the present day. That arches were made anew in the wall of this old church of St. George, seems to be shown by a round thirteenth-century moulding, resting upon a corbel, placed in the wall sideways, as having been worked up. Under the white-wash are perceptible inscriptions in the stiff black-letter gothic of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and I once saw the ostrich feathers of the Prince of Wales amidst the remains of old fresco paintings, so mutilated as to be undistinguishable.

The church is only a parochial chapelry of Walford, of which the festival-day is the first Sunday after New Michaelmas (of course *St. Michael* was the patron-saint), and that of Ruerdean the Sunday after *Old Michaelmas*. The rectory of both parishes belongs to the precentorate of Hereford; the vicarial tythes to myself, as incumbent. I heard from my predecessor that there are no *ancient* documents respecting either church in the registry of Hereford. It is possible that the endowment of Ruerdean was a gift of one of the family of Milo Earl of Hereford; but not Walford, which was parcel of the manor of Ross Foriegn, and belonged to the Bishops of that See.

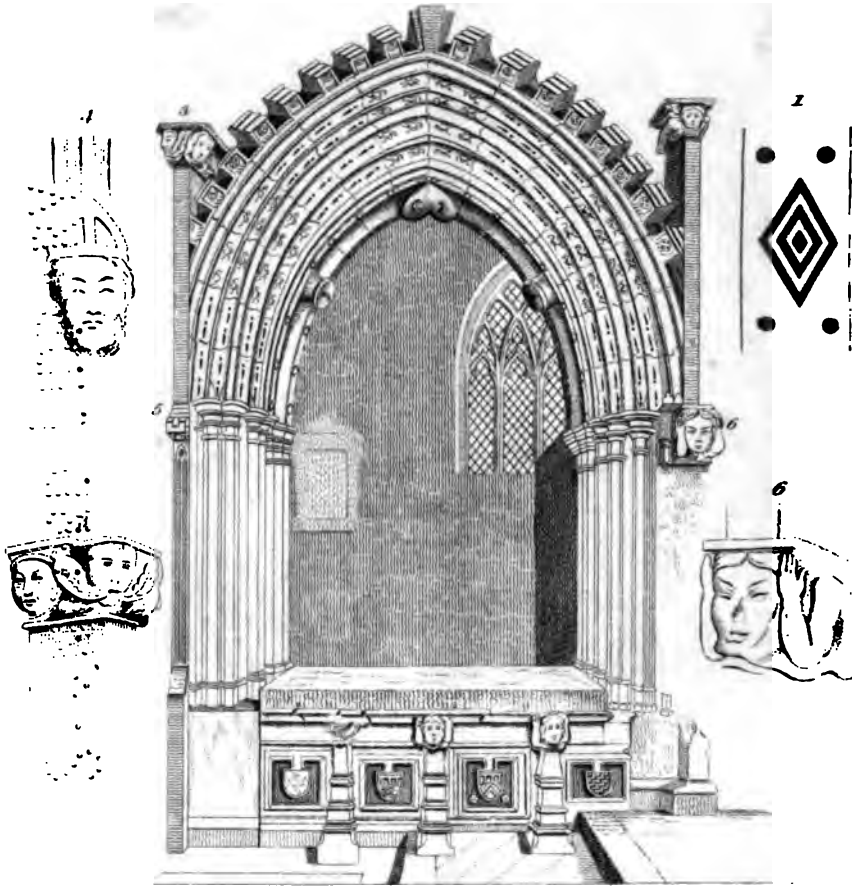
We find that, in the wars of Charles the First, the republicans had a garrison at Ruerdean, to check the Welsh royalists from advancing to Gloucester by way of Monmouth.* Weston under Penyard had another castle, which in earlier times might have commanded the road to Gloucester. These adjacent castles of Penyard, Godrich, Wilton, *Ruerdean*, and another, as presumed, at Bicknor, seem to have had the same object, that of controlling Welsh incursions.

The manor was vested, in the time of Henry the Third, in William de Alba Mara, who possibly made the alterations in the *old castle and church* before alluded to.

T. D. F.

* Corbet's Milit. Govern. of Gloucester.

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MONUMENT OF LAURENCE SEYMOUR.
at Hisham Ferrars, co. Northampton.

the postage of, on account of the transaction carried on. Let the member have the privilege of granting five franks to his friends; and be it recollected that this, at five a day, fairly valued at half a crown each, will in the year save them, that is, the friends of the thousand members, 228,125*l.* of postage. It is not probable that constituents will send above two letters per day, and the remaining three the member will receive uncharged. I have said enough to show that this important case cannot remain much longer on a footing so manifestly detrimental to the public interest, labouring under pressure in every department.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 16.

THE Church of Higham Ferrars, in Northamptonshire, is one of the most handsome in itself, and most rich in its monuments, in a county which is distinguished for the beauty of its ecclesiastical structures. It was made collegiate by Archbishop Chicheley, who also built near the church a School and a Bedehouse; a view comprising the church and school was given in your vol. LXXXV. i. 393.

The monument represented in the accompanying drawing (*Plate II.*) is that of Laurence de Sancto Mauro, or Seymour, who died Rector in 1337. Its slab is beautifully inlaid with brass, as may be seen engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. II. p. 332. The Rector, in a rich cope, stands under a highly decorated arch, surrounded with niches containing saints. Four brass shields of arms have been torn away; but some shields still remain carved in stone, on the sides of the tomb. They appear to have been originally nearly the same on both sides of the tomb; 1. the three lions of England; 2. the same under a label, Plantagenet of Lancaster, Lord of Higham Ferrars; 3. two chevrons under a label of three, Seymour; and 4. checky, On the south side the label of the second coat is of three points, and on the north of five.

The tomb is surmounted with a finely formed arch, of which the side next the high altar is exhibited in the plate. It is principally with a view of showing the remarkable manner in which this arch has been adorned with painting, that the present draw-

ings are communicated. During the repairs of the church in the year 1827, when an attempt was made to restore the mouldings to their early sharpness and beauty, by removing the accumulated filth and whitewash, this colouring was accidentally discovered.

The central moulding, within the arch, is painted with the lozenge pattern, shown at large in fig. 1. The lozenge is of red and black, on a slate-coloured ground. The three knobs, which are seen projecting from this part, have iron rings in them, either for suspension of lamps, or a canopy or curtain, or perhaps to fix on bosses which have been broken off.

The outer members of the arch, on each side, are divided into compartments, in the manner shown at large in fig. 2. The ground is alternately green and red, the latter not vermilion, but a kind of crimson, apparently laid on dry, whilst most of the other colours appear to have been laid on wet, and some with oil. The compartments are separated by a broad black line, close to which on the crimson side is another of brown which was once gilt, and on the green side a like stripe of white. The lowest compartment on the west side is green, with a pattern of black and white dragonflies; the next above is red with the same insect pattern; the two next are alternately green and red; with a pattern of white lions; then two compartments, green and red, of flies; two, at the turning of the arch, of lions; and so down the other side.

Instead of the cluster of heads, fig. 3, there is on the north side a square florid pinnacle, and the shaft or buttress supporting it is corbelled at bottom with a Bishop's head (fig. 4), answering to fig. 5 in the south chancel, the groundwork of the tracery of which was relieved with a coat of paint. Fig. 6 is the eastern corbel shown in the view.

The priest to whose memory this magnificent monument was erected, was evidently one of wealth and rank. There can be little doubt that he was a member of the family which we find from Brydges's *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. II. p. 257, held a fourth part of the neighbouring manor of Thingdon or Finedon, and which was probably a branch of that of which Dugdale has given an account in his

Baronage, the name Laurence occurring in both. Laurence de Sancto Mauro, whose principal manor was at Rode in Somersetshire, died (as noticed by Dugdale) in 24 Edw. I. 1295; his son Nicholas was of the retinue of Henry of Lancaster, whose father was the patron of the Higham rector. A Laurence de St. Maur held a fourth of the manor of Finedon in 3 Edw. III. 1329.

Of Laurence the rector nothing further is recorded, than that he was instituted on the 8th cal. Oct. 1289, on the presentation of Edmund the King's brother; and that his successor was instituted in 1337. His epitaph, which remains, gives him no other title:

Hic jacet Laurentius de S^to Mauro quondam rector istius ecc^e, cuius anime propicietur Deus.

On the arch over his head is written:

*Auscipiat me Christus qui vocabit me
—In sinu Abrahæ angeli debucant me.*

The arms in the front of his tomb mark his connection with the Royal house of Lancaster, as well as with the baronial family of St. Maur or Seymour.*

Yours, &c.

C. W. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

I have often reflected with astonishment at the want of novelty which distinguishes all our customs and ceremonies, civil or religious. We are the creatures of habit, more apt to imitate the usages of our forefathers, than to aim at originality even in our most solemn rites. And how correct soever this may be in principle, it is still a process of much curiosity to trace the resemblance that actually exists between the customs of two periods which are removed from each other by thousands of years. An ex-

perienced observer remarked, many centuries ago, that there is nothing new under the Sun; and the practices of the present race seem to confirm the wisdom which dictated that pithy observation. The writings of Homer contain a system of ethics, which *Asians* knowledge and human ingenuity, exercised throughout a consecutive period of two thousand years, have failed essentially to improve; and even the mythological rites and ceremonies that distinguished the most cultivated æra of paganism, have been transmitted through all the fluctuations of religious worship, and have descended to our times, very little impaired by their introduction into a system of truth.

We have scarcely a single devotional ceremony, the original of which may not be traced to some æra of remote antiquity. Have we annual feasts to commemorate the dedication of our churches? So had the Jews and Greeks at the solemn consecration of their temples. Do we use Christmas celebrations? They may be traced to the brumal or *Yule* feasts of our Saxon ancestors, which were held at the same season, and we have not rejected even the name. The custom perpetuated in many parts of this country of decorating churches and dwelling houses with evergreens at that time of the year, is evidently derived from the aboriginal inhabitants of the island; for the same practice formed a part of the Druidical winter ceremonies. Did the primitive fathers of our Church instruct their Christian followers to worship with their faces towards the east? We are assured that the same practice was prevalent amongst the heathens. How this has happened I pause not here to inquire; the object of the present communication being of a more humble nature;

* It is to be regretted that some members of the Duke of Somerset's family should have recently had the bad taste to alter the spelling of their name from Seymour to St. Maur. The latter is French, or abbreviated Latin; the former is the established English orthography. It is true that Dugdale has printed the name St. Maur in the place above referred to; but those Barons were not the ancestors of the Duke of Somerset; and, if Dugdale be an authority, he, of course, in his account of the Ducal family, authorises that orthography from which it has been entirely a modern fancy to deviate. It may be also true that the names of the Duke's remote ancestors are found Latinized by "de Sancto Mauro;" yet, since as a family the present Seymours have an unusually marked starting-point, in the marriage of Henry the Eighth with Jane Seymour, the ancestors they have chiefly to regard are the two able and aspiring uncles of King Edward the Sixth; and to look beyond those SEYMOURS is to give up a substantial ancestral honour for a "vox ærea nihil."

and I shall proceed to point out a few instances of this system of imitation in the common ceremonial of our funerals as practised in the part of Lincolnshire where I reside.

On the decease of an individual, when the eyes and mouth have been ceremonially closed, after the manner of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, a bell is tolled, which is called the Passing Bell, to intimate to all whom it may concern, that a fellow Christian has *passed* from life to death. Some think that the passing bell was originally intended to drive away the evil spirits who were waiting in the lower regions of the air to seize upon the soul of the deceased person in its passage from the body. For this opinion I cannot find sufficient authority, though it was undoubtedly an ancient belief, that unclean spirits have a decided antipathy to the sound of bells, and particularly to those which have been ritually consecrated. Hence the well-known observation of Durand, "Cæterum campanæ in processionibus pulsantur ut dæmones timentes fugiant." The truth is, that this bell was intended as an admonition to the survivors to pray for the departed soul; and the number of prayers enjoined was, *two* for a woman, and *three* for a man; which accounts rationally for our custom of distinguishing the sex of the departed by the number of strokes with which the passing bell commences and concludes. A slight variation has crept in through lapse of time, the death of the female being announced by *three* pulsations, and that of the male by *four*.

The corpse is now *laid out*, and shrouded. This is a custom of great antiquity, and was used, not only by the early patriarchs, but also by the Egyptians, as their mummies fully testify. It is, in fact, a custom dictated by Nature herself. A pewter dish containing salt is usually placed on the stomach of the corpse to prevent a premature decay; a practice which was derived from the Druids, combining two remarkable emblems,—the body, of corruption; the salt, of incorruption or immortality. The corpse, thus prepared, is watched till the funeral, which generally takes place on the third day after the decease, in reference to the inhumation of our Saviour, who was crucified on *one* day, lay in the tomb the whole of

the next, and on the third was triumphantly restored to life.

On the funeral day, the relatives and friends of the deceased assemble about an hour before the time appointed for interment, and are regaled with sweet cakes and wine. This custom is of unfathomable antiquity. The "bread of mourners" is mentioned by the prophet Hosea; and the wine, or "cup of consolation for the dead," by Jeremiah. The heathen nations observed the same practice. The funeral cake used by the Greeks was placed in the mouth of the deceased to appease the wrath of Cerberus, and is called by Virgil, "melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus ofam." The ancients made libations to the dead of wine, honey, and blood, and honey was universally considered a symbol of death. *Πορρωα*, or round, broad, and thin salt cakes made a part of the funeral offerings to Hecate or the moon. The Hindoos were enjoined in the Vedas to offer a cake called *peenda* to the ghosts of their ancestors.

Before the coffin is ultimately screwed down, one of the attendants usually invites the sorrowing relatives and others to take a farewell view of the deceased, whose face has been kept exposed till this moment, that all suspicion of violence or unfair dealing may be removed. The corpse is then removed to the church in procession, carried by six persons of the same sex, followed by the mourners, habited in black scarves, hoods, and gloves, and preceded by the clergyman and medical attendant; the body being covered with flowers, which tend to accelerate decay after interment, and the coffin with evergreens, which are symbolical of the soul's immortality. This custom may be traced to an early period, Virgil thus describes its observance on the death of Marcellus:

"——— Manibus data lilia plenis:
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar
inani
Munere."—Æn. vi. 884.

And Propertius says,

"Et tenerâ poneret ossa rosâ."

At Roman funerals the doors were hung with cypress, which was esteemed the proper emblem of a fune-

ral. The Saxons used sprigs of rosemary.

The train is preceded by a choir of singers, which is a vestige of heathenism, and is probably a transcript of the bardic funeral dirge. The idolatrous nations of Greece and Rome, whose funeral rites were celebrated with great pomp, used to sing hymns over their dead, because they conceived that during the performance of harmonious music, the soul would slide into Elysium with greater facility. To accomplish this purpose, a hymn called by the Greeks *Aoidn*, was first sung during the procession to the funeral pile by hired female vocalists, and consisted of mourning verses for the loss they had sustained. Then an anthem was used at the pile in commendation of the deceased; after which they chaunted a kind of dialogue while the ashes were collected. The Jews used a similar practice over their illustrious dead. It was adopted by the early Christians; and in Saxon times it was usual for the priest who preceded the coffin to sing a funeral psalm. The custom was continued by some of the Reformed Churches; and amongst others, it is still used by the Church of England, and by some classes of Protestant dissenters from the establishment.

GEO. OLIVER.

MR. URBAN, *Mere*, May 3.

YOUR esteem for the language of England, your father-land, and the mightiest isle of the sea, and your kind insertion of my former letters on the corruptions of it, lead me to hope that you will open the Gentleman's Magazine for a few more thoughts on the same subject.

From want of attention to the Saxon ground-work of our language, and to the Gothic dialects that come from the same original with it; the adjective endings, *some* and *ful*, as in *frolisome*, *merciful*, &c. have been neglected, confounded, and abused. These endings have their own particular meanings; *some* being equally as useful as *ful*, though it should not be used instead of it. *Some*, as I showed in my former letter, by reference to the German, means strictly, *apt to do* or *promote* the thing denoted by the word to which it is put; as *quarrelsome*, apt to quarrel, *wholesome* (German *heilsam*), apt to heal, &c. But

ful means full of, or having much of, a thing; as *spiteful*, full of spite, *sorrowful*, full of sorrow, &c. So that *delightful*, spoken of a fine morning, of music, or any other charming thing, is wrong; and *delightsome*, as it is sometimes shaped by the vulgar, is right; because a morning or music cannot have, or be full of, delight *itself*, but is apt to delight *man*, or to promote delight in his mind.

If these distinctions are allowed, many such adjectives as the following should end with *some*, instead of *ful*:

frightful, healthful, hurtful, dreadful, mindful, and others.	} (applied to a thing.)

And we may have a class of very expressive and useful adjectives, as—

drinksome,	apt to drink much.
yieldsome,	apt to yield, not firm in principle.
fadesome,	apt to fade (as colours).
laughsome,	apt to laugh much.
helpsome,	apt to help, beneficent.
heedsome,	attentive to orders.
talksome,	instead of <i>talkative</i> , half English, and half Latin.
mistakesome, blundersome,	} apt to mistake or blunder.
rulesome,	
burasome,	apt to tyrannise, arbitrary.
learnsome,	apt to ignite, combustible.
spendsome,	apt to learn, having a good capacity, or being fond of study.
bragsome,	apt to spend, prodigal.
feelsome,	apt to brag or boast.
turnsome,	apt to feel, sensible, tender-hearted.
flattersome,	apt to turn with circumstances, &c.
	flattersome, apt to flatter.

Words of this shape might have been used with great accuracy, for present participles, where they stand for adjectives of quality. For example; as *roaring* is a present participle, *the roaring lion* means strictly the lion that is now roaring: *roarsome*, apt to roar, would have expressed the quality of the lion with perfect correctness.

Later writers have shaped a kind of macaronic words in the oddest and most irregular way possible; some of them partly English, with latinlike endings; some beginning in Saxon, and ending in Greek, and others being half English and half French. Of this kind are *Constabulary* (force), *Squirearchy*, *Cottage-orné*, *Sheriffalty*, *Toryism*, and others; which might be,

constably, genteel cottage, sheriffhood, Toryhood, and so on. If *ulary* is a fit ending for making adjectives from nouns ending in *le*, as *constable*; we may as well use it generally, and call a fiddle-bow a *fiddulary arc*; and the black of a tea-kettle the *kettulary smut*: and if *hood*, and *ship*, are the English noun-endings to mark a state or office, let us use one of them in all fit cases, instead of *ism*, *cy*, *alty*, and others.

We know that the Latin endings *abilis*, and *ibilis*, have a *passive* meaning; as *audibilis*, that may be heard; *accessibilis*, that may be come to; and that *able* and *ible* are the English shapes of those endings: and yet we have such a word as *pleasurable*; which, in regularity, would mean that may be pleased; but which really means *pleasing* in an *active* sense. *Peccadillo* is the diminutive of the Spanish *pecado*, a *sin*, or *crime*: and as we form diminutives by *ling*, as *duckling*, *gosling*, *fowling*, &c. we have no need of it; because *crimeling* or *sintling* would be equal to it. And by using the ending *ling* more commonly, we may have a class of useful words, such as—

kingling,	a regulus, a little king.
fielinging,	a small field.
farminggs,	the small quantities of ground let to the poor, a small farm.
shopling,	a huckster's shop.
landling,	a small territory, or island.
bookling,	a small book, a pamphlet.
folkling,	a small people, or nation.
authorling,	a petty writer.
townling,	a small town; and others.

The following words, which I have taken irregularly, I consider ill chosen, and think good English ones may be put in their steads:

Bivouac might be *strong watch*; because a *bivouac* is a strong watch capable of coping for a while with the enemy.

cylindrical,	rollerly.
ecclesiastical,	churchly.
fusible,	meltsome.
cuiras,	breastharness, harness.
accoutre,	outfit, outdeck.
accoutrements,	outfittings.
democracy,	folkrule.
demagogue,	folkleader.
picturesque,	picturely.
saline,	saltly.
tergiversation,	(<i>tergi versatio</i>), back-turning, or mind-turning.
nodous,	knotty.

effervesce,	(<i>e fervesco</i>), to heat up.
rendezvous,	(a most awkward compound for a noun, even in the French), <i>meetstead</i> or meeting.
manœuvre,	(<i>main oeuvre</i> , handy-work), handwork; in the sense of a trick, willwork.
motto,	(Ital. <i>motto</i> , a word), chosen-word, or word.
grotesque work,	whimwork.
grotesque,	whimly.
maugre,	thwarting, or notwithstanding.
gusto,	taste.

Yours, &c.

W. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.

A CORRESPONDENT in your Magazine for May has sent for preservation Vertue's Letter to Mr. Christian on the subject of Milton's portrait. He is undoubtedly right in this publishing entire what Warton only quoted for the particular expression as to Lord Dorset. Every thing respecting the Epic Wonder of our nation is of lasting importance. Permit me therefore to inquire after a resemblance of the poet, to which my attention was originally called by the Editor of his *Minor Poems*. Upon referring to Mr. Warton's note upon Milton's Greek tetra-stic, *In effigie ejus sculptorem*, at page 545 of the edition 1785, we find the learned Commentator thus expressing himself: "The Duchess of Portland has a miniature of his head, when young: the face has a stern thoughtfulness, and, to use his own expression, is *severe in youthful beauty*."

Now, Mr. Urban, I am old enough to remember the controversy, and your own Magazine was the field of the disputants, some five and forty years ago (see vol. LXI. pp. 399, 603, 885), when Sir Joshua Reynolds endeavoured to persuade the world, as he had satisfied himself, that a miniature which he had purchased for 100 guineas, certainly by Cooper, and painted in 1653, was a genuine portrait of the poet. Sir Joshua is great authority in his own art; and, therefore, when we find him stating that "it is admirably painted, and with such a character of nature that I am perfectly sure it was a striking likeness," there are few who would feel disposed to question his decision. But as to its being a likeness of Milton, I imagine he at last began to doubt even the possibility of its having a

poet for its original; for in truth the features are utterly dissimilar from those of the portraits recognised by his daughter. Lord Kames, who was the concealed opponent to Sir Joshua, certainly proved that it was Cooper's miniature of Selden. I have the engraving of it before me. What can never change, the nose is straight, with a flat ridge, while that of Milton was decidedly aquiline. The brow comes down, and narrows the eyelid. In the genuine Milton you discern the full orb of the eye, by the great depth of the upper lid; and, as in fair men, the eye-brow is very faint, and contributes no force to the expression. I have said thus much, that we may not stand between *two* miniatures in the inquiry; and keep steadily in view the object for which I have addressed you, I mean the Duchess of PORTLAND's miniature, *severe in youthful beauty*. Mr. Warton's language, unless very lax indeed, implies that he had himself *seen* this possession, more precious than the famous vase of that family. How does it happen that it was never engraved? What became of it? Was it among the collection, which a few years ago was visited by the hammer of the auctioneer, and thrown among the common lumber "unknown and like esteemed?" From the accurate knowledge of some of your Correspondents, I hope to receive information on the subject.

Yours, &c.

B.

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

THE other day, looking over that excellent work, Hone's Every Day Book, vol. I. (I am glad to observe that Mr. H. is now publishing a continuation under the title of The Year Book, for which as for the preceding your pages are of course often laid under contribution,) I was struck with what I conceive to be a mistake in his account of Peerless Pool. He quotes from Stow the notice of an accident which took place on the 19th of January, 1633, on "the frozen ducking-pond neere to Clerkenwell," by which six lads unfortunately lost their lives; and this pond he conjectures to be Peerless Pool (see the Every Day Book, vol. I. column 971). I am at a loss to conceive on what he can ground this supposition. Peerless Pool, as many of your readers are doubtless well aware, and as Mr.

Hone himself informs us in a preceding column, is situated on the right-hand side of the City Road as you go towards the City (you get at it by the first turning before you come to the Lying-in Hospital), and is consequently too far remote from Clerkenwell ever to admit of its being described as the Ducking-pond of that parish. Perhaps some of your obliging Correspondents might throw a light on the real situation of the latter pond, a point which, as building is now so rapidly going on in the extensive parish of Clerkenwell, it will probably in a few years be much more difficult than at present, if not wholly impossible to ascertain. There is none better aware than yourself, Mr. Urban, that these sort of inquiries, however ridiculed by the superficial, often lead to the discovery of facts highly illustrative of our ancient manners, and sometimes even throw a light on points of our ancient history.

While I have pen in hand, I may as well mention a curious fact relating to Peerless Pool before alluded to. This bath (which in spite of all its recent competitors, still remains, to the honour of our forefathers, if its founder of the date of 1743 can lay claim to that title, by far the finest and largest in London,) is said by Mr. Hone to have been "one of the ancient springs that supplied the Metropolis with water, when our ancestors drew that essential element from public conduits. I have no doubt of it. I have long been a bather there, and I have frequently felt at the deepest end the slightly projecting top of an ancient wooden pipe running in the direction of the Lying-in Hospital corner. I have endeavoured to trace the course of this along the bottom *fromwards* the Lying-in Hospital, but it is soon lost in the gravel, owing to the bath's being made shallower in that direction for the convenience of persons learning to swim. The length along which I have traced it is, I should think, about 40 feet, nearly one fourth of the whole length of the bath. Its projection above the bottom is, however, very slight. From whence can this pipe lead? I was at one time inclined to think that it might be one of the pipes of the great Canonbury Conduit mentioned in Mr. Nelson's entertaining History of Islington; but I have, since reading Mr. Hone, adopt-

ed the opinion that it conducted no further from the city than the ancient "perilous pond" itself. This spot, so noted for its springs, could very well supply two or three conduits, and I am convinced that, if the shallower end of the bath (where it is only about 3 feet 10 deep, just about a foot shallower than the deeper end where I have traced the pipe,) were excavated, as it might be without much expence, a well would certainly be found. This shallower end, it should be noticed, is the furthest from the Lying-in Hospital, and consequently from the City, and is perhaps still more fertile in springs than the other. Mr. Hone who mentions the fact of the existence of the conduit, gives no hint of the pipes still remaining.

AMATOR ANTIQUITATIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Devon, May 10.*

THE communication in the number for March, p. 206-7, and signed A. S. does not exactly correspond with the inquiry of an Occasional Correspondent regarding the trial between James Annesley, esq. and Richard Earl of Anglesea, being nephew and uncle; the former considered after the said trial as Earl, and the latter the Esq. Some years ago, when graduating at the University of Oxford, as a student in law, amongst other works, I recollect reading certain State trials in the highly valuable Bodleian Library, including the one in question, being at bar in the Court of Exchequer.—Subsequently, but several years since, in some friend's library in Dublin, I met with a 12mo work in 2 vols. not merely containing a full report of the trial, but a concise family history, entitled, I am inclined to think, "The Memoirs of an unfortunate young Nobleman, James Annesley, Esq." By it, he appears to have been the only child of Lord Altham, second brother of Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesea, the son and heir of Sir Francis Annesley, Bart. 1st Viscount Valentia (an isle on the coast of Kerry, extremely populous and fertile, much resembling the Isle of Wight). Lord Altham dying whilst his son was young, he unfortunately, by means of truant companions, left the country, and was supposed to have died in America. The Earl of Anglesea subsequently departing this life without

issue, his third brother "Richard, took to the property, &c." After some time young "James returns, being about twenty years of age, and lays claim in right of his father Lord Altham to the honours and estate of the Annesley family. His legitimacy having been disputed, the trial in the way of ejectment ensued, and lasted fourteen days, the jury having consisted of the first rank and property in the county, supposed between them to be worth full a million, terminating in favour of the plaintiff, the said James, thus proving his legitimacy; but unhappily from fatigue of mind and body, arising from such important proceedings, disease ensued, carrying him off at about twenty-four, when things were all turning in his favour, leaving a widow, but childless; the said Richard his uncle, as heir at law, succeeding to the estate and Irish honours, those of England having become extinct."

The family of White, apparently connected through different ways with that of Annesley, is extremely respectable; as by the communication signed "A. S." the Earl of Bantry, whose family name is White, possesses a considerable track of the quondam disputed property; and Sir John White, Sheriff of the County of Dublin during the Viceroyalty of Earl Cornwallis, was married to the widow of Francis Annesley Hughes, Barrister at law, and Judge of Kilmainham.

L. L. B.

Mr. URBAN, *June 12.*

FOR the sake of preservation, I send you the following memoranda of some unknown topographical antiquities. I owe the communication to an observant and ingenious gentleman, engaged in the Ordnance survey.

"NEAR the farm called Maget (between Chepstow and St. Briavel's), is a camp in Caswell Wood, not far from St. Briavel's. On the new road from the ferry at Tintern, there is a line of entrenchment from the camp along the top of the cliff towards Chepstow, opposite to the Devil's pulpit (a noted prospect stand for views over the Piercefield and Tintern part of the Wye), which is within the entrenchment. It can be traced nearly

to a tumulus, between Mr. Trotter's and Capt. Gordon's (on Tiddenham Chase). The tumulus is on the west side of the road. I doubt whether the Castle of St. Briavel's may not be in connection with this line.

At Stow-green is a small camp, called Castle Orchard, not far from St. Briavel's; and coins (presumed Roman) have been found.

[I am now unable to accomplish long walks, or I would have investigated these spots; but I think that the whole eastern bank of the Wye was from Symonds Yat, in English Bicknor, to Portskewit in or near the New Passage, most strongly fortified by Ostorius; for these discoveries complete the line, viz. 1. Symonds Yat (a camp); 2. Bury Hill by Coleford, in connection with Staunton, where is a Roman road, and probably *Blestium*, because in *Blateslan* hundred, then St. Briavel's and Tiddenham chase, as above.]

The same gentleman also informed me, that traces of a Roman tessellated pavement and other remains had been discovered at Whitchurch, a village between Ross and Monmouth; and not far from Ganerew and the Little Doward, where is a British local fortress, converted by Geoffrey of Monmouth into a palace of Vortigern.

It is impossible to suppose that any man of decent character could have invented the lies with which that author is charged. According to my reading, histories of embellishment (of which legends of saints form part) were every-day writings, like our epitaphs. Cæsar informs us that there were local *ready-made* fortresses, to which the neighbours resorted under intestine warfare. The words of Cæsar (De Bell. Gall. l. v. c. 9), are these (in literal translations.) They [Britons] repulsed by the cavalry, *concealed themselves in the woods, having gotten a place excellently fortified both by nature and labour, which as it seemed they had long before prepared, on account of domestic war; for trees having been cut down* [i. e. an *abbatis* made], *all approaches were cut off.* Thus it was that British local fortresses lay in the heart of woods; and it is most certain that the Herefordshire Beacon, the finest and most perfect specimen, was surrounded by Malvern Forest, and that forests were annexed to all our

Celtic and ancient cities. Hence, as I have thought, has ensued the doubt concerning the British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish characters of camps, because the old *Celtic* forts were occupied and fortified by the conquerors in their own way. From the same chapter it will also appear that the Romans threw up a camp adjacent to these fortresses, and that the vicinity of the one proves the Celtic antiquity of the other. Volumes have been written to illustrate what contemporary writings do most plainly explain; e. g. the Iliad of Homer shows for what purpose the chariots were used. (See Cæs. l. 5. c. 17.) Vortigern knew the old Celtic customs, retreated to or occupied heights, local forts, &c.; and Geoffrey embellished these incidents by intermixing Roman-British refinements with old Celtic customs.

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSSBROKE.

Mr. URBAN, June 20.

IN your Magazine for April 1831, page 305, you say, "In 1542 this manor [of Shermanbury in Sussex] was sold by William Lord Sandys to *William Comber, Esq.* the grandfather of Thomas Comber, Dean of Carlisle, and great grandfather of *John Comber* Dean of Durham." Here is a misnomer with respect to the Dean of Durham, who was called *Thomas*, and not John, as erroneously mentioned in this pedigree. Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham, alluded to above, was my great grandfather, and "*Memoirs of his Life and Writings*," &c. were published by me in 1799, from family writings and authentic documents in my possession.

At page 7, of the above-mentioned Memoirs it appears that his (the Dean of Durham's) "great grandfather, Thomas Comber, esq. was a Counsellor at Law and Justice of the Peace in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and one of this gentleman's sons [query what was his Christian name, as your document only mentions *William Comber the grandfather* of the Dean of Carlisle] was *father* to Doctor Thomas Comber, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dean of Carlisle, well known for his learning, loyalty, and suffering." My memoirs then add, "His grandfather (the Dean of Durham's) John Comber, esq. was uncle to the Dean of Carlisle;"—and

here again we want the Christian name of John Comber's brother, who was the Dean of Carlisle's *father*. It is added, that his (the Dean of Durham's) *father*, James Comber, was the fourth son of that gentleman, and consequently the first cousin to the Dean of Carlisle.

There is an authentic "copy of the original patent for the coat of arms granted to the Comber family, anno Dom. 1571," in my possession, which was granted to John Comber, Esq. of Shermanbury, no doubt the Dean of Durham's grandfather, and the Dean of Carlisle's uncle mentioned above, and in all probability the son of William Comber, Esq. mentioned in your Magazine as the purchaser of the manor of Shermanbury in 1542. He is mentioned in that patent as "John Comber of Shermanbury in the county of Sussex, gentelman;" and the arms themselves are described thus:—"Golde, a fesse daunce Gules, between three stars Sable; and to his creaste upon his heaulme, on a wreathe Golde and Sable, a lynxe's heade," &c.

The Memoirs of the Dean of Durham, above alluded to, contain several very curious particulars relating to the period of time when the Dean flourished, that is, between 1660 and 1699, together with exact copies of letters from several eminent persons and distinguished scholars of those times; It was published by Richardson of the Royal Exchange, London, in 1799, but it is now out of print.

Yours, &c. THOMAS COMBER,
Rector of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire.

P.S. It should be added that the Memoirs, p. 6, say, "the subject of these Memoirs, as himself informs us, was descended from a very ancient family at Barkham, in the county of Sussex, and that manor, according to family tradition, was bestowed upon one of his ancestors, — de Combre, by William the Conqueror, with whom he came over from Normandy, for killing its Saxon or Danish Lord in the famous battle which placed that Duke on the throne of England."

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

THE following pleasing stanzas are supposed to have been composed in the beginning of the twelfth century by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.*

* Red Beard.

GENT. MAG. June, 1831.

They are an interesting commentary upon the manners of that romantic age:—

"I like a cavalier Francés,
And a Catalonian dame;
The courtesy of the Genoese,
And Castilian dignity;
The Provence songs my ears to please,
And the dance of the Trevisan;
The graceful form of the Arragonese,
And the pearl of the Julian;
An English hand and face to see,
And a page of Tuscany."

This Prince was devotedly attached to literature, and the ruins of his palace at Gelnhausen still carry with them the traditional attachment of the people. The legend discovers him, amidst the dark recesses of the Hartz forest, in a subterranean cave formed in the caverns of the Kyffhaus mountain, his beard flowing upon the ground, and reposing in a deep trance upon a throne of marble; and occasionally awaking from his sleep, to reward the votaries of song who have visited his lonely court.

A passion for military fame and glory led this Prince to commence a crusade into Palestine. He met with great success, made the Emperor Isaac Angelus sue for peace, and defeated the Turks in several battles.

Bathing, upon a hot and sultry day, in the river Selef, he met his death, from the cold which afterwards affected him.

GAUBERT AMIELS.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

THE first professors of the law are met with in the reign of William Rufus;* but at that remote period they had no particular name. And it is not until the reign of Henry III.† that we read of Counsel, Pleaders, and Advocates.

The term *Serjeant* occurs in the "Somme Rurale," by Boutillier;‡ and that of *Attorney-general* may be met even as far back as the laws of James II. King of Majorca.§ This degree was first conferred in England during the 13th century. The Serjeants were in the origin of the degree named *King's Serjeants*, because they

* Reeve's Hist. Engl. Law, vol. i. p. 228.

† Bracton, 412 a. 372 b. *Placitorum Abbreviatio*. Kane, Rot. 22, 38 Hen. III. Matthew Paris, Hist. p. 1077.

‡ Just. Lib. i. c. 1. lib. ii. c. 11, 13.

§ Compiled in the Lives of the Saints, of the month of June, tom. iii. p. 26.

quired that I should give them no further explanation, and when one of the party asked my name and residence, and if I had a passport, I replied that I should answer no question, except before a magistrate. "There are so many traitors about," (said one who appeared to be a butcher) that we must take him before the Mayor." He then asked if I were a Jesuit, and made some observations on my being *so far from Paris* without any papers.

When I had finished my slender repast, I was conducted by three National Guards, and followed by a train of villagers, to the residence of the Mayor. I had no difficulty in making myself known to that gentleman, who informed my accuser that he was perfectly satisfied. The countryman was confused at the result of his exertions, for in consequence of some corn-stacks having been fired the preceding day at Bourg-la-Reine, he thought I was an incendiary; which seemed the more evident to him, as one of my earliest questions was about the distance from the river.

This I learned from one of the National Guards, who politely offered to show me the road to Issy. On leaving me, he said, "I recommend you, Sir, not to make any more such inquiries as you proceed, or you will be arrested in every village through which you pass."

Clamart is in old records called *Clemartium*; it belonged, in the 11th century, to the monks of Saint Martin-des-Champs. Adam, *grand cuisinier* of Saint Louis, had a house here. In 1815, a skirmish took place close by, between the English and Vandamme's division. It was in this village also that Condorcet was arrested, when proscribed by Robespierre. He was conducted to Bourg-la-Reine by the people of Clamart, who were not aware of the consequence of their prisoner. Condorcet could not remain in Paris, and had passed two nights

in the forest of Meudon. The length of his beard, and the voracity of his appetite, excited the attention of the aubergist; and being unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, he was taken into custody. He escaped the horrors of a revolutionary trial, by means of an active poison, which he had constantly carried about him to provide for a case of extremity.

From Clamart I proceeded to Issy, which name is considered to be derived from Isis, who had a temple there, before the introduction of Christianity. The Church is a pretty edifice; the architecture is in the style of the 15th century, but it contains nothing worth notice. Opposite the Church door is an old ruin, said to be part of the palace of Childebert. Issy contains about 1100 inhabitants.

A little further on, towards Paris, is Vaugirard, with an old church; which, however, is less beautiful than that of Issy, with no more attraction for the antiquary.

Yours, &c.

W. S. B.

MT. URBAN,

June 21.

AMONGST the Monarchs of the eastern empire, the name of the Emperor Justinian presents itself in a prominent point of view. As the author of the code, the Pandects, and the Institutes, he may be considered the founder of jurisprudence as a science, while his patronage of the discovery of the silk-worm in Persia, has at least rendered his name conspicuous in the annals of those of "gentle blood." The erection of the church of Saint Sophia,¹ still standing at Constantinople, the modification of the figure of the cross into the shape which in the Eastern church is styled the Greek Cross;² and the introduction of the usage of the tiara, as worn by Christian Monarchs in the form of a crown, surmounted by a cross; are circumstances important in an historical sense, and interesting to the lovers of antique lore. But no act of

¹ The celebrated Royal mosque, fronting the great gate of the seraglio, and to which the Grand Seignior upon every Friday goes in person.

² Και τῇ μὴν ἀριστερῇ χεὶρὶ φερεῖ σφαίραν ἐμπνευστοῦ τοῦ σταυροῦ ἐν αὐτῇ. "And in his left hand he holds a globe with a cross fixed on it."—Suidas Lexicon, art. Ἰουστινιανός. Ἐχει δὲ οὐ τὴν ξίφος οὐ τὴν δούρατος, οὐτὶ ἀλλο τῶν ὀπλῶν οὐδὲν, ἀλλὰ σταυρὸς αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τοῦ πωλοῦ ἱστικίται. "He holds in his hand neither sword or spear, nor any other weapon but a cross standing upon a globe."—Procop. de Edific. Justin. lib. i. c. 2. In allusion to the statue erected in the Augusteum by Justinian. The modern Greek standards contain the three crosses, as used at the Crucifixion.

Justinian can awaken in the breasts of the followers of Christianity greater emotions of pleasure, than the protection which he afforded to Antioch,—a city renowned in the earlier annals of the Christian faith, as the place where Saint Paul founded its first see, where the professors of the doctrines of Christianity were first designated Christians, and where the Christian faith was first received.³ He turned the course of the river Orontes, and made it flow within the walls of the city. He paved the streets, rebuilt the city, and erected two magnificent temples, one to the Deipara (the Virgin Mother of God), and the other to the Archangel Michael;⁴ and lastly, he changed its name to that of Θεουπολις (the City of God).⁵

The coins of Justinian are very rare and curious. The obverse of one of them presents his figure in robes, his head bearing the crown, and his hand holding the globe, surmounted by the Greek cross. The legend is rudely formed:—“DOMINVS JUSTINIANVS, PERPETVVS, PIVS, AVGVSTVS.” The reverse presents the Greek cross, placed upon a small pedestal of stone steps. The legend is very rude, and greatly imperfect:—“VICTORIA AVGVSTI.” The exergue has the words “CONSTANTINOPLEVS OBSIGNATA.”⁶ Another of his coins is more perfect, and its obverse presents the Emperor wearing a crested crown, encircled with pearls; one of his hands contains a globe, also surmounted with the Greek cross. The arm on the other side is covered with a shield, presenting the figure of a warrior upon a charger. The letters ANNO are upon the reverse, and the capital I, which Jobert ingeniously conjectures to designate 10, i. e. the number of smaller coins for which it would pass in exchange.

The works⁷ of the Emperor Justinian have justly formed the glory and

pride of civilians, and no event in the history of Europe has awakened more interest than the discovery in the 12th century of the Pandects at Amalphi, and of the code at Ravenna, and which is thus eloquently described by two celebrated writers upon the Roman law:⁸

“Eo tempore⁹ injustis perturbatisque comitiis, laceraret ecclesiam falsus pontifex Petrus Leonis, Anacletus secundus nuncupatus ab sua factione; cuius dux erat Rogerius Apuliæ ac Siciliæ comes, Regis nomine a falso pontifice donatus. Adversus Anacletum creatus rite ac solemniter fuerat Innocentius secundus, cui favebat imperator Lotharius Saxo, summa virtute atque prudentia princeps; quo bellum gerente adversus Rogerium, Amalphi, urbe Salerno proxima (quam perperam aliqui locant in Apulia, Melfiam cum Amalphi confundentes,) inopinato reperti fuerunt digestorum libri; quos Pisani, qui classe Lotharium contra Rogerium adjuverant, præmio bene navate operæ sibi exorarunt. Pisis vero post longam obsidionem a Caponis militia duce strenuo expugnatis, translati fuere Florentiam; ubi, pro augusta Medicæ domus magnificentia, in museo Magni Ducis conservantur. Hinc promiscua Pisanarum et Florentianarum apud scriptores pandectarum appellatio. Iisdem temporibus repertum Ravennæ fuit constitutionum imperialium volumen, quod codex appellatur; indeque cæteros libros juris, imo et digestorum aliud exemplar in lucem aliqui reddisse putant, nec mirum, cum ea urbs longo tempore Romanis obtemperavit. Novellæ vero constitutiones etiam antea per Italiam vagabantur: utque mea fert opinio, multi juris civilis libri, postquam incessit homines cupido recipiendi Romani juris, agniti potius fuere, quam reperti; nam et aliquot ante Lotharium annis, jus civile Justiniani commemoravit Ivo Carnotensis, et libros pandectarum; cum antea, si concurrerent, forsân seordia et oblivione permitterentur.”

The reign of Justinian has afforded to posterity a valuable and useful moral. The most unbounded dominion, and the most unexampled successes, enabled this mighty Monarch to in-

³ Acts xii. 14.

⁴ Procopius de Ædif. Justiniani, lib. ii. c. 10. Evagr. H. E. lib. iv. c. 6.

⁵ Θεουπολις της εν πολης, ητις εξ Αντιοχιας μετα τον σεισμον υπομαθη ητοι Ιουστινιανου.

⁶ Theopolis, a city of the East, which was so called by Justinian, instead of Antioch, after the earthquake.—Steph. Byzant. de urbibus. v. Θεουπολις.

⁷ Coined at Constantinople.

⁸ 1. The Institutions. 2. The Digests. 3. The Second Code. 4. The Novels. 5. The Edicts.

⁹ Gravinæ, Orig. Jur. Civ. lib. i. cap. 140, et Hein. Hist. Jur. Civ. lib. 1. § 412.

⁹ Anno 1130, an age in which were erected the beautiful Leaning Tower or Belfry of Pisa; and the noble Baptistery or Church of St. John.

dulge the caprices of his nature, and to render rank, ability, and fortune, wholly subservient to his will.

TEMPLARIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

I BELIEVE you have already noticed the alteration that has taken place in the Law Terms, in pursuance of two Acts of Parliament passed in the present year of the present King's reign. I beg to state to you a few particulars in reference to this subject.

1. As the commencement of Easter Term is now confined to a certain day of April, and that of Trinity Term to a certain day of May, in each case the day may happen to be Sunday. Though this occurrence will be immaterial to Trinity term, as it consists of 21 days; yet it will cause Easter Term to be curtailed of a day.

2. During the 30 successive years to the present, Easter Term will have to be prolonged more or less nine times.

3. During the same period, Whitsuntide will happen 21 times in Trinity Term, and thrice (once next year) this appellation of the Term will be a misnomer, inasmuch as it will have ended before Trinity Sunday.

The Whitsuntide holidays are very familiar to us, but for urgent business to be going on then certainly appears heterodox. From this circumstance, this novel Trinity Term (at least when it might prevent its being nicknamed improper term) might not unaptly be called Whitsuntide Term. But further;—if, in the alteration of the Terms, Trinity term could not have been so adjusted as to exclude Whitsuntide, the same arrangement might have been made with regard to Whitsuntide falling within this Term, as there is in the case of the whole or any number of the days intervening between the Thursday before and the

Wednesday next after Easter Day falling within Easter Term. But it is otherwise. However, few have failed to observe that Trinity Term, as it is at present regulated, recalls with vengeance to the mind the old say, *Festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat*.* A refresher may perhaps not render the season of Pentecost less comfortable, but it must be allowed that business will be carried on with less facility at a time when there takes place *κατὰ δῆμον ἐορτή*, and to which you may well apply the epithet *μεγίστη*.†

BETH.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

THE following lines, apparently written by the hand of Swift, are preserved in a miscellaneous volume in the British Museum,‡ and as they are not inserted in any edition of his works I have consulted, I suppose them to be inedited, and may therefore deserve a niche in your Magazine.

“The humble Petition of Stella's Friends.

Poor Stella hourly is perplex
Betwixt this World here, and the next;
Her Friends imploring her to stay,
And Angels beck'ning her away.
Behold the Balance in suspense!
She's unresolv'd for Here, or Hence.
Ah, let our Friendship turn the Scale!
Let Friendship over Hear'n prevail,
'Till you have lived what Time is due,
And then we'll all expire with you.

“Signed by the following persons,—
Mary Worrall, Jo^o. Worrall, Pat. Delany, Re. Dingley, Thomas Sheridan.”

All the above signatures are autographs, and the scrap is indorsed,—
“The Humble Petition of Stella's Friends, written June the eleventh, 1727.”

Yours, &c.

F. M.

* Plaut. Aul. † Apud Hoiner.
‡ MSS. Addl. *5017, f. 75.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. URBAN, Worcester, June 15.
MATTHIÆ in his Greek Grammar, says, “In most verbs the perfect middle has an intransitive signification.—But in many verbs also which have a transitive signification in the active, the intransitive enters into the performed.” He shows a dozen exam-

of which I shall select *πράσσω*,

as it first occurred to me while puzzling over this verb, that Matthiæ must be mistaken. Of *πράσσω* he says, “*πέραξα*, I have done, *πέραξα*, e. g. εὖ or κακῶς, I have been fortunate, unfortunate. I have done well or ill.” (2d vol. Blomfield's Translation, § 494, 2.) If Matthiæ be right, we must read *πέραξα* in Arist. Eq. 681, Ranæ,

302, Plut. 629, 633, contrary to all authority. I regret that he has given us no authority for his use of this word. So little difference have I found in the meanings of the perfect active and middle, that I have been inclined to think they are almost one. So true it is, that we do not often find all the three perfects of the same verb. And of this opinion seems Dr. Valpy, a scholar of no mean rank.

"*Ἐαγα* signifies equally *I have*, and *I am*, broken. *Ἄνοιω* is against me, from the identity of the imperfect active and the perfect middle. *Ἐγγήγορα* has *always* the same signification as the present, and so has *ἔολπα* which is often used for *ἔλπω*. It is used thus, II. 20, 186, or else in a transitive sense, either of which will suit my purpose. *ἔλωλα* transitive, II. 10, 186. But this, forsooth, is a *present perfect*. (Vide Clarke in l.) And see also *Æd. Tyr.* 759. (Oxf. 1826) 949, 956. *Πέποιθα*, see II. 4, 325; 23, 286. Plut. 449, and consult the lexicons on the word. *Πέπηγα* is neuter. In *ρήγνυμι* the intransitive sense is not confined to the perfect middle, which is sometimes used for the present. *Σέσηπα* is nearly peculiar to Homer; *Πέφηνα* occurs in both constructions. Amidst this contrariety I scarce know which rule to follow. My mind is made up with respect to *πέπραγα*, that it is active. I should be much pleased if some better hand than myself would take up this matter. My reading has been perhaps too much confined to the poets, to be enabled to judge accurately.

The difference between *φιλέω* and *ἐράω* seems to be well defined in *Equit.* 729, to love,—to honour. *Φιλία* appears to mean the love of our own sex, friendship, or a sort of Platonic love towards the other, combining in it nothing sensual; whereas *ἐρως* is used entirely to express sexual love.

Dies, gender of,—“*Omnibus rebus ad profectorem comparatis, diem dicunt, quâ die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Is dies erat,*” &c. *Bell. Gall.* 1, 5.

The Sword Song of Harmodius.
“My sword with boughs of myrtle bound,
Harmodius brave, I'll bear around,
For you the tyrant fierce have slain
And Athens now is free again.”

You are not dead, you blest shall be
For ever, to eternity;
With Peleus' son and Diomed
To realms of endless pleasure fled.
Your time shall pass in song and joy,
No cares, no griefs shall you annoy.—

“My sword with boughs of myrtle bound,
Harmodius brave, I'll bear around;
Because 'mid Athens' revelry
We saw the fierce Hipparchus die.”

Your glorious works, your glorious name
All future ages shall proclaim,
For you the savage foe have slain,
And Athens now is free again.”

Yours, &c.

MATHETES.

Maittaire's Greek Dialects abridged and translated into English, from the Edition of Sturzios. By the Rev. John Seager, B. A. Rector of Welch Bicknor, Monmouthshire, &c. 8vo, pp. 304.

THE ancient Peloponnesian or Pelasgic language is that which may be recognised in the Latin and Homer; and which having been once spoken from Thessaly to the Peloponnese, was afterwards variously metamorphosed into the Doric, Ionic, and Attic dialects.* To these succeeded, according to Mr. Seager (p. 1),

“The common, or that used from the time of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great by all the Greeks, not only by the learned in their writings, but by the illiterate also in the ordinary intercourse of life.”

That dialect was intimately connected with pronunciation, is obvious. Thus *eta* (H) is found in all the dialects given by Mr. Seager, but it was only an introduction of Simonides, and stood both for an *εψιλον* and *iota*, and neither H or Ω were incorporated with the language before the archonship of Euclid, anno 403 bef. Christ. Now, according to Mr. Seager (p. 250), this letter was changeable into every other vowel. The Latin is certainly old Greek; and in the Farnesian columns brought from the Appian way, we have only ε for η; and by comparing the changes in the Latin Greek derivatives with those noticed by Mr. Seager, we might discover how many of them are ancient,—we think very few.

It need not be said that Mr. Seager's is an important and serviceable school and college book.

* Muller's Dorians, ii. 484.—Rusx.

The Iliad of Homer. Translated by William Sotheby. 2 vols. 8vo.

HOMER, says Blair, can only be rendered to be a real Homer, like Scripture, in literal translation; but then it would not be a book for every body. A paraphrase is accordingly substituted, and Mr. Sotheby's is among the best, but, in consequence, poetical dignity requires deviation from the manner of the original, and portraiture fails; e. g. Homer, mentioning the invocation of Meleager's mother, that the death of her brother might be revenged upon her son, says, Παιδί δόμεν θάνατον, τῆς δ' ἠεροφοίτου Ἐρινύς
 "Ἐλθεν ἐξ Ἐρέβουσφιν, ἀμείλιχον ἦτρον ἔχουσα.—Il. I. 567.

The literal English is,—

"To give death to my son,—and the Fury wandering in darkness, having an implacable heart, heard from Erebus."

Pope has not brought Homer's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave, but he has treated them as a barber would.—He renders the passage thus :

Mr. URBAN,

June 21.

THE first instance of the use of perfumes by the ancients is found in Genesis,* he (Isaac) smelled the smell of his (Jacob's) raiment, and blessed him, and said, "See the smell of my son is as the smell of a field which the Lord hath blessed." In the Song of Solomon,† the smell of the bride's garments is compared to the smell of Lebanon,‡ which was remarkable for its plantations of mulberry, olive, fig, and cedar-trees.§

The use of perfumes among the

Αἰεὶ δὲ στεφάνοισι κάρα παρὰ δακτὶ πυκάζου
 Παντοδαποῖς, οἷς ἂν γαίης πέδον ὄλβιον ἀνθεῖ.
 Καὶ στακτοῖσι μύροις ἀγαθοῖς χαιτήν θεράπευε
 Καὶ σμύρων λίβανόν τε πυρὸς μαλακὴν ἐπὶ τέφραν
 Βάλλε πανημέριοις Συρίας εὐωδέα καρπῶν.

Yours, &c.

GAUBERT AMIELS.

* Ch. xxvii. ver. 27.

† Ch. iv. v. 11.

‡ *Anglicè*, frankincense.

§ Song of Solomon, ch. iv. v. 15; 1 Kings ch. iv. v. 33; Psalms, ch. lxxx. v. 10, ch. xcii. v. 12; Light's Travels, p. 219; Journey through Asia Minor, p. 172, 8vo, 1818, by Kinneir. Λιβανον θουετρος ενι περιρρησσι: Musæus.

|| Valerius Maximus, lib. ii. initio, c. 6.

¶ Conf. Athenæus, lib. xv. c. 5.

* Athenæus, lib. iii. c. 22.

"On her own son to wreak her brother's death :

Hell heard her curses from the realms profound,
 And the red fiends that walk the nightly round."

The last line is an adscititious decoration of the poetical friseur.

Mr. Sotheby has (i. 298),

"Her curse in hell's abyss Erinys heard,
 And stamp'd with death th' inexorable sword."

We allow eminent merit to Mr. Sotheby's "Homer modernized." No other sort of Homer can be formed in English; for well does Blair say, "I know no author to whom it is more difficult to do justice than Homer. The plainness of his diction, were it literally rendered, would often appear flat in any modern language; and if we add elegance and luxuriance, we lose sight of the old Bard's simplicity and plainness, out of which break forth flashes of native fire, sublimity, and beauty, which hardly any language, except his own, could preserve."

Greeks appears to have been borrowed by the Ionians from the Asiatics,|| and at first were chiefly applied to the head, and subsequently to the breast.

ἔστεφανοῦντο τὰ στήθη, καὶ ἐμόρου, ὅτι αὐτοθε ἡ καρδιά.

The breast was anointed from an idea that the heart would be refreshed by the application.¶

Archestratus* has furnished us with an interesting account of the custom of perfuming rooms used for entertainments, with myrrh, frankincense, and other odours,

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Waldensian Researches during a second Visit to the Valleys of Piemont: with an introductory inquiry into the antiquity and purity of the Waldensian Church, &c. By William Stephen Gilly, M.A. Preb. of Durham. 8vo. pp. 560.

THE Waldenses are associated with the earliest history of the Christian faith, before it was polluted by the meretricious superventions of the Church of Rome. In the wilds and mountain fastnesses by which their native valleys were surrounded, they bade defiance for ages to the exterminating mandates of the papal see; and while all the neighbouring countries were immersed in the vortex of Romish abominations, these representatives of primitive Christianity transmitted its doctrines in comparative purity to their latest posterity. Although the Waldenses may be said to profess the Protestant faith, still, as existing many centuries anterior to the Reformation, in the valleys of Piemont, they might, with more strict propriety, be styled *Proto-Protestants*, for they were *Protestants* against the Roman Catholic formularies long before the term Protestant, in its present sense, existed. From the old records that are still preserved by the Vaudois Churches, their antiquity may with certainty be traced to the eighth century; but, according to one of their best historians, who wrote in 1669, even to the period of the Apostles.

The Waldenses have generally been considered as a small independent race, though politically subject to the Piemontese princes. They have been so named from the mountain valleys which they inhabit, on the eastern side of the Cottian chain of Alps,—the letter *V* having been corrupted into *W*. The terms Vaudois in French, Vallenses in Latin, Valdesi in Italian, and Waldenses in English ecclesiastical history, signifying nothing more nor less than “men of the valley.” Thus (to adopt the language of the author) “as the valleys of Piemont have had the honour of producing a race of people who have been true to the faith introduced by the first Missionaries who preached Christianity in those regions, the synonyms Vaudois, Valdesi, and Waldenses, have been adopted as the

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distinguishing names of a religious community, faithful to the primitive creed, and free from the corruptions of the Church of Rome.”

As the Courts of Rome and Turin at different periods of Waldensian history, have made the most determined efforts to extinguish the light of truth in these isolated districts, it is a matter of astonishment that resistance could successfully avail, when opposed to the vast military array which Catholic princes could at all times bring against incipient heresy; particularly in that quarter of the world, where the thunders of the Vatican were considered as irresistible.

According to Leger, the historian of the Vaudois, the first attempts to force them, as a community, into the arms of the Roman Church, were made by the house of Savoy. The princes of this line did not come into possession of Piemont till the 11th or 12th century. At that period a reigning chief taking advantage of the divisions that prevailed in Piemont, and of the weakness of the little sovereignties under the Counts of Lucerne and other feudal lords, made himself master of the valleys and adjoining provinces. Previously to this dynasty, the inhabitants of the valleys had experienced every kind of indulgence from their sovereigns, who had been unwilling to molest them for religion's sake. But between the years 1561 and 1686 no less than sixty-eight papal enactments were put in force for the extermination of the Waldenses; and the question naturally arises how could half-armed peasants, without leaders, surrounded on every side by hosts of fighting men, renowned throughout Europe as the infantry of Piemont, maintain their ground against such formidable odds? and how is it, that the Vaudois, without fortresses or the munitions of war, should not have been long ago blotted from the face of the earth? It was the unconquerable spirit of free-born minds, imbued with religious zeal, and aided by the mountainous localities of the surrounding country, that preserved their existence—so true is the position of Lord Kaimes, that mountainous districts are the abode of freedom, though slavery may reign in the neighbouring

gaze, contained an accessible hiding place, large enough to admit 400 people.

"Chanforan and Ricca pulled off their shoes and stockings, stripped off their upper garments, and looked as if they were rallying their courage for an exploit. Two young peasants who had joined us, the one twenty years old, the other sixteen, signified their intention to follow the two elder mountaineers, at all risk; and the coolness with which they stood over the precipice, and moved along its dizzy edge, satisfied us, that they had nerve enough for any thing. When the guides were ready for the descent, they addressed their countrymen, M. Bonfour and M. Revel, and told them that they would not dare to go down. 'Then what will our friends do?' said they. 'They are English,' replied Chanforan, 'and will break their necks rather than turn back.' The compliment was more to my brother's taste than to mine.

"Presently the four mountaineers disappeared. How they sustained their footing, and to what projecting points they clung, I could not imagine. I looked down, but the cliff projected so much, that I could not distinguish the means of their descent. Presently we heard shouts from below, and a voice directed us to lower the rope ladder, which we had previously attached to a fragment of rock, large enough to sustain any weight. The ladder was let down, and made fast at the other end by the men below. My brother was the first of our party to descend by it. I went next. Our precautions were so well taken, that I found the descent more difficult than dangerous: but I confess that when I found myself suspended between heaven and earth, by a swinging staircase of rope, which the sharp points of the rock might cut in twain, the sensation was any thing but enviable. The ladder did not hang straight, but followed the irregular lines of the face of the cliff, which had given hand and foot-hold to the peasants who led the way. At the depth of about twenty feet I found the ladder resting upon a sort of shelf. From this shelf, the ladder hung in an angular direction, and next lay along a rough sloping ridge like a camel's back: and then depended perpendicularly, rocking with great violence. At about fifty feet from the top, there was a second shelf, and this attained, I perceived a sort of tunnel or chimney, in the cliff; but the ladder was not long enough to reach the bottom of it, and with the assistance of Ricca, who was planted there to help me, I let myself down, much after the fashion of a climbing boy descending a chimney. This achieved, the grotto was attained without much further difficulty.

"The risk which the men encountered, who descended without the rope ladder, consisted in passing from ledge to ledge, where the hold was very slight and insecure.

What then must have been the horrible nature of the persecution, which compelled women and children to trust themselves to the perils of such an enterprise! It is probable, however, that ropes had been before used to facilitate the descent, for I observed several places, which looked as if they had been indented by the friction of cordage.

"My servant came down after me, then M. Bonjour, and after him M. Revel; and never did I see people more delighted than they seemed to be.

"We found the cavern, so called, to be an irregular, rugged, sloping gallery, in the face of the rock, of which the jutting crags above formed the roof. At one end also there was a projection of cliff, which sheltered it on that side from the weather. The gallery is wide enough to be secure. In some parts the edge overhangs the depth below perpendicularly: at others it shelves gently downwards, but in all directions it is quite inaccessible, except from above, and by the tunnel, down which we descended; and which will only admit one person at a time."

"I could not satisfy myself that the gallery would afford an asylum for so many as 300 or 400 fugitives; nor did we find any relics of other days, though we searched diligently, and used the implements we brought with us in turning up and sounding the surface. We saw no marks of smoke or fire, nor any thing like the ovens of which the historian speaks."

"After remaining about an hour in the gallery, and inscribing our names or initials in the rock, we ascended by the same means by which we came down: and though we could not feel confident that this was the 'Merveilleuse Caverne,' of which we had come in search,—yet we were pleased with our performance, and felt proud of having accomplished a feat of some difficulty."

◆

Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, King of England. Vol. the Fifth. By I. D'Israeli. 8vo, pp. 472.

THE history of the times of Charles the First required a Tacitus; and, in our opinion, this work of Mr. D'Israeli ought to have that standard character. It is not that there are wanting other able writers, no more than there are wanting fine trees in a forest, but they do not grow straight;—out of figure, they have not written from pure reason. Had they done so, they must have seen that a man in the situation of Charles the First, because he was of excellent private character, whose object was to preserve, could only have owed his misfortunes to aggression. Had his errors been as gross as those of former Kings, his deposition would

have created no convulsion; but the very existence of a protracted civil war shows that he had qualities which, in the minds of the people, never did exist in regard to less virtuous sovereigns. But what has character to do, as to influence with revolutionists? it is merely trying to enforce the Riot Act without constables or soldiers. Subordination must be effected, or fear excited, before impression can be operative; and moreover, the very murder of the King is another proof of his character. He was massacred, because his political reanimation was dreaded; and the traitors under that event must have been the substituted victims. The unfortunate sovereign was moreover never a monarch—only a supplicant; and when (as Mr. D'Israeli says, p. 143) “the people possess the power, the most insolent are those only which obtain consideration;” and if such persons are not hanged, *in limine*, as they would have been under the Tudor dynasty, “then matters go on, till the sword settles all questions, and the Conqueror reaps all the advantages.” (*Ibid.*)

We do not acquit Charles of imprudence and impolicy, because the circumstances required prospective military security, and rebels and mad dogs should be shot before they spread the hydrophobia.

But of Charles it is known

“That his *martyrdom* was a civil and political one. He need not have ascended the scaffold would he have betrayed the liberties and plundered the wealth of the nation. The King alluded to this extraordinary fact on his trial. Once turning himself to Bradshaw, and fixing his eyes on some persons near him, Charles said, ‘there are some sitting here that well know that if I would have forfeited or betrayed the liberties and rights of the people, I need not have come hither.’”—p. 443.

Charles was therefore unquestionably a man of principles; but falling among people of no principles, we think of his enemies as we do of the thieves who robbed the wounded traveller, viz. that they would not have spared the good Samaritan also, if they had opportunely returned, and intercepted him.

One fact further tells the exculpation of Charles. It appears, that the mass of the people considered the war as a mere duel, not a national concern.

“In the journal of a Yorkshire squire, who lived in the immediate neighbourhood

of Marston Moor, it appears that he went out hunting on the very day of that memorable engagement, but our sportsman, in the details of his chase, has not made even an allusion to the battle, though the roar of the cannon must have echoed to his Tallyho. The huntsman of De Foe's grandfather called his pack by the names of the Roundheads and the Cavaliers, Goring and Waller; so that the Generals of both armies were hounds in his pack.”—pp. 49, 50.

To explain this, Mr. D'Israeli shows, that in the opinion of the people a *bout*, as they called it, between the King and the subject, would settle the matter in a battle or two without a civil war (see p. 51), and had the contention been between two disciplined regular armies, the opinion of the people would have been conformable to history and experience; but the military of the day were mere citizens playing at soldiers (see p. 51), and broke heads to no eventual result.

Hard must be the heart which is not affected by the following picturesque narrative:

“The military life of Charles the First exhibited a singular series of personal exertions, often in a state of miserable deprivation, hardly to be paralleled in the history of any other monarch or man. His painful marches, and his fugitive life, were a tribulation of nearly four laborious and afflicted years—and his two last were passed in the awful repose of his imprisonment. A curious record, kept by one who had been his daily attendant, has the following entries: ‘The King and his party sometimes lodged in a Bishop's palace, or at the seat of a Lord, or a country gentleman, and at a merchant's abode, but not unusually at a yeoman's house,’ and ‘a very poor man's house.’—‘Dinner in the field’ is an usual entry, but the melancholy one of ‘no dinner this day’ is repeated for successive days. ‘Sunday no dinner, supper at Worcester, a cruel day,’ ‘this march lasted from six in the morning till midnight, a long march over the mountains.’ ‘His Majesty lay in the field all night, in his coach, on Bonnock down.’ ‘The King had his meat and drink dressed at a poor widow's.’”

When Charles, with his tired troops, was a fugitive among the mountains of Wales, Sir Henry Slingsby has told a simple narrative of this kind, which the *naïveté* of his own style will best represent.

“When the King was at supper eating a pullet and a piece of cheese, the room without was full, but the men's stomachs were empty for want of meat. The good wife, troubled with the continual calling upon her for victuals, and having, it seems, &c.

that one cheese, comes into the room where the King was, and very soberly asks, if the King had done with the cheese, for that the gentlemen without desired it."

As the King's messengers had frequently to pass through the enemy's quarters, the modes contrived for conveying secret intelligence were as extraordinary as any recorded among the stratagems of war by the ancients.

"Bruno Ryves details the corporal persecution, which a Dr. Cox, a Royalist, with a King's trumpeter, who had waited on the Doctor, endured from the Earl of Stamford at Exeter. Among other personal injuries, they were not only most narrowly searched, then stripped naked, and the fists of a serjeant-major crammed into their mouths, and even down their throats—but the Earl turned Physician on this occasion, and forced the Doctor and the Trumpeter to swallow two powerful emetics, the Earl standing sentinel by the two bowls, in expectation of getting at the secret intelligence which it was imagined one of them had swallowed. Inhuman as this treatment appeared to Bruno Ryves, it is not improbable that the Earl of Stamford was well aware of this novel mode of conveying secret intelligence. During the siege of Newark, the King neglected not to inform Lord Bellasis of his condition, and wrote with his own hand some of these short dispatches. The last of these was brought to his Lordship in a man's belly, written in cyphers and put in lead, which the man swallowed, lest he should be taken in attempting to pass the Scots' army."—p. 105.

We have perused with pleasure an excellent disquisition concerning the effects of civil war (32-41), the XIXth chapter concerning the trial and decapitation, and numerous other passages worthy of Mr. D'Israeli's archetype (as we presume) Tacitus. Patience is a virtue which few reasonable persons expect to find in any body, and assuredly it requires no small portion of it to travel through the interminable long lanes of the civil war histories. But this work is not only profound, but as interesting as a novel. In the present times it is peculiarly instructive, because while they abound with demagogues jiggling up and down like the jacks of a harpsichord, an improved control of them, as in the keys of a piano, is absolutely requisite. Mr. D'Israeli truly observes, that the people should be enlightened rather than flattered; Diogenes says, because they are governed not by reason but passions; Tacitus, because they are

"*rerum novarum avidi;*" and because not the wisest and best, but the most arrogant, become oracles, and produce factions which with their very birth generate other opposing factions, and the nation is endangered, if not inflamed, by fire-works, rockets, wheels, squibs, and crackers, all going off together, and spoiling the rejoicing intention of the show.

◆

History of England, Vol. I. Anglo-Saxon Period. By Francis Palgrave, F.R.S. and F.S.A. 16mo, pp.391.

IN times of remote antiquity, piracy and robbery were deemed honourable;¹ and when freemen followed no other profession but that of arms, and agriculture and commerce were conducted by enslaved natives, successful conquest was the acquisition of a good West India estate. In days too when Law was so feeble that it had not even the influence of the most absurd superstition, and property could only be protected by power, victory was, from its obvious advantage, most highly appreciated as the best of title-deeds. It was an apothegm, that men should resemble fighting cocks, not because these birds contended *pro aris et focis*, but only because it was base to be conquered.² We have stated these co-existent ideas, because no more moral censure attaches to our ancestors, than to all their contemporaries. The first notice we have of them is their invasions of the British shores, against which the Romans erected castles, two of which, Richborough and *Burgh* (oddly enough *not* ascribed to the Normans), Mr. Palgrave has engraved. Ammianus Marcellinus informs us, that with their neighbours the Franks, they used to infest the maritime towns of Gaul; and *Rutupia* was the respondent station to Boulogne; and Garianonum (*Burgh*) is mentioned in the *Notitia*.³ The same author says, that they were constantly annoying the Britons,⁴ and that they could not be guarded against, because they landed wherever the wind carried them, "*Quam ob causam præ ceteris hostibus timentur ut repentini.*"⁵ As this however occasioned incursions without

¹ Dodwell's *Greece*, i. 74.

² *Lycnæthen*. Apophthegm. p. 1017.

³ *Hist. Ang.* ii. 462, ed. Sylb.

⁴ *Id.* 449, ⁵ *Id.* 472.

previous exploration of the country, they were often surprised and beaten by stratagem;⁶ the best apparent method—for Zosimus says that the Saxons were *οἱ πάντων δὴ καρτερώτατοι τῶν ἐκεῖσε νεμομένων βαρβάρων, θυμῷ, καὶ ρώμῃ, καὶ καρτερίᾳ*; i. e. *the bravest of all the barbarians of the vicinity, in spirit, strength, and courage*.⁷ At the same time that they subdued the Britons, the Franks, their neighbours and coadjutors in arms, conquered the Gauls. In the appellation *Saxons* there is great ambiguity; for in the Augustan history the term is used as synonymous with the *Galli Senones*; by Jornandes, as brothers in arms with the Burgundians; and the "*Old Saxons*" seem, in the Roman imperial history, to have been the *same* as the *Galli Senones*; as the Chronicles make some of the reinforcements of Hengist (a° ccccxlix), and Mr. Palgrave from Ptolemy (see p. 33), habitants of the Cimbric Chersonesus.

Mr. Palgrave's book is written upon the entertaining plan, i. e. of intermixing historical with archæological and picturesque embellishment.

Very few of our ancestors could write, and we find, from p. 150, that it was because business could be transacted without that accomplishment. At the same time, it shows that the people were not intellectual, and were it not for the translation of the Bible, and the luxury of Newspapers, would not have been so to this day. To these two circumstances we owe the creation of a reading public.

"The laity or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. Commerce was carried on principally by truck or barter, or by payments in ready money; and sums were cast up, as amongst the Romans, upon an abacus or accounting table, the amount being denoted by counters or similar tokens. From there being no post-office, people had seldom an opportunity of conveying intelligence to absent friends. Important transactions, which now require writing, were effected orally, as a man buys a horse, pays down the money, and he rides or fetches it away. When land was sold, the owner cut a turf from the green sward, and cast it in the lap of the purchaser, as a token that the possession of the soil was transferred; or he tore off the branch of a tree and put it in the hand of the grantee, to show that the latter was to be entitled to all the products

of the soil. And when the purchaser of a house received *seizin* or possession, the key of the door, or a bundle of thatch, plucked from the roof, signified that the dwelling had been yielded up to him. These symbols were sometimes varied by the fancy of the grantor. One delivered a knife with a hair of his beard; another a glove; a third a curry comb; a fourth his drinking horn. The intent of these visible symbols was to supply the place of writing, by impressing the transaction upon the recollection of the witnesses, who were called together upon the occasion."—p. 151.

It is known that all poetry was originally intended for singing, and accompanied, where possible, by music—and that the originals of Ossian, or of Homer before him, were preserved through transmission by memory. Accordingly, says Mr. Palgrave,

"Verse amongst the Northern nations was often composed extemporaneously; and according to the practice of the improvisatori in Italy, either to the sound of an instrument, or at least in song. Some little was reduced into writing; more was recollected, or as we say, learnt *by heart*;—*by heart* because it was liked and loved—because it accorded with the feelings of the hearer. Most of all was forgotten because it was not learnt by heart."—p. 152.

But these things were tokens of barbarism. True. But by what means, under the existence of manuscript only, can books be circulated, or a people be rendered intellectual? The Greeks and Romans were so, you will say. True again. But then the agricultural and mechanical business being conducted by slaves, the freemen patronized masters and philosophers to elevate their children, by intellectuality of character and taste. The noblemen and gentry of the middle age left these things to clerks, as professional affairs, and regarded only arms and agriculture. If gunpowder had not been invented, and mathematics studied, things would have been much the same at the present day.

Philosophy may comment upon History, and beautifully exhibit (as Dr. Lardner does) the steam action of nature. This most useful and best exhibition of the divine gift of reason (for poetical power is not a deductive faculty, only a fine perception) can alone form wisdom and judgment. We are glad to add our testimony to the philosophical merit of the following passage, because it is a solemn warning against

⁶ Id. 475, 500.

⁷ Id. iii. 707.

the possible consequences of suffering popular ignorance to influence legislation. God forbid that the people should not have that protection and consideration, and influence, which places them, as to life, property, and well-being, upon the best possible state of privileges; but dictation by them may be absolute ruin. Let them then remember that the printing-press cannot defy time or circumstances.

“ Learning and science are wholly sustained by our artificial and perishable state of society. If, in consequence of a total subversion of our laws and institutions, property should be so divided, that instead of that gradation of ranks which is now established, there should be only a working class degraded by poverty, debased by infidelity, without wealth to reward learning, or leisure to enjoy inquiry, all the attainments upon which we pride ourselves may ultimately disappear. Those who are now stimulated to study by the hopes of worldly advancement, would fall off; and that class by whom learning is pursued only for its own sake, would cease to exist. With the decline of public prosperity, with the destruction of private capital, all the arts which are directly or indirectly connected with commerce or manufactures, would decay. The abstract sciences would be neglected or forgotten. And though some branches might be pursued by a solitary sage, still they would be as null to a world in which he would find none able and willing to profit by his knowledge.”—p. 158.

Now, at the present time, there is a publication in numbers at the humble price of two pence, entitled the “Poor Man’s Guardian,” and circulated successfully, in which their Majesties themselves are deemed entitled to no more than their earnings as day-labourers. People may think lightly of such opinions, as impracticable and absurd; but let the recent incendiarisms, assassinations in Ireland, &c. convince them that they have a most mischievous operation. We mention this circumstance only because we wish to observe a philosophical neutrality upon the great political subjects under agitation.

Mr. Palgrave has given an excellent account of the battle of Hastings; but the tactics seem not to have been perfectly comprehended. The Anglo-Saxon armies, as those of the French at that time, consisted of a phalanx of infantry, with a few cavalry in the wings, little used but to escort the General and carry orders. (See Malliot, *iii. p. 11.*) William depended upon

his cavalry and archers, both of whom could retreat from the phalanx, and annoy it with missiles. The object of William was so to distress the solid body with his archery, as to irritate them till they broke, and then he could charge them successfully. Now mark the opposite tactics of Henry the Fifth, at Agincourt. The French force, like the Norman, consisted of overpowering cavalry. The King took a position in a defile, by which means he presented a narrow front and great depth. His flanks were protected by wood and ground; and the enemy could not attack but between discharges of archery, which galled the men, and wounded the horses. Harold’s phalanx was like the squares at Waterloo, a dead mark; and had he had another phalanx, armed with the *framea* (a spear used in the day), acting upon the rear of the Normans, he would have shown himself, what he was *not*, a General. But he left the decision of the battle to close action and hard knocks, which his enemy could and did decline at option. That William was an expert tactician, is evident from his opposing arms to his enemy, which the latter was not prepared to encounter.

As to the question, whether Harold was actually killed, or survived the battle and became an anchorite, the story rests upon the authorities of Giraldo Cambrensis, and Alfred of Rieveshy, who derived it from a tradition then existent at Chester; but the History of Ramsey states that after his wound in the eye, he was struck with a sword (XV. Scriptor. 462); and other writers state, that William rebuked a rascally soldier for wounding him, while alive, in the thigh (Lel. Collect. i. 262); nor is it at all probable, that his mother would have solicited for interment the body of an impostor, or that William would have sent her one. Knighton says (X. Scriptor. 2342) that he lived, though letaliter (mortally) vulneratus, nine months after the battle. Brompton (id. 961), after detailing the story, says, that the *verior sententia* is, that he was killed in battle, and the probability is, that some person named *Harold* did escape in the manner described, from the battle, and was buried at St. John’s, Chester, where his tomb was shown. Brompton says of the story, that it was only *quorundam opinio*, and despised with that facility with which it was

affirmed. In all questions of that kind, we are biassed by the old historians; and, if a story was doubted in their day, it requires stronger evidence than that adduced to confirm it.

A Memoir of the Life of Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. By the Right Hon. Robert Lord Henley, his Grandson. 8vo. pp. 81.

THE noble subject of this memoir was the second son of Anthony Henley, M. P. for Weymouth, an eminent wit, by Mary daughter and co-heir of the Hon. Peregrine Beruë. He was educated at Westminster, and when only sixteen years old, entered at St. John's College, Oxford, Nov. 19, 1724. On Nov. 3, 1727, he was elected Fellow of All Souls; entered at the Inner Temple, Feb. 1, 1728, and was called to the bar June 23, 1732. Drinking was at that time the bane of society, and the consequences of juvenile indulgence are well portrayed in the following extract:

“His errors were no more than what most high spirited and ardent youths in some way or other fall into at their entrance into life, and he soon recovered from their influence; but many a severe fit of the gout was the result of his early indulgences. When suffering from its effects, he was once overheard in the House of Lords to mutter, after some painful walks between the Woolsack and the Bar, ‘If I had known that these legs were one day to carry a Chancellor, I’d have taken better care of them when I was a lad.’”—p. 13.

After going through the up-stairs process of becoming a Member of Parliament and Attorney-general, he was raised by the customary mode, support of his political party, to the office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, but without a peerage. Thus, as plain Sir Robert Henley only,

“he had the mortification of having to preside for nearly three years in the House of Lords as a Commoner, while the office of directing that assembly, when sitting in its judicial capacity, devolved exclusively upon Lord Hardwicke and Lord Mansfield,”

both of whom disliked his elevation, while the Monarch was alienated through Henley's connection with Leicester House. He owed his peerage only to accident, his officiating as Lord High Steward at the trial of Earl Ferrers.

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To understand this disjunction of the office from the Peerage, it is to be remembered, that in ancient times the Justiciary was the chief Law Officer of the Crown, and that, although the custody of the Great Seal was confided to the Chancellor as far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor, yet the high rank of the office is of much more recent date. The offices, too, were not necessarily united, for in Spelman's list, we have “16 H. I. *Ranulphus, al' Arnulphus, c'a 1116 et usque 1123,*” and “*Ricardus Capellanus, Cust' Sigil' sub Ranulp.*” and to prove the superiority of the Justiciary, it appears that Rob. Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was made Chancellor, 3 Edw. I. but in the 14th of the same reign was Chancellor and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The union of the two offices was legally established (5 Eliz.), for the benefit, says Spelman, of that most prudent counsellor Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. With regard to the addition of the Peerage, it was in early times unnecessary, for they had the rank and privilege by office. Sir Henry Chauncy* says,

“All those whom the ancient Kings of England constituted Judges, were heretofore Barons of the realm, for I find the Judges thus described among the laws of King Henry the First, ‘*Regis Judices sunt Barones Comitatus qui liberas in eis terras habent; villani vero Corselli vel Ferdingi vel qui sunt viles aut inopes personæ non sunt inter judices memorandi.*’ This was the reason why the Judges of the Exchequer were called Barons; and Bracton confirms the same, where he saith that, ‘*Comites vero vel Barones, non sunt americiandi nisi per pares suos et hoc per Barones Scaccarii vel coram ipso rege.*’ From hence, in the case of the Earl of Northumberland, in the time of Henry the Sixth, Mr. Selden observes, that all the Judges were accounted anciently Barons; the title of Lord was always given to them, as appears by divers books and records, and from hence, doubtless, all the Judges of Assize retain the title of Lord at this day. It is supposed that they even voted in the House of Peers, till the privilege was taken away by the State.”

We shall not investigate this passage, and only observe from the work before us, that the office of Lord Keeper (p. 39) was always deemed inferior to that of Lord Chancellor, there being many promotions from the for-

* Hertfordshire, 149.

mer to the latter, and not one of a Lord Chancellor becoming Lord Keeper.

Concerning the plea of insanity, as set up in abatement of crime,

"It may now be considered as the established principle, that it is not every departure from sound reason, though sufficient to deprive an individual of the management of his concerns, that will deliver him from an indictment for murder, or other criminal violence; but that the act itself must have been committed under the domination of morbid delusion. Immunity from punishment cannot be extended to those persons whose insanity is *without delusion*, however strongly characterized by *violence, turbulent passion, or inconsistency.*"—p. 42.

The noble biographer says, concerning the private life of the Lord Chancellor, that

"George the Third used frequently to relate with great humour the mode in which he asked permission to abolish the Chancellor's evening sittings on Wednesdays and Fridays during term, that he might have time to finish his bottle at his leisure, a permission which his Majesty for so excellent a reason most graciously accorded."—p. 59.

Lawyers live of course like other men. The great value of their acts depends upon their judicial interpretations and decisions of the Law. An appendix of valuable cases is added by Lord Henley, and are thus rescued from the errors of faulty reports. The book is written with that elegance, temper, and judgment, which becomes the rank of the author.

◆

The Life of Archbishop Cranmer. By the Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Settrington, co. Yurk. 2 vols. 8vo.

WHAT was the religion of Henry the Eighth, is a question which it would not be easy to answer, except in one way, viz. that his religion was that of a man of no principles. With regard to the Reformation, he wished to oust the papal domination; and that he might do so in spirituals as well as temporals, he added the *six bloody articles*, to give the people to understand that he claimed the supremacy in every view of the subject. In dissolving the Monasteries, he knew that the spoils of the Church would give him support sufficient to carry the measure; but the Reformation

was one, as not having an equal pecuniary lure, distinct and more difficult. He could not act with violence without risk of a serious rebellion, and possibly, in final consequences, of a deposition. He therefore proceeded by *sap*; and did so by uniting gratification of his passions with Machiavellian policy. The question of the divorce from Catherine was, besides these rampant passions, a subtle stratagem, by which he could feel the temper of the people, in regard to the practicability of ulterior objects. It was politically a step, which, if successful, was sure to pave the way for the more easy subversion of the Pope's authority. In short, our opinion is, that, if he could not have carried the divorce, he would have stopped short at that place. But it was to be carried "*by hook and by crook,*" and the best hooks for the purpose were fish-hooks charged with baits, and the best crooks the episcopal. He therefore employed agents, who, however they might know his selfishness and domineering passions, gladly connived at them, that they might extract good out of evil, and effect a mighty public benefit, namely, the Reformation. The chief of these agents appears to us to have been CRANMER, who may be called the architect and builder of a new house, the King only finding the funds, because he was assured of being the proprietor and occupier of an estate formerly the Pope's.

With regard to sinister motives on the part of Cranmer, no case can be fairly made out. He had talents and learning, of which he had a fair right to make the utmost, provided that, in so doing, he also served the public. That he did so is not to be disputed; but his memory has been calumniated by those who prefer trash, i. e. superstition, to national and political benefit. Were it only for the spirit of liberty, which the Reformation infused, the people have much cause for exultation; but there was another grand consequence, the subordination of the spiritual to the temporal power; an object that was carried by Henry the Eighth, and subsequently counteracted by the political impediment of government, Calvin.

Deeming, therefore, the services of Cranmer in spirituals to the British nation, what those of Marlborough were in military matters, we rejoice

that he has found such a biographer as Mr. Todd, a scholar who, from his learning, judgment, and principles, was the person best qualified to understand and commemorate his actions. Cranmer was a man who, like a planet, could not be accurately viewed but through a telescope, for how could mankind at large be capable of appreciating the deep theological points of knowledge by which he was actuated.

Into the biographical history of Cranmer we have entered upon former occasions. In this work there are copious corrections and accessions.

"His time was thus employed: at five o'clock he usually rose, and till nine continued in his study. After breakfast, part of the morning was spent in business public or private; at eleven was the chapel hour; at twelve the call to dinner, after which he devoted an hour to conversation with his friends, or to the amusement of the chess-board. Again to his study he then resorted, until the evening chapel bell rang at five; and after the service he usually walked till six, which was the hour of supper, when he took little, often no, refreshment, then from seven to eight, again walked, gave the next hour to his books, and at nine retired to his bed. Foxe relates, that the Archbishop always accustomed himself to read and write in a standing posture; esteeming constant sitting very pernicious to a reading man.

"Of his domestic habits, and private character, all that we know is amiable. As a master he was much beloved. His hospitality and charities were great and noble, equal to his station, greater often than his abilities. We have witnessed him almost always poor; for his generosity to strangers as well as his countrymen was boundless. Among other instances of his charity, he is said to have fitted up his manor house at Bekesbourne in Kent for the use of wounded soldiers who should be landed on the southern coast of the island; supplying it with a physician, a surgeon, nurses, and every thing proper as well for food as medicine, and the patients, on their recovery, with money to convey them to their homes. To the establishment of hospitals indeed, as well as of grammar-schools, his was the noble wish to have seen a very extensive appropriation of the alienated monastic revenues."

Of the *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re*, (his recantation with regard to the latter being the only exception) he was a pre-eminent exemplar. Of this act there appears to have been a physical cause; and we believe it to be

correct, because we know that the pedagogues of those times were really the savages described, of no more refinement than huntsmen and whippers in. They treated their pupils as if they were bears or dogs intended for dancing. They used to pinch, cuff, pull the ears and hair of them, and even put stones in their pockets to pelt them, over and above that birchen laceration which is attended with horrible yells.

"The general objection, as Gilpin adds, that seems to bear the heaviest upon him, is founded on the piosity of his temper. If he means his submissions to Henry, it ought to be considered, that had he acted otherwise, at least in some respects, he would not only have forfeited his life, but perhaps have entirely ruined the glorious cause of which he was the leader and supporter. In great trials too, we have beheld him certainly evincing the dauntless spirit of resolution. By many writers, however, constitutional timidity, or defect of firmness, has been pronounced a character of the Archbishop. By his faithful secretary Morice, indeed, has been mentioned what seems to imply that himself was conscious of this infirmity, of which he did not consider nature, but the cruelty of his earliest teacher to have been the cause. I cannot close these memorials of him, without copying so remarkable a statement. Such was the tyranny of the pedagogue, that the tender and fine wits of his scholars were appalled, and driven to an abhorrence, instead of being encouraged to the cultivation of learning. Their memories also were thereby so mutilated and wounded, that, for his part, said Cranmer himself, to the secretary, he lost much of that benefit of memory and audacity in his youth that by nature was given to him, which he never could recover, as he divers times reported. Self-examination, of which we believe him to have been a fervent practiser, often perhaps awakened this melancholy thought, but not without un murmuring submission to the will of God. To know God and ourselves was his motto—

NOSCE TEIPSUM ET DEUM."

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An Address delivered to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Kingston-upon-Hull, Nov. 5, 1830. By Charles Frost, Esq. F.S.A. President. 8vo. pp. 128.

WE gave an outline of this very appropriate Address in our number for November, p. 450; it is now printed at length, with additions, at the request of the Society. Scarcely do we recollect a Pamphlet containing such a store of biographical information; noticing all literary persons connected with Hull, either by birth, education,

in one room, he'll go into another.'—Then there's Dr. Short. I said, I suppose by your going out and saying nothing, you don't like the picture. 'Like it,' he said (and he was blubbing), 'tis so like her, and so amiable, that I could not stay in the room.' More passed on the subject, not worth detailing. I learnt that the prince was very much overcome by the sight of the picture, and the train of recollections it brought with it. Colonel Addenbrooke went in to the Prince, and returning shortly, said, 'The Prince desires me to say how much obliged to you he is for this attention, that he shall always remember it. He said, 'Do you think Sir Thomas Lawrence would wish to see me? If he would, I shall be very glad to see him.' I replied that I thought you would: so, if you like, he will see you whenever you choose, before your departure.' Soon after, I went in to him. As I passed through the hall, Dr. Short came up to me (he had evidently been, and was, crying), and thanked me for having painted such a picture. 'No one is a better judge than I am, Sir,' and he turned away.

"The Prince was looking exceedingly pale; but he received me with calm firmness, and that low subdued voice that you know to be the *effort* at composure. He spoke at once about the picture, and of its value to him more than to all the world besides. From the beginning to the close of the interview, he was greatly affected. He checked his first burst of affection by adverting to the public loss, and that of the royal family. 'Two generations gone!—gone in a moment! I have felt for myself, but I have felt for the Prince Regent. My Charlotte is gone from this country—it has lost her. She was a good, she was an admirable woman. None could know my Charlotte as I did know her! It was my happiness, my duty to know her character, but it was my delight.'"

Political Suicide; or the Death of England by her own Hands. By the Author of "Nimrod's Letters." 8vo. pp. 184.

THESE are times in which the "aura popularis" so prevails, that legislation, which can never be prudently conducted but upon business rules and irrefragable principles, is dependent upon the clamour of the inexperienced. Were this clamour in principle honest, we should respect it; but we solemnly believe that much of it is assumed to instigate measures likely to create irritation and suffering, and so to foster revolutionary feelings. Agricultural distress, for instance, must be an enormous public evil; but whoever recollects the late incen- diarism, and the outcry against corn-

bills (because rents, poor-rates, and taxes, cannot be paid without such a support,) will believe that there does exist a conspiracy or understanding of the kind alluded to.—How pernicious are the measures recommended, it is the tendency of this able pamphlet to expose, particularly in regard to the corn-laws, which, says Dr. Paley, *would produce what is the greatest misfortune to a country, an indigent tenantry; and to no purpose, as will appear* (see p. 68) by the annual receipts of a shop-keeper in a farming district, which thus followed the prices of wheat:

Years.	Price of Wheat per quarter.	Ann. amount of Goods sold.
.....	90s.	6000 <i>l.</i>
1815, 16,	about 60s.	4000 <i>l.</i>
1817, 18, 19,	94s. 8s. 7s.	5000 <i>l.</i> & upw ^d .
1821,	65s.	4000 <i>l.</i>
1822, 3,	54s. 4s.	3000 <i>l.</i> and less.

The truth is, that

"If by the influx of foreign corn, our poor land remain untilled, the manufacturers must be deprived of customers to the amount of the rent that would have been paid for that land."—p. 70.

We shall not enter into the Currency question; but as our readers may not be aware, as to details, of the depreciation of prices since the year 1819, when Mr. Peel's Bill passed, and 1830, we shall here give a table, formed out of the statements in p. 123 seq.

	1819	1830.
Wheat per quarter, 79s. 3d.		54s. 5d.
Barley, 60s. 2d.		29s. 6d.
Rye, 58s. 10d.		32s.
Oats, 32s. 6d.		21s. 5d.
<i>All Winchester Measure.</i>		<i>All Imp. Meas.</i>
Hay, 8 <i>l.</i> —7 <i>l.</i> 10s.		4 <i>l.</i> 10s. 3 <i>l.</i> 15s.
Clover, 9 <i>l.</i> —8 <i>l.</i>		5 <i>l.</i> 5s. 4 <i>l.</i> 10s.
Wool, best South Down, per tod of 28lb. 56s.—50s.		18s. 17s.
Beef, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per st.		3s. to 4s. 2d.
Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.		3s. 6d. 4s. 4d.
Cheese, old Cheshire, per cwt. 4 <i>l.</i> 10s. to 5 <i>l.</i> 5s.		2 <i>l.</i> 2s. 2 <i>l.</i> 15s.
— new, 3 <i>l.</i> 10s. to 4 <i>l.</i> 5s.		1 <i>l.</i> 15s. 2 <i>l.</i> 10s.
Butter, Irish, per cwt. 5 <i>l.</i> 4s. to 5 <i>l.</i> 6s.		3 <i>l.</i> 6s. 3 <i>l.</i> 10s.
Bacon, p ^r cwt. 3 <i>l.</i> 10s. to 3 <i>l.</i> 14s.		1 <i>l.</i> 16s. to 2 <i>l.</i>
Town Tallow, p ^r cwt. 3 <i>l.</i> 17s. 6d.		1 <i>l.</i> 18s. 6d.
Iron (pig), 8 <i>l.</i> 10s. to 9 <i>l.</i> 10s.		5 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 15s.
— (bar), 13 <i>l.</i> to 14 <i>l.</i>		7 <i>l.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 5s.
Lead (per ton in pigs), 26 <i>l.</i>		14 <i>l.</i> 10s. in pigs
— (milled) 29 <i>l.</i> 10s.		16 <i>l.</i> milled.
White lead, per ton, 40 <i>l.</i>		25 <i>l.</i>
Copper in sheet, per lb. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.		11d.
Sugar, per cwt. 50s. 9d.		24s. 7d.

We shall not give a table of the manufactured goods and imports; but the variation of prices is there in general a half. We shall make no other remark than this,—that where rent, rates, and taxes are not reduced one half also, double the production, whether corn, stock, or goods, must be brought to market, to return the same sum as before the fall of price. Now this, besides the certain creation of a glut, may be impossible; e. g. poor land may exist not worth tillage, *even rent free*, because the crops may not cover the expenses; and in other cases, agricultural or manufacturing, it may not be practicable to duplicate stock, from want of capital or other causes. That the change of currency was the sole cause of this, cannot be admitted, because reduction of prices ensued three years before Mr. Peel's Bill. The fact, however, remains the same, that commodities are now not worth more than half their preceding value; and that the consequences must be diminution of the means of pecuniary expense and accumulation; and that if the quantum of consumption is lessened, that of demand and profit must be so too; nor can demand be forced but by a reduction of price, which tempts the poor: and the more these persons meddle with luxuries, the more will they come upon the poor's rates. Thus the beer shops promote the consumption of barley, and increase the malt revenue; but the poor's rates will pay the amount, directly or indirectly.

So serious in consequence is this mode of legislation upon fiscal subjects—so impossible is legislation, in our opinion, to be guided by the *vox populi* in affairs dependent upon calculation and abstract reason—that we warmly recommend the perusal of this pamphlet to all those who prefer *real* patriotism, to that which merely regards popularity, and does not care for acquiring it by servility.

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An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth, and on the Sources of Taxation. By the Rev. Richard Jones, A.M. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 329.

THIS is an elaborate philosophical work, and as such very useful in times of political empiricism. We shall make a few prefatory observations. The first is National Distress. If by that

term we are to include any other nation than that of an excessive population, which by competition creates a difficulty of procuring the means of subsistence, we deny the fact. The price of the funds will show at all times what is the pecuniary state of the country; and the luxury, what is its production. In war time, the 3 per cents. may sink to 50*l.* and lower, because the country wants to borrow more than can be supplied by lenders, either because they cannot accumulate fast enough for the demand, or because they can employ their money better elsewhere. In time of peace, the stocks rise, because capitalists crowd the market to invest money for the sake of convenience and security, though at diminished interest. Under real distress no such event could ensue as *buying in at all*. There is, therefore, a wide difference between National Distress and a superfluity of Distressed People, because the causes are utterly distinct. The latter, by the cheapness of their labour, and their efforts to live, may and even do produce that congestion of wealth, which utterly extinguishes want of every kind, while they may themselves not be partakers of the profits to an equal extent with the manufacturers, because he has to receive interest for that capital, to which they contribute nothing out of their own funds. For instance, let us suppose the capital of a manufacture required to be 20,000*l.* of which the interest ought to be ten per cent. The workmen stand, in a pecuniary view, in the same light as water-mills or machinery. They are deductions from the gross receipts, mere tools, but they come into no share of the net profits. If they did, the manufacture must be relinquished. We are not talking of moral or philanthropic motives or results, only of the operation of inevitable circumstances. We are not talking of the fact, whether people can or cannot be maintained out of the quantum of production in this or that way. We only know that when they do not repay capital, they become dead weight (as it is called) in reference to national wealth. A consumer who merely produces no more than what he uses, is like an infant dependent on the mother; but as soon as a cultivator is able to create "more than is necessary for his subsistence, he is enabled to pay a tribute;

hence the *origin of rent*;" a position to be remembered, because, says our author,

"There are certain visionary notions, as to the origin of rent, which rest upon an assumption that it is never the immediate result of cultivation; and that while any land remains unoccupied, no rent will be paid for the cultivated part, except such as is warranted by its superiority over that part, which is supposed to be always open to the industry of the community."—p. 10.

Now the history of this hypothesis is simply that common will continue to be common until it is cultivated; and it is in character with political economy, viz. to mystify obvious things. Every man knows that he must bring land into an improved state capable of producing a profit, before he can derive profit from it, or rent in consequence of its bearing a profit. To correct the error to which Mr. Jones has alluded, he states the various forms of rent. Of these his certain leading points, we shall take notice. We wish only that he had premised a brief account of the Nomadic or Pastoral æra, when flocks and herds were only kept, for it was in consequence of their increase, and that of the human species also, that it was found impossible to reconcile the grazing room for the one, and a sufficient support for the other, that tillage commenced. This, suggested by the peculiar situation of Egypt, only began in Palestine with the Israelitish colonization of Joshua. But to Mr. Jones's account. In the early history of nations, it appears that the Sovereign is the sole land proprietor; and that he distributes proportions to his nobles, who again subdivide them in allotments to cultivators, who pay rent in the form of services and labour upon the lord's demesnes. These grants were resumable by the Crown, and thus laid the foundation of a dependence which made the Sovereign the centre of power, and gave birth to the feudal system. See b. i. ch. i. § 1.

Of the origin or secondary farmer's rents, Mr. Jones writes,

"Much time seldom elapses after the formation of an agricultural community, before some imperfect separation takes place between the departments of labour. The body of artisans and mechanics bear at first a very small proportion to the whole number of the people; some of these soon become able to store up such a quantity of

food, implements, and materials, as enable them to feed and employ others, to take the results of their labour, and to exchange them again for more food, and all that is necessary to continue the process."—p. 12.

Just as this is, it appears that in this country money was so dear, and commodities so cheap, that it was impossible to obtain, till about the reign of John, and then but partially, pecuniary payments. Meadow land was then worth 2s. an acre, i. e. twenty times less than its present value; and therefore money was in the same proportion more valuable.

We conceive that it would not have been possible to establish money rents, unless the amplification of the medium of exchange had lent its powerful aid, because by becoming cheaper, it raised the prices of commodities also, and that circumstance again cheapens labour; for however there may be a nominal increase in wages, it will be found that it did not command an equal portion of commodities.

The political consequences of good agriculture Mr. Jones luminously exhibits. He states, that it produces a larger number of non-agricultural classes, and that an efficient introduction of democratic elements depends almost entirely upon the numbers and property of these classes.—pp. 160, 161.

Mr. Jones treats with his usual skill the moral havoc introduced by the Poor Laws. He says very truly,

"The honesty of the labourers, their self-respect, their value for their character as workmen, all hope of bettering their condition in life by good conduct, industry, and prudence; their sense of their mutual duties and claims, as parents and children; all feelings and habits, in short, that contribute to make men good citizens and good men, have been undermined and impaired, or utterly destroyed."—p. 317.

In remedy of such a system he proposes the plan of allotments, and says, that if the plan be regulated and executed

"Under the guidance of sound views, and with reasonable precautions, it need not be feared that the many good effects of such a plan would be marred by the results of the principle of population, or be neutralized by any train of accompanying evils."—p. 318.

We have touched upon this subject in our notice of Mr. Montague Burgoyne's pamphlet.

Mr. Jones has not noticed the great

changes produced by the annihilation of small farms.

Here we must conclude. The book is one of those which will be duly appreciated by those who know the fallacies which have been published on the subject, viz. such as these: "Rent depends *exclusively* on the extension of tillage. It is high where tillage is widely extended over inferior lands, and low where it is confined to the superior descriptions." Now as much will be given for the use of land, as can be made by it, and (convenience excepted), the quality of the soil regulates the rent. As to arable land, the sheep and turnip husbandry has been the main agent of increasing the produce, and of course the rent.

In short, Mr. Jones's book is one which advises us, with regard to political economists, "to open our eyes and shut our ears."

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The Life of Thomas Ken, D. D. deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells; seen in connection with the Spirit of the Times, political and religious, particularly those great Events, the Restoration, 1660, and the Revolution of 1688, including the Period of fanatical Puritanism from 1640 to the death of Cromwell. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, M.A. M.R.S.L. Vol. II. pp. 309.

THE *beau ideal* of the clerical character with the people at large is that of a clock (a term applied to Burn, the ecclesiastical lawyer), without feelings, talents, or passions. We who affect to be philosophers, do not estimate character by negative innocence, but by positive excellence. We value more the founders of schools, colleges, and hospitals, than we do the *imitatores Christi* (as they call themselves) ascribed to Thomas a Kempis. We prefer the neglected Archdeacon Daubeny, with his reformed village and almshouses, to the lauded passive Fenelon. Now, if we look to nine out of ten of our best institutions, we shall find that they owed their origin to the professional excellence of the Hierarchy—to BISHOPS. The disposition of church preferment (a wise disposition, says Adam Smith,) by private patronage, occasions men to be admitted into holy orders by arbitrary legal necessity; and the unprofessional worldliness of these gentlemen is adverse to the *beau ideal* of the order.

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There remains also another evil behind. The usual disposition of church property leaves worthy men without interest to struggle with poverty through life, and, in our judgment, without any necessity for the existence of such an evil. Were it a practice, as has been actually done by living Bishops, that no ungraduated man should hold a valuable curacy in an English diocese; and that a *percentage salary*, as was the proposition of Bishop Porteus and Lord Stowell, should be paid to curates of the larger livings, provided that they were past the age of *forty*, and no curates should be eligible for such situations until they reached that age; we hope and would fain believe that there would then exist no such feelings as now irritate the public. It is true that the public has no sort of concern with church property, because it never is, was, or can be, a tax upon the public (being only a rent charge by private benefactors); but nevertheless it is a trust, not a private property otherwise than in the patronage; and, like all trust concerns, is amenable, not as to the extinction, but to the regulation, to the Legislature of the realm. An eminent Senator himself (not friendly to the institution) confesses that no establishment can be formed so cheap to the public, as that of the Church of England; for this obvious reason, that Tithes, if abolished, would only devolve to the landlord, who would have thirty shillings instead of the twenty now paid to the parson.

If, as Dr. Johnson says, patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, it is not to be denied that some agitators instigate felony. There are such men; men who are reckless (consequentially) of murder itself, by sedition and rebellion, in the pursuit of their selfish advantage. The indigent, having nothing to lose, are *rerum novarum avidi*, because they may in the scramble get something. But how favourable is such a feeling to the dissolution of civilization, to the substitution of folly and passion for wisdom and prudence? Mr. Bowles opens his work with an Introduction to this effect. He states that there are miscreants who misnomer the institutions of public schools, colleges, and so forth, founded by the *private* benefactions of individuals for *public* good, by calling them public property, seizable, convertible and re-

to proper names.* In short, this vase (see p. 255) is in all respects so remarkable as to merit a dissertation.

In pp. 220, 221, we have the *Boustrophædon*, or letters read backwards and forwards.—If we had engravings of these vases, we think that they would illustrate, to an important extent, the arts in a very remote state; and we should have much preferred engravings of even a few of them, to the fac-similes given of all the inscriptions.

ART. XV. *A Reply to Mr. Tytler's "Historical Remarks on the Death of Richard the Second."* By Thos. Amyot, Esq.

Coroners' inquests upon the violent exits of deposed Sovereigns were left by the succeeding Kings to be held by posterity. The contemporary object was to extinguish all evidence whatever, though they could not always effect it. Edward the Second is stated to have been smothered under a feather-bed, and yet to have so screamed as to have been heard five miles off, as if a man in a state of suffocation could have uttered an audible sound. Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey, as if any more could be meant than he had been toppled head-foremost into a cask which had once held that wine. Of Richard the Second, a doubt is entertained, whether he was killed by assault or famine. There is always a foundation of some kind or other for a tradition; and the probability is, that he did undergo some acts of personal violence, but owed his decease to famine. If murder be the determination, the modes are subordinate considerations, provided concealment and obscurity be secured. Gower, however, a contemporary writer, who dedicated his books to him, says, that he starved himself to death when he heard of the failure of the conspiracy at Cirencester.*

XVI. Letter of John Gage, Esq. and Drawings of the *Remains of the Prior of Lewes's Hostelry*. The subject of this paper has been fully noticed in our last volume, part i. pp. 66, 207. The plates here given are elaborate, and the dissertation and historical documents satisfactory.

XVII. *Account of a fresco Painting discovered at Preston, Sussex.* By the

Rev. Charles Townsend. A very excellent illustration of the figures of certain saints; among them that of St. Michael weighing souls. The origin is well deduced, but the office of weighing souls is also ascribed to St. Paul, who stood on one side a pair of scales, and the Devil on the other, and the inclination of the souls in the scale towards the Apostle or Devil, respectively, determined whether they were to go into purgatory or hell†. From the same legend it may be inferred that the souls weighed by Michael are those of good people exclusively. The Devil had the others merely for his trouble of taking them.

XVIII. *Observations upon a pair of Candlesticks, and a Pix, both of the Twelfth Century, preserved at Goodrich Court in Herefordshire.* By Sam. Rush Meyrick, LL.D. &c.

We know of no ancient relics, of which there were greater diversities of pattern, than candlesticks of mediæval æra. Inventories, remains, and peculiar denominations, in Du Cange, give us forms of boats, parts of castles, trees, &c. &c., while we have also in Strutt's Illuminations the classical column. We have ourselves seen upon a communion-table candlesticks with spikes, apparently the work of the 16th century, of which the pattern is exactly copied from a candelabrum in Montfaucon. In the specimens before us are a figure in a Norman tunic and a kite-shaped shield, a fashion which we have heard from Dr. Meyrick has been seen upon fictile vases, while there are other parts which resemble the scroll and fantastic figure work noticeable in a sarcophagus of the 16th century, engraved by Boissard,‡ and subsequently retained in borders of illuminated pictures, wood-cuts, &c. all which fashions are to be found in Egyptian antiquities.

XIX. *Account of the Mausoleum of Theodoric at Ravenna.* By Sidney Smirke, Esq.

The remarkable feature of this building is a dome, consisting of a single excavated stone, nearly 36 feet in diameter. When the seat of empire was removed to Constantinople, an intermixture ensued of Asiatic and European art; and we are inclined to think, that to the circumstance mentioned

* See Young's Hieroglyphic Literature,

t. ii. 407.

† See M. Paris, 189.

‡ Antiq. Roman. Part iv. frontisp.

we owe the difference between the style of this work, and that of preceding eras. We see staircases which possibly gave birth to flying buttresses; and in a church adjacent, that piece of wall raised above the roof, so common in this country, which held a bell, before the general use of towers. We think that study of remains at Ravenna and in Lombardy would throw great light upon our own early architecture.

XX. *Historical Notices of the great Bell Tower of the Abbey Church of St. Edmundsbury.* By John Gage, Esq. F.R.S.

Some documents possessing perhaps rather more of local than general interest, and which we shall be happy soon to see placed in their appropriate station by their amiable communicant,—in a general History of Suffolk.

XXI. *Account of King Henry the Eighth's Entry into Lincoln in 1541.* Communicated by Frederick Madden, Esq. The particular curiosity of this paper is the circumstance of the King, Queen, and suite, encamping in tents before they made their public entry, and there dressing, for

"His grace was apparelled before he cam to hys tente in grene velvet, and the Quene [Catharine Howard] in crimessyn velvet, and then the Kinge shyftyd hym into clothe of golde, and the Quene into clothe of sylver." —p. 336.

For the children of honour [the Henxmen] and the horses, "the Hayle was pitched." This word is rendered from the "*Promptorium Parvulorum*" tent, *papilio*, *scena*. By referring to *Du Cange*, v. *Halla*, *Hallus*, and *Cotgrave* v. *Haillier*, we are inclined to think that *Hayle* was, precisely speaking, a shed made of boughs.

XXII. *Letters from King Henry VI. to the Abbot of St. Edmundsbury, &c. for the suppression of the Lollards.*

Innovations upon religious subjects were in those days held to be synonymous with seditious practices, and deemed causative of illegal conspiracies and tumultuous assemblages. Bigotry or intolerance was not the principle which actuated the governments of the day. The "peace of God and the King" was said to be broken (see p. 341). This was good jesuitical policy; and the mode of discovering plots was perfectly wise, viz.

"To take gode hede, fro tyme to tyme, which of the inhabitantes in the cuntree

abouts have of late tyme absented hem, or absent hem hereaftre, otherwise than thaire occupacion or crafte axeth, and also of straunge and unknowen comers."—p. 343.

We mention these matters, because they supply defective parts of modern history, viz. the contemporary principles of conduct.

(To be continued.)

The Life of Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. LL.D. late President of the Royal Society, &c. &c. By John Ayrton Paris, M.D. *Cantab. F.R.S.* 2 vols. 8vo.

"THE great end of Biography is not to be found, as some would seem to imagine, in a series of dates, or in a collection of gossiping anecdotes and table-talk, which, instead of lighting up and vivifying the features, hang as a cloud of dust upon the portrait, but it is to be found in an analysis of human genius, and in the development of those elements of the mind to whose varied combinations and nicely adjusted proportions, the mental habits and intellectual peculiarities of distinguished men may be readily referred."

This sentiment, as just as the language is elegant, is an appropriate introduction to our notice of Dr. Paris's *Life of Davy*. The sentiment is his own, and the spirit of it has influenced his most entertaining and instructive volumes.

It is the good fortune of the surviving friends of Sir Humphrey Davy, that his biography has fallen into the hands of one so capable of doing justice to his memory, so qualified by kindred talents and kindred pursuits to explain and illustrate his scientific character—of one equally able to analyse the reasonings of the philosopher, and to develop all the feelings of the man.

The early part of Sir H. Davy's history is pleasingly depicted, and enriched with a variety of simple and interesting anecdotes, which, though trifling in themselves, are highly characteristic, and indicative of the incipient philosopher. There is nothing of the marvellous and wonderful, with which biographers love to invest their infant heroes, but every circumstance bears the stamp of nature, of truth, and (to use the author's own words) "literary honesty," upon the face of it.

As Davy advances in life, the work increases in interest. We trace in the pages of Dr. Paris the progress of an

original and powerful mind, gifted with talents of the first order, proceeding with giant strides from an apothecary's shop in an obscure country town to the Pneumatic Establishment in Bristol, to the chemical lectureship and professorship of the Royal Institution; till he became the Secretary and finally the President of the Royal Society. Such was the triumphant career of this extraordinary genius, reflecting honour on the man, and on the age which he adorned.

As regards Davy's philosophical investigations, his important discoveries, his mastery of the arcana of science, and the phenomena of nature,—these are noticed and abridged with great judgment. What Blackstone did for Law, Dr. Paris does for Science; he removes from it all needless technicalities, and clothes it in a garb the most simple and inviting. The language he applies to Davy is no less appropriate to himself, 'he brings down Science from her heights, and places her within the reach of all, he divests the goddess of the severity of her aspect, and represents her as attired by the Graces.'

With this general view of the merits of Dr. Paris's volumes, we proceed to give some extracts from the work itself. We may just briefly notice, however, that Sir Humphry Davy was born at Penzance. After an education such as the best grammar schools could afford, he was apprenticed to a surgeon in his native town; but the bias of his mind towards chemistry and philosophical inquiries and pursuits, was early indicated. He here became acquainted with Mr. Davies Gilbert, the founder of his future fortunes, and at a very early age was appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution.

In speaking of a volume of Davy's entitled "Chemical Researches," Dr. Paris thus speaks of a portion of it:

"We have also to admire in this work an ardour for investigation, which even the most imminent personal danger could not repress. He may truly be said to have sought the bubble reputation in the very jaws of Death. What shall we say of that spirit which led him to inspire nitrous gas, at the hazard of filling his lungs with the vapour of *aqua fortis*? or what, of that intrepid coolness which enabled him to breathe a deadly gas, and to watch the advances of its chilling power in the ebbing pulsations at the wrist!

"These experiments, however, are far too interesting and important to be related in any other than the author's own words; but it is first necessary that his trials with the *nitrous oxide* should be considered.

"He found that this gas might be most conveniently, as well as most economically, prepared by the decomposition of a salt known by the name of *nitrate of ammonia*, by the application of a regulated heat; but, as the researches by which he arrived at this conclusion are recorded at length in his work, and as the most important of them are now embodied in every elementary system of chemistry, it would not only be tedious but useless, to enter into a detail of them upon this occasion.

"'In April,' he says, 'I obtained nitrous oxide in a state of purity, and ascertained many of its chemical properties. Reflections upon these properties, and upon former trials, made me resolve to inspire it in its pure form, for I saw no other way in which its respirability, or powers, could be determined.

"'I was aware of the danger of the experiment. It certainly would never have been made, if the hypothesis of Dr. Mitchell had in the least influenced my mind. I thought that the effects might, possibly, be depressing and painful; but there were many reasons which induced me to believe, that a single inspiration of a gas, apparently possessing no immediate action on the irritable fibre, could neither destroy, nor materially injure, the powers of life.

"'On April 11th, I made the first inspiration of pure nitrous oxide. It passed through the bronchiæ without stimulating the glottis, and produced no uneasy sensations in the lungs.

"'The result of this experiment proved that the gas was respirable, and induced me to believe that a farther trial of its effects might be made without danger.

"'On April 16th, Dr. Kinglake being accidentally present, I breathed three quarts of nitrous oxide from and into a silk bag, for more than half a minute, without previously closing my nose, or exhausting my lungs. The first inspirations occasioned a slight degree of giddiness, which was succeeded by an uncommon sense of fullness in the head, accompanied with loss of distinct sensation and voluntary power,—a feeling analogous to that produced in the first stage of intoxication; but unattended by pleasurable sensation. Dr. Kinglake, who felt my pulse, informed me that it was rendered quicker and fuller.

"'This trial did not satisfy me with regard to its powers: comparing it with the former ones, I was unable to determine whether the operation was stimulant or depressing.

"'I communicated the result to Dr. Beddoes, and on April the 17th, he was

present when the following experiment was made.

“‘ Having previously closed my nostrils, and exhausted my lungs, I breathed four quarts of the gas from and into a silk bag. The first feelings were similar to those produced in the last experiment; but in less than half a minute, the respiration being continued, they diminished gradually, and were succeeded by a sensation analogous to gentle pressure on all the muscles, attended by an highly pleasurable thrilling, particularly in the chest and in the extremities. The objects around me became dazzling, and my hearing more acute. Towards the last inspirations, the thrilling increased, the sense of muscular power became greater, and, at last, an irresistible propensity to action was indulged in: I recollect but indistinctly what followed; I know that my motions were various and violent.

“‘ These effects very soon ceased after the respiration of the gas. In ten minutes I had recovered my natural state of mind. The thrilling in the extremities continued longer than the other sensations.

“‘ This experiment was made in the morning; no languor or exhaustion was consequent; my feelings throughout the day were as usual, and I passed the night in undisturbed repose.

“‘ The next morning the recollection of the effects of the gas was very indistinct; and had not remarks written immediately after the experiment recalled them to my mind, I should even have questioned their reality.”

In the following passage, the ‘change which came over the life of Davy,’ in consequence of the honours that were flowing upon him, is finely told:

“‘ I should not redeem the pledge given to my readers, nor fulfil the duties of an impartial biographer, were I to omit acknowledging that the manners and habits of Davy very shortly underwent a considerable change. Let those who have vainly sought to disparage his excellence, enjoy the triumph of knowing that he was not perfect; but it may be asked in candour, where is the man of twenty-two years of age, unless the temperature of his blood were below zero, and his temperament as dull and passionless as the fabled god of the Brahmans, who could remain uninfluenced by such an elevation? Look at Davy in the laboratory at Bristol, pursuing with eager industry various abstract points of research; mixing only with a few philosophers, sanguine like himself in the investigation of chemical phenomena, but whose sphere of observation must have been confined to themselves, and whose worldly knowledge could scarcely have extended beyond the precincts of the Institution in which they were engaged. Shift the scene—behold him in the Theatre

of the Royal Institution, surrounded by an aristocracy of intellect as well as of rank; by the flowers of genius, the *élite* of fashion, and the beauty of England, whose very respirations were suspended in eager expectation to catch his novel and satisfactory elucidations of the mysteries of Nature. Could the author of the *Rambler* have revisited us, he would certainly have rescinded the passage in which he says—‘ All appearance of science is hateful to women; and he who desires to be well received by them, must qualify himself by a total rejection of all that is rational and important; must consider learning as perpetually interdicted, and devote all his attention to trifle, and all his eloquence to compliment.’”

In approaching the subject of Davy's galvanic discoveries, and reflecting on the important effects resulting from causes apparently trifling, Dr. Paris has with doubtless an undesigned coincidence, used almost the very words of Johnson, who in a paper in the *Rambler*, discusses the same topic;—the moral lesson derived from the consideration of this subject is the same in both,—“to entertain a kinder regard for the labours of one another.”

The chapter on the history of Galvanism, and the account of Sir Humphry Davy's experiments and discoveries, is a masterly production; nor are the pages on agricultural chemistry less inviting. It may be truly said that upon this department, the light of Science has scarcely dawned, and that the most important of all pursuits, as relating to the sustenance of man; has been long abandoned to the most ignorant and the most prejudiced.

It may be truly said, observes Dr. Paris, that

“‘ Under the hand of Davy, the coldest realities blossomed into poetry: the concluding passage of this lecture certainly sanctions such an opinion, and is highly characteristic of that peculiar genius to which I have before alluded. A subject less calculated than a heap of manure to call forth a glowing sentiment, can scarcely be imagined.

“‘ The doctrine,’ says he, ‘ of the proper application of manures from organized substances, offers an illustration of an important part of the economy of nature, and of the happy order in which it is arranged. The death and decay of animal substances tend to resolve organized forms into chemical constituents; and the pernicious effluvia disengaged in the process seem to point out the propriety of burying them in the soil, where they are fitted to become the food of vegetables. The fermentation

and putrefaction of organized substances in the free atmosphere are noxious processes; beneath the surface of the ground they are salutary operations. In this case the food of plants is prepared where it can be used; and that which would offend the senses, and injure the health, if exposed, is converted by gradual processes into forms of beauty and of usefulness; the fetid gas is rendered a constituent of the aroma of the flower, and what might be poison, becomes nourishment to man and animals.'"

Davy having been permitted by Napoleon (with a liberality that does him honour) to visit the Continent for scientific research, spent a few days in Paris. His visit to the Louvre is most amusingly described:

"On the 30th he was conducted by Mr. Underwood to the Louvre. The English philosopher walked with a rapid step along the gallery, and, to the great astonishment and mortification of his friend and *cicerone*, did not direct his attention to a single painting; the only exclamation of surprise that escaped him was—'What an extraordinary collection of fine frames!'—On arriving opposite to Raphael's picture of the Transfiguration, Mr. Underwood could no longer suppress his surprise, and in a tone of enthusiasm he directed the attention of the philosopher to that most sublime production of art, and the chef d'œuvre of the collection. Davy's reply was as laconic as it was chilling—'Indeed, I am glad I have seen it;' and then hurried forward, as if he were desirous of escaping from any critical remarks upon its excellencies.

"They afterwards descended to view the statues in the lower apartments: here he displayed the same frigid indifference towards the higher works of art. A spectator of the scene might have well imagined that some mighty spell was in operation, by which the order of nature had been reversed:—while the marble glowed with more than human passion, the living man was colder than stone! The apathy, the total want of feeling he betrayed on having his attention directed to the Apollo Belvidere, the Laocoon, and the Venus de Medicis, was as inexplicable as it was provoking; but an exclamation of the most vivid surprise escaped him at the sight of an Antinous, treated in the Egyptian style, and sculptured in *alabaster*.* 'Gracious powers,' said he, 'what a beautiful stalactite!'

"What a strange—what a discordant anomaly in the construction of the human mind do these anecdotes unfold! We have here presented to us a philosopher, who, with the glowing fancy of a poet, is insens-

ble to the divine beauties of the sister arts! Let the metaphysician, if he can, unravel the mystery,—the biographer has only to observe that the Muses could never have danced in chorus at his birth."

The conduct of Sir H. Davy to the men of science of France is justly condemned by Dr. Paris. But our limits remind us that we must compress our notice; nor is it necessary to do more than allude to Dr. Paris's lucid description of that most signal and splendid of Sir H. Davy's triumphs, the discovery of the Safety Lamp. The account is introduced by one of the most appalling narratives we ever read,—the explosion at Felling Colliery, on the 25th May, 1812, by which ninety-two pitmen lost their lives.

In conclusion, we would observe that the general plan and arrangement of this work deserve the highest praise. We admire the taste and tact with which the author has interwoven Davy's familiar letters with the thread of his own narrative and observations; they vary the monotony of the scene, and while they preserve the interest, relieve and strengthen each other. There is much keeping in the whole picture,—the friend, the philosopher, and the philanthropist, are strikingly portrayed and identified; we see Davy standing before us re-animated, and endowed as it were with an earthly immortality.

In short, the *Life of Davy* is a work destined to a place amongst our best volumes of Biography, and if we may be permitted to parody the language of Johnson, we would say, it may be studied by the philosopher for its science, by the scholar for its learning, and by the critic for its style and composition, and it will remain a durable monument to the memory of Sir H. Davy, and to the talents of Dr. Paris.

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Pen Tamar, or the History of an Old Maid.
By the late Mrs. H. M. Bowdler. 8vo.
pp. 244.

THE reputation of the Authoress of this volume would have secured for it a favourable reception even were its merits less than they are. The construction of this little tale is as simple and inartificial as can well be imagined; but its tendency and design are of the highest importance, and are managed with power and truth—it is an attempt to delineate a character formed

* "The celebrated Italian antiquary Visconti has so denominated it."

upon Christian principles, and to trace the progress of their influence from infancy to old age. These principles are beautifully illustrated in the person of an unmarried female, or, as the vulgate hath it, "an old maid." The prejudice against these unfortunate females (unfortunate only from the persecution they suffer, and the injuries inflicted on their helplessness) is most degrading to the moral sense of the young, by whom it is cherished, and in nine cases out of ten is perfectly unwarranted by the temper and habits of those whom they despise.

A bachelor on principle, who foregoes the comforts and happiness of domestic life, because they can only be attained by the infliction of sacrifices and privations on an amiable woman, deserves the respect and honour of the good; and the moralist is never more worthily employed, than in enforcing virtuous self-denial, and in rectifying wicked or absurd prejudice.

We recommend Mrs. Bowdler's work to the young more particularly, as a highly pleasing and instructive tale.

NICHOLS'S *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*. Vol. VI.

(Continued from p. 445.)

Among the biographical articles in this volume, is a very minute and accurate account of Dr. Goodenough, late Bishop of Carlisle, one of whose sermons before the House of Lords, provoked a well-known epigram, written by a living punster and poet.

"'Tis well enough that Goodenough
Before the House should preach,—
For sure-enough full bad-enough
Are those he has to teach."

This article is followed by a life of Dr. Gerrard Andrews, Dean of Canterbury; but we could dispense with the character given of him in a quack publication, entitled, "Onesimus." The employment of newspaper reporters in Churches is one of the most impertinent intrusions of modern times. This is followed by the memoirs of John Eardley Wilmot, Esq. a very interesting article. The votaries of commerce will be gratified with the memoir of Sampson Gideon, of Belvedere, Kent, which is included in Mr. Eardley Wilmot's memoirs. This great capitalist died Sir Sampson Gideon, but his son was created Lord Eardley.

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The accounts of the Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge, and his sons; Richard Greene, Esq. the proprietor of the Lichfield Museum, with his correspondence; George Richard Savage Nassau, Esq., with particulars of the sale of his MSS at Evans's, will afford ample gratification to the friends and admirers of these gentlemen, and many interesting particulars of their contemporaries. The life of Dr. Treadway Russell Nash, given in the eighth volume of the "Literary Anecdotes," is now further illustrated by an extensive correspondence with Mr. Gough; and, in like manner, the life of that skilful herald and antiquary, John Charles Brooke, Esq. is improved by many letters from that much-lamented gentleman. In a letter dated May 22, 1778, Mr. Brooke says,

"In pursuance of a note from the Lord Chamberlain, we had yesterday a Chapter at the Office to consider of a proper ceremonial for Lord Chatham's funeral: to-day our report was made to him, and to-morrow is to be laid before the King in Council, for his approbation or alteration. It will be chiefly the same as that of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, with the omission of military trophies, to which Lord Chatham can have no right."

Mr. Gough notices this in the true style of an antiquary: "I expect a long account of Lord Chatham's funeral, if you are not smothered in the crowd, or a screen or half an aisle pulled on your head." In a subsequent letter is a passage which our editors observe cannot be passed without a remark. Mr. Brooke says, "I was obliged to you for the play-tickets; but my sisters had left town long before, and *I seldom go to plays*." Our readers may remember that their Majesties were at the theatre the night Mr. Brooke and many others were smothered; but the question, a very natural one, was never answered, why were their Majesties allowed to remain ignorant of a catastrophe which took place *before* their arrival? Was this policy, impolicy, or avarice? With respect to Lord Chatham's funeral, Mr. Gough gives a singular report. "I am credibly informed that you attended an *empty coffin* to the ground last Tuesday, and that the *real* Lord Chatham has been disposed of quietly at Hayes long since. This is of a piece with burying the Duke of Marlborough pompously, and the taking him up again. Whose

ashes have been disturbed on the occasion?" This appears to have been a mistake, but the banners borne at the public funeral of Lord Chatham are certainly in Hayes Church. About this time Mr. Gough appears to have been preparing his *Topography*, and derived considerable assistance from Mr. Brooke. They were both lively writers, and there is a charm in their correspondence which will be amply felt by all who delight in the recollection of deceased friends and past times.

The memoirs of the Right Hon. William Burton Conyngham, are original and curious. Among other instances of his love of antiquarian literature was his patronage of Mr. Murphy, in his travels in Portugal, and his magnificent publication on the great monastic establishment of Batalha in that country. His very interesting correspondence with Mr. Conyngham is here supplied by Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. with a memoir of Mr. Murphy, containing many curious particulars of his works.

Omitting the other lives, which constitute no small part of the present volume, and may be reserved for our next article, we shall conclude the present with some notice of the extensive correspondence between the Rev. Samuel Denne, F.S.A. and Mr. Gough. Of Mr. Denne a memoir was given in vol. iii. of Mr. Nichols's "*Literary Anecdotes*," and his works came frequently under notice in various parts of that work. He was one of Mr. Gough's most voluminous correspondents, and the letters now published will, we doubt not, be found curious and amusing. We must, however, conclude our present article with a few gleanings, from a store so ample that more cannot be reasonably expected. It will be sufficient if these shall lead to a more minute examination of the whole. There is, as may be expected, much antiquarian lore, many curious notices of eminent scholars and contemporaries, particularly of the learned members of Ben't College, Cambridge, and a little of what we did not expect, grumbling at war and taxes.

The peculiar temper of Mr. Masters is frequently noticed.

"Young Masters, as I understand, died consumptive. He was offended by the old man's desiring two of the Cambridge physi-

cians to go to Waterbeach (Mr. Masters's living) to consult upon his dangerous case: father and son, however, seldom conversed together in a friendly and affectionate manner, probably from their both having a perversity of temper, though once the former hinted to Dr. Colman he was greatly astonished where his son could acquire such a degree of obstinacy as was discernible in him. Till it was mentioned to me by Mr. James Currey, I was not apprised that *tenacem propositi* was the motto to Mr. Masters's arms. Q? was it chosen by the bearer as characteristic of himself, or did it devolve to him with a device of a red lion rampant, with a brace of long tails erect, by hereditary right?"

"Tutor Masters has met with a disappointment. Bishop Yorke having collated I know not whom to the vicarage of Waterbeach, doubtless from a lapse of memory that he had encouraged Mr. Masters to believe that a son-in-law elect should be the successor of his son in the living. The Fellows expectant of the old-House, will have that such a severe stroke will shorten the days of the Rector of Landbeach, and be of course in their favour: but probably you and I may concur in opinion, that the heart-strings of the veteran incumbent are not of that tender, delicate fabric, as to be easily cracked. The mortification will unquestionably occasion, or rather, has more than once occasioned an effort of the lungs in a person who has always been in the habit of speaking his mind in a Stentorian style: but I will venture to affirm that he has not lost an hour's rest by it."

Masters certainly outlived this disappointment about four or five years, but was always at petulant variance with his learned contemporaries.

The following short notice of a once famous city patriot will probably be well understood by his contemporaries and descendants:

"The late Alderman Sawbridge was my school-fellow and co-boarder in the Master's house at Canterbury. I wish that his family may not have cause to regret that from a country gentleman he would become a citizen and eke Parliament man. So many contested elections as he was obliged to fight his way through, must have been attended with a very heavy expense: and report says that his alliance with an Alderman's daughter was not much to his pecuniary interest."

D' DUCAREL—"Obliged as I am to you for your intelligence that some of the *Ducalorian* vicarial notes are deposited in the library at Somerset-place, though I have not the shadow of a hope that the ordination of the vicarage of Sutton, *cum capella de Wilmington*, is among those MSS. The

fact is, that, whilst I was in pursuit of this chosen relic of antiquity, I paid a visit to the collector at his chambers in the Commons, with the view of discovering whether he might have any other knowledge of the rights and profits of my little benefice than what I had communicated to him from my father's papers, and being aware of the mercenary motives which too often influenced him, I tendered him a fee of one pound and one shilling, which he pocketed. I ought to add, however, that it was offered as for his legal opinion and advice upon the state of my claim. The case was returned in a few days with an opinion subscribed by him, though, as I strongly suspect, composed by some other Doctor, or a Proctor, but it was not to the worth one shilling."

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.—WILLIAM HEY, Esq. "At an algebraical lecture (before tutor Masters), present Aynsworth, Hey, and others, a problem was delivered from the chair, that the lads were to solve if they could. Will seemed to be as busy with his slate and his pencil as either one of the party; but, alas! upon the tutor's asking for the slate, to see in what manner the proof was worked, he was struck with astonishment; and after uttering some of his shrill hems, quoth he, 'I perceive, Hey, that with you x is equal to a flight of birds!' The case was, that Will, who was an excellent shot, had been sketching not $a+b$ and $c-d$, but himself with a gun levelled, a pointer in an attitude proper, and a covey of partridges on the wing. Such an abuse, such a profanation of a lecture-room, merited a severe imposition; and the task enjoined was, that Hey should the next morning repeat a hundred lines in Homer to the indignant tutor. The culprit, in a tone of humiliation, asked where he was to begin. Homer was brought from the shelf in the adjoining gallery, and after some demur the verse was marked at which the punishment was to commence; but no sooner was the catchword sounded, than Will, who had a retentive memory, improved by practice at Eton, repeated the verses more expeditiously than Masters could read them, for I need not remind you that Bobby had not the credit of being an expert Greek scholar. The penalty, however, being paid, the offender had a right to a dismissal; and thus ended a scene that was somewhat farcical."

In one of Mr. Denne's Letters, dated Aug. 7, 1797, we are introduced to a gentleman, then of very early age, but of promise, as an antiquary, which has been amply fulfilled, Henry Ellis, Esq. now principal Librarian of the British Museum, and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. At this time Mr. Ellis was at Oxford, and (absolutely born

an antiquary and investigator of past times and past characters) was making some curious discoveries respecting that noted Jacobite and convicted papist, Obadiah Walker, who appears to have added to his other sins that of a notorious purloiner of antiquarian manuscripts. It is needless to add that Mr. Ellis has since conferred many superior obligations on the lovers of literature in various important branches.

Of the justly celebrated Dr. Horsley, perhaps we cannot have too many characteristic anecdotes. Mr. Denne contributes the following. He had informed his correspondent that Dr. Horsley, than Bishop of Rochester, was said to have preached a fervent political sermon in Bromley Church; there was, however, very little politics in it, and it was only distinguished for its length, which extended to an hour and a quarter: but what was most remarkable, not one of the congregation seemed dissatisfied with the uncommon length of the sermon, the subject of which was the false prophets that had then arisen, and the text was "The people wondered." Mr. Denne adds, that the Bishop sometime after "left Bromley-house and a single cow under the care of one female domestic!" The other anecdote, to which we can only briefly advert, related to a meeting held in 1798 at Lambeth, of the primates and prelates, in order to take into consideration what ought to be the conduct of the Clergy in that alarming period, when the whole country was arming to resist an invasion. Dr. Horsley was zealous in maintaining that his brethren ought forthwith to be trained to the use of arms. Circular letters were afterwards issued from the several Bishops to the Clergy of their respective dioceses, and Horsley, upon this point, declared that he meant to speak out his own mind very plainly, and that he desired to be fully and clearly understood, that in so dangerous a crisis, "his country will have a right to his best services, in any and in every way, even if the best service to be performed by him should be to level the musket or trail the pike." Mr. Denne gives the names of several Clergymen in his diocese who wore cockades instead of roses in their hats, but this enthusiasm, for such it certainly was, did not last long.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Continued from p. 448.)

LIBRARY.

961. *The New Church of St. Dunstan in the West, and the proposed improvement of Fleet-street, now in progress.* J. Shaw.—The tower of the Church is the only portion of the building which is visible; this is a lofty elevation in the pointed style, after the Boston model. It commences with a square tower of solid appearance and large dimensions, rising in several stories, and splayed at the summit into an octagon lantern pierced with windows in each face, and accompanied with four pinnacles above the angles of the tower. The design, as far as can be judged, is correct, and the detail good. The "improvement" consists in placing the tower on a line with the old houses on the north side of Fleet-street, and building in the same line, on the site of the old Church, several houses and (what appears to be) an entrance to Clifford's Inn in the Tudor style. The whole, as far as the architect is concerned, is creditable to Mr. Shaw, but we cannot let this opportunity pass of expressing our disapprobation of the scheme of destroying the Church, and exhuming numerous bodies for the sake of gaining a fine prospect, or removing an angle in a street.

968. *Perspective View of the proposed Stables to Penrhyn Castle, designed by M. J. Hopper.* J. J. Franks.—This appendage to the principal design, which was noticed in our Mag. for June 1830, p. 541, is in the Norman castellated style, and has the air of a donjon tower, the entrance a massive gateway with machicolations. The entire structure, if constructed on the scale which the drawings display, will be a singular building for the present age, and at all events will possess considerable grandeur.

984. *View of the National School-house at Plaistow, Essex, erected in 1831.* G. R. French.—This is a neat and respectable building in the Tudor style of domestic architecture. It is situated at a short distance from a very chaste and unassuming parochial chapel recently erected from Mr. Blore's designs in the latest style of our ancient ecclesiastical buildings.

1008. *The New Schools of Christ's Hospital, about to be erected, from the designs under the direction of Mr. Shaw.* J. Shaw, jun.—As far as a correct judgment can be formed from a drawing, this design is even more creditable to the taste and judgment of the architect, than his newly erected Hall for the same establishment. The Schools consist of a plain elevation, in two stories above the ground floor, and a series of dormer windows in the roof. At each end

is a projecting wing or tower; and on the ground floor an arcade, occupying the space between the projections. The materials red brick, with stone dressings.

1024. *Interior of St. George's Church, lately erected at Ramsgate.* H. E. Kendall.—This is a handsome interior, but unfortunately disfigured by the intermixture of styles. The lancet arch prevails, but the critical eye is offended by tracery and ornaments of a later period.

1026. *Sketch of the New Church at Highgate, now erecting, from the designs and under the superintendance of L. Pulteney.*—We caution Mr. Vulliamy against the adoption of flimsy ornaments, and warn him in a friendly way to quit the Wyatt school. The spire of this Church is a chaste and elegant design; its simple but impressive character shows that the architect is capable of better things than some parts of one of his Churches would lead us to believe. A spire on Highgate Hill will be a fine object; the value of such an ornament to Harrow has been acknowledged for ages, and the erection of this present seems dictated by the best taste and the purest feeling.

1065. *South-west View of the Organ and Screen erecting in Peterborough Cathedral, from designs by Mr. Blore.* G. Moore.—A noble rood-loft screen of stone, worthy of the best days of pointed architecture. If the original equals the drawing, it will be unquestionably the finest piece of modern screen-work in existence. The architect has evinced the most correct taste in the style he has chosen. The screen occupies the orthodox situation, being in a line with the eastern wall of the transept. The Cathedral being in the Norman style, Mr. Blore must either have built a Norman screen, or have adopted the architecture of a period which should be the least at variance with the main structure. As no specimen of a Norman screen exists, it would have been a hazardous undertaking to have invented one, Mr. Blore has therefore judiciously adopted the earliest specimen of the pointed style in a perfect state. His design consists of a pointed central entrance, chastely enriched, and sided by niches with projecting canopies, covered with others of a more lofty and pyramidal form. The finish is a frieze and cornice; from the former hang shields of arms, emblazoned. The detail assimilates with the magnificent tombs at the high altar of Westminster, which owe their restored beauty to the hand of Mr. Blore. We should be happy to lay this screen before our readers at some future period.

1067. *Hackney Church of England School.* W. M. Brookes.—"Church of England School;" what must "Hackney Dissenting

School" be? for it appears that such a rival exists. Judging from the building, we should think a misnomer has occurred, and that this is the opposition establishment, having every appearance of a regular meeting-house. Why was not the pointed style employed for a scholastic building connected with the Church? We shall ever set our protest against pseudo-Grecian colleges and schools, from whatever quarter they may come.

1101. *Design for a Cottage, to be built in the neighbourhood of Putney, for N. Carlisle, Esq.* J. Buckler.—Mr. Buckler is equally successful in the cottage as the mansion; domestic architecture is his forte, and being so, it is superfluous to add that this is not of the class which its title might seem to indicate, but a pleasing and correct specimen of the rural buildings of the Elizabethan age.

1104. *View of the Interior of Walsall Church, as rebuilt.* F. Goodwin.—A naked specimen of the Wyatt school. The roof is intended for an imitation of the fan-work groining of Henry the Eighth's time; but as only the fan-like form is preserved, and the tracery and pendants are omitted, it will be seen that it is any thing but a pleasing design.

In domestic architecture, instead of the Gothic villas which formerly incumbered this room, as mementos of the degraded state of the national taste, some excellent specimens of the Tudor style of building are exhibited. In particular, several designs by Mr. P. F. Robinson for mansions in different parts of the country, are in a most correct taste, and do great honour to that gentleman's antiquarian skill.

There are various designs for churches exhibited, which are creditable to the state of the arts in the present day. Indeed, both in domestic and ecclesiastical buildings, in the Pointed style, every return of the exhibition shows a decided improvement in the taste of the architects of the day. Happy for our colleges and our cathedrals, if this taste had prevailed forty years back, the designs and fopperies of Wyatt would never have disgraced the country! E. I. C.

PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.

An interesting panoramic view of Bombay was opened for public exhibition on Monday the 6th June, at Mr. Barford's, in Leicester Square. Bombay is situated on an island about twenty miles in circumference, and the present view is taken from Mazagong Hill, a short distance from the Black Town. The artist has embraced a considerable portion of the island in his picture; and the objects are of a varied and extremely picturesque character. The immediate foreground is occupied by numerous orientally constructed villas on the slopes of the hill. To the south-east appear the Black

Town with its groves of cocoa palms; and the town, or fort of Bombay, forming the extreme distance. The surrounding objects and figures are very numerous, and skilfully introduced; but in the subject of the picture there is little to connect the mind of the spectator with those historical or local associations, for which some of Mr. Barford's views have been pre-eminently distinguished, if we except the old-fashioned building, which overlooks the harbour, called in the catalogue the *Belvidere*; and this produces an interest, on account of its association with the literature of our country. It was formerly part of a Portuguese Convent, and is remarkable from having been the residence of the unfortunate Mrs. Draper, the Eliza and fair correspondent of our sentimental and romantic Laurence Sterne. His "dear Eliza," as the *moralizing* Sterne (himself a married man) often calls her, was a native of Arénjo, and was the wife of Mr. Daniel Draper, a counsellor of Bombay, and in 1775 Chief of the Factory of Surat. During a short stay in England, for the benefit of her health, she became acquainted with Sterne, and their correspondence took place previous to her departure for India, in 1767. On her return to Bombay, she had the weakness to listen to the seductive arts of an officer in the navy, to whom, although closely watched, she contrived to escape by means of a rope-ladder, from one of the upper apartments of the house represented in the picture. She soon, however, repented the sacrifice, and died somewhere on the coast, the victim of her seducer's baseness.

COSMORAMA, REGENT STREET.

This is one of the most pleasing exhibitions in the metropolis, and it is equally remarkable for the scenic talent which is manifested in the different views. During the last month an entire change of subjects has been effected, consisting of the Grand Chartreux, near Grenoble, a very picturesque old convent, surrounded by the most romantic scenery; the interior of the magnificent cathedral of Cologne, which may rank amongst the finest Gothic structures in Europe; the Pyramids of Egypt, and Sphinx; the Monastery of Mount St. Bernard; the great fire of Edinburgh, &c. &c. In the representation of the memorable conflagration of the Scotch metropolis, the rolling volumes of thick smoke, intermingled with occasional flashes of light, effected by mechanical skill, appear to present to our eyes the awful reality,—so complete is the pictorial illusion.

The 16th and 17th Numbers of the *English School of Painting and Sculpture* contain several good subjects, in which the characters are in general well preserved. Pl. 4 and 5 of *Marriage à la Mode*; Wilson's

Niobe; West's Death of Bayard; Fuseli's King Lear; Davin's Death of Lord Nelson; Hilton's Europa; Ward's Fall of Phaeton; Burnet's Draughts Players; a most pleasing Portrait of Lady de Tabley, in the character of Hope, with poetical attributes borrowed from Spenser's Masque of Cupid; Brockedon's Raphael and La Fornarina; and a statue of Narcissus, by Bacon. This cheap publication, by making known the merits of the English School, is well calculated to create a demand for the original prints, particularly on the Continent.

Parts VII. to X. of Gell's *Pompeiana* embrace many good Plates and Views of Buildings, of Paintings on the Walls, and of Mosaic Pavements that have been recently discovered. The Plates of the Post's House restored, the Court of the Piscina, the Tepidarium, and the cell of the Temple of Augustus, are in the most finished style of art.

Parts XIII. and XIV. of the *Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels* contain several interesting subjects: among which may be particularly noticed two views of Warwick Castle; Castle of Ashby; and a view of Whitehall, as seen from the water, from a sketch by Hollar.

Lieut.-Col. Batty has selected the City of Edinburgh for his Fourth Number of *Views of the principal Cities of Europe*. The capital of the northern part of the kingdom is well calculated, from its commanding and picturesque appearance, to form the subject of numberless interesting views. Although it has been drawn from all points, and of late very beautifully, particularly in Sir Walter Scott's "Provincial Antiquities of Scotland," we must still give the preference to those of Captain Batty, who has judiciously contrived to give a stranger an excellent idea of Edinburgh in half a dozen

well-chosen views. The explanatory outline Plates give the finished views all the interest of a Panorama.

STUPENDOUS GLASS VASE.

At the Queen's Bazaar, Oxford-street, is exhibiting a colossal glass vase, constructed by Messrs. Gunby and Co. of Birmingham. Its dimensions are, 14 feet in height, and 12 in diameter. It weighs upwards of 13,444 lbs.; and is capable of containing 5,400 bottles of wine. The prevailing colour of the vase is gold, relieved with emerald green and vermilion, the whole of which are laid on under the surface of the glass. By this contrivance, the ornamental beauty and brilliancy of the decoration are secured from the action of the atmosphere, and will remain unimpaired as long as the structure itself. To describe the decoration of this splendid work of art would occupy a considerable space; externally it is composed of compartments, inclosing medallions, running scrolls, and scollop shells; the ground of the interior is pale lavender, with a running pattern of vine leaves of vivid green. It is valued at 10,100*l*.

Announced for Publication.

Ireland Illustrated, from original drawings, by G. Petrie, W. H. Bartlett, and J. M. Baynes; with descriptions, by G. N. Wright, M.A. Professor of Antiquities to the Royal Hibernian Academy, &c.

A new illustrated Road-Book of the Route from London to Naples; containing twenty-four highly-finished views, from original drawings by Prout, Stanfield, and Brockedon, engraved by W. and E. Finden. Edited by W. Brockedon, author of the "Passes of the Alps." Part I. containing the Route from London to Paris.

A new Survey of the Environs of London, within the distance of thirty miles, designed and engraved on a most extensive scale, by J. W. Frogget, of West Square.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, from the Norman Conquest to the nineteenth Century; including several interesting letters of the first and second Earls of Bedford. By J. H. WIFFEN, M. R. S. L.

The Rev. RICH. WALKER, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, is collecting materials for a Life of William of Waynflete, in the Latin Language.

Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, textus archetypus versionesque praeipuas ab ecclesia antiquitate receptas, necnon versiones recentiores Anglicanam, Germanicam, Italicam, Gallicam, et Hispanicam, complectentia. Editore SAMUELE LEE, S. T. B. Linguae Hebraeae apud Cantabrigienses Professore Regio, &c. &c.

A translation of the New Testament into Hebrew, printed with the points.

The History of Public Opinion, or the Rise, present State, and political influence of that sentiment in Great Britain and other parts of the World. By WILLIAM ALEX. MACKINNON, esq. M.P. F.R.S. The third edition much enlarged.

Past and Present Times. By a Lady.

A Series of Tales, describing some of the principal events at Paris, Brussels, and Warsaw, during the late revolutions. By F. W. N. BAYLEY, esq. author of "Four Years in the West Indies," &c.

Works of the Rev. Robert Hawker, D.D. late Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, with his Memoir. By the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS. 10

vols. 8vo. Also, by the same, *Memoirs of the life and writings of the Rev. Dr. Hawker.*

Daily Communings, Spiritual and Devotional. By BISHOP HORNE.

The Reign of Terror, the Sacred Grove, and other Poems. By JAMES EVERETT.

A Voice from Wellclose Square. By JOSEPH MEAD, late Secretary to the British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society.

The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Gardens delineated, 2 vols. 8vo.

VALPY'S Family Classical Library, No. 18, Horace.

VALPY'S Sallust, with English Notes.

Cæsar's Commentaries, de Bello Gallico, with English Notes. By E. H. BARKER, esq.

HUGHES'S Divines of the Church of England, commencing with Jeremy Taylor's Works.

Synopsis of the Origin and Progress of Architecture. By W. J. SMITH, esq.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

June 2. Sir Astley Cooper, V. P.

A paper was read, "On the fossil bones found in caverns in the Mendip Hills in Somersetshire," by the Rev. David Williams.

June 9. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, President, in the chair.

Three papers were read: "Researches on Physical Astronomy," by J. W. Lubbock, esq.; "On the theory of Elliptic Transcendents," by Jas. Ivory, esq.; and "An experimental investigation of the phenomena of endosmose and exosmose," by William Ritchie, esq.

June 23. H. R. H. the President in the chair.—This being the last meeting for the session, the principal contents of several papers were made known to the society. 1. On the Tides in the port of London, by Mr. Lubbock, who remarked that the tides on the Thames are remarkably regular, whether the moon's declination be N. or S.; there is high water at the same instant on the coast of Portugal and the northern shores of America. 2. On the extensive atmosphere of Mars, by Sir James South. 3. On the efficacy of screens in arresting the progress of Magnetic influence, by Snow Harris, esq. 4. On the effects of masses of iron in controlling the attracting force of a Magnet, by the same. 5. On recrossed Vision, by John Fearn, esq. 6. On the sources and nature of the powers on which the Circulation of the Blood depends, by Dr. Philip. 7. Experiments on the length of the Seconds' Pendulum, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, by Capt. Sabine. 8. On the friction and resistance of fluids, by J. Rennie, esq. 9. On a new register Pyrometer for measuring the expansion of solids, by W. Daniels, esq. 10. On the determination of the thickness of solid substances, not otherwise measurable by magnetic deviation, by the Rev. W. Scoresby. 11. On the influence of light, by John Burton, esq. 12. A critical and experimental inquiry into the re-

lation subsisting between nerve and muscle by Dr. W. C. Henry. 13. On the Thermostat, or heat-governor, a self-acting physical apparatus for regulating temperature, by Dr. Ure.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

June 9. Lord Bexley V. P. was in the chair.—Some interesting remarks on Egyptian antiquities, by Sir W. Ouseley, were read. This memoir chiefly consisted of descriptions of four drawings, which accompanied it:—No. 1, various hieroglyphic inscriptions, from a small mutilated statue. No. 2, characters copied from a papyrus. No. 3, fragments of a very curious manuscript, exhibiting hieroglyphic figures and characters, found in the coffin of a mummy near Thebes. No. 4, hieroglyphic devices on a piece of red cornelian. To the description of the above remains of Egyptian antiquity, the writer appended some remarks respecting the period when the art of embalming was discontinued in Egypt, and on the time of the disuse of the sacred Egyptian characters. The Right Hon. Lord Carrington was admitted a member. Mr. Millingen presented his work on ancient coins of Greek cities and kings.

June 15. The last meeting for the season was held in Parliament Street. The next, after the recess, will take place at their new and commodious building, erected by subscription in the wide street lately made by the improvements on the Kings Mews and St. Martin's Lane.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

June 3. The Chancellor's and Sir Roger Newdigate's prizes were adjudged as follows:

Latin Verse—"Numantia." Roundell Palmer, scholar of Trinity.

English Essay—"On the Use and Abuse of Theory." Chas. P. Eden, B.A. of Oriol.

Latin Essay—"Quenam fuerit Oratorum Atticorum apud populum auctoritas."—Charles Wordsworth, B.A. Student of Christ Church.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize for English Verse—"The Suttees." Percy Macaulay Ashworth, Commoner of Wadham.

June 4. The Theological Prize for 1831 was adjudged to Benjamin Harrison, B.A. Student of Christ Church; subject—"The evidence deduced from Prophecy in support of the truth of Christianity."

June 9. The following subjects were proposed for the Chancellor's prizes, for the ensuing year:

For *Latin Verse*—"Attila."

For an *English Essay*—"The Study of different Languages, as it relates to the Philosophy of the Human Mind."

For a *Latin Essay*—"De Stoicorum Disciplina."

Theological Prize—"On 'The Fulness of Time' at which Christ appeared on earth."

Oxford Commemoration.—The Oxford grand commemoration was celebrated on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of June; the 15th being the principal day, when the prize essays and poems are read and recited, the theatre was opened at ten o'clock in the morning. The business of the day commenced by the admission of some distinguished characters to the degree of doctor of civil law; among whom were Mr. Sturges Bourne, Sir Thomas Acland, Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Captain Basil Hall, and Washington Irving, whose claims to the honour were stated in Latin addresses. After the recital of a Latin poem, the subject "Numantia," and the reading of a clever essay on the "Use and Abuse of Theory," followed the great object of attraction, the English poem for Sir Roger Newdigate's prize—"The Suttæes." The following lines at the close of the poem, were received with enthusiastic applause:—

"And such is woman's love! whose magic power
Can change the gloomiest to the brightest hour,
Can smooth the deep lines care has learn'd to plough,

And chase the cloud of anguish from the brow.
It drops not, parts not with the parting breath,
But smiles a proud defiance unto death!"

The commemoration finished with a ball on Thursday evening.

Gresham Prize Medal.—We have the pleasure to announce the intended establishment of an annual Prize Medal, to be awarded by the Professors of Music in this University and in Gresham college, for the best original composition in sacred vocal music. The words to be selected from the canonical Scriptures, Apocrypha, or Liturgy of the Church of England.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

June 3. The Chancellor's medal for the best English poem was adjudged to George Stovin Venables, scholar of Jesus College. Subject, "The attempts which have been made of late years by sea and land to discover a North-west Passage."

June 13. The following prizes were adjudged:—

Sir William Broune's medal for Greek Ode, Latin Ode, and Epigrams, James Hildyard, Christ college.—Subjects: *Greek Ode*, "Granta Illustrissimo Regi Gulielmo quarto gratulatur quod in Solium Britannicæ successerit."—*Latin Ode*, "Magicas accingitur artes."—*Greek Epigram*, "Magnas inter opes inopas."—*Latin Epigram*, "Prudens simplicitas."

Porson Prize (for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse). George Kennedy, St. John's college. Subject, "As you Like It, act ii. sc. 1, beginning, "To-day my Lord of Amiens and myself," &c., and ending "Native dwelling-place."

Members' Prize for Bachelors of Arts—James Spedding, Trinity college. Subject, "Utrum boni plus an mali hominibus et

civitatibus attulerit dicendi copia?" No second prize awarded.

Members' Prizes for Undergraduates—1. W. H. Thompson, Trinity college. 2. H. Alford, Trinity college. Subject, "Utrum fides Punica ea esset qualem perhibent scriptores Romani?"

SCIENTIFIC EXCERPTS.

(From Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.)

Artificial Imitation of Halos.—The production of halos may be illustrated experimentally by crystallising various salts upon plates of glass, and looking through the plates at the sun or a candle. When the crystals are granular and properly formed, they will produce the finest effects. A few drops of saturated solution of alum, for example, spread over a plate of glass so as to crystallize quickly, will cover it with an imperfect crust, consisting of flat octohedral crystals, scarcely visible to the eye. When the observer, with his eye placed close behind the smooth side of the glass plate, looks through it at a luminous body, he will perceive *three fine halos* at different distances, encircling the source of light. The interior halo, which is the whitest of the three, is formed by the refraction of the rays through a pair of faces in the crystals that are least inclined to each other. The second halo, which is *blue* without and *red* within, with all the prismatic colours, is formed by a pair of more inclined faces; and the third halo, which is large and brilliantly coloured, from the increased refraction and dispersion, is formed by the most inclined faces.

Rules for Observing the Barometer.—1. Generally the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather; the falling of it shews the approach of foul weather.—2. In sultry weather the fall of the mercury indicates coming thunder. In winter, the rise of the mercury indicates frost. In frost, its fall indicates thaw; and its rise indicates snow.—3. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer, may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follow immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and, in the same way, if foul weather follow the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short time.—4. If fair weather continue for several days, during which the mercury continually falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continue for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed.—5. A fluctuating and unsettled state in the mercurial column indicates changeable weather.

Advantages of Railroads over Canals.—The friction of a carriage on a rail-road moving sixty miles an hour would not be

greater than if it moved but one mile an hour, while the resistance in a river or canal, were such a motion possible, would be multiplied 3600 times. In propelling a carriage on a level rail-road the expenditure of power will not be in a greater ratio than that of the increase of speed, and therefore the cost will maintain a proportion with the useful effect; whereas, in moving a boat on a canal or river, every increase of speed, or of useful effect, entails an enormously increased consumption of the moving principle. The astonishment which has been excited in the public mind, by the extraordinary results recently exhibited in propelling heavy carriages by steam engines on rail roads, will subside, if these circumstances be duly considered. The moving power and the resistance are naturally compared with other moving powers and resistances to which our

minds have been familiar. To the power of a steam-engine there is, in fact, no practical limit; the size of the machine and the strength of the materials excepted. This is compared with agents to whose powers nature has not only imposed a limit, but a narrow one. The strength of animals is circumscribed, and their power of speed still more so. Again, the resistance arising from friction on a road may be diminished by art without any assignable limit, nor does it sustain the least increase, to whatever extent the speed of the motion may be augmented; on the contrary, the motion of a vessel through a canal has to encounter a resistance by increase of speed, which soon attains an amount which would defy even the force of steam itself, were it applicable, to overcome it with any useful effect.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 2. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas. in the chair.

Mr. Cope exhibited a drawing of a font, and other ancient remains, at Mellor in Derbyshire.

A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. communicated (for perusal only) that portion of his selection from the clandestine marriage of the celebrated Dr. Donne with Ann daughter of Sir Geo. More of Loseley. They consisted chiefly of several pathetic and elegantly penned letters addressed by Donne to Sir Thomas Egerton, then Lord Chancellor, whose Secretary he was, and by whose order he had been confined in the Fleet prison for marrying a minor of such rank without the permission of her friends. Ann More was indeed the niece of Lady Egerton, the Chancellor's wife, so that not improbably there might be some family feeling in this severe visitation of Donne's offence. Christopher Brooke, Donne's friend who gave the lady away, was at the same time imprisoned in the Marshalsea. There is a letter in Mr. Kempe's selection addressed from him also to the Chancellor, in which he complains of being kept from his professional avocation at the assizes at York, as a barrister-at-law. Mr. Kempe prefaced his communication with a sketch of Donne's life, and some remarks on his writings. He shewed that his name was *Dunn*, and not *Don*, as it is currently pronounced in modern days; that in the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, confirming his marriage, it is uniformly written *Dunn*; that the participle past of the verb to be, is spelt by Donne himself in the same manner as his name, with two n's; and that his subscribing to a letter noticed by Walton, "John Donne, Ann Donne, *undone*,"

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would have been without point but for this mode of pronouncing his name. A single sentence will give some idea of the force with which these inedited letters of Donne are penned; he entreats, in one of them, the Chancellor to allow him to come into his presence, telling him "affliction, misery, and destruction are not *there*, and every where else where he is they are!"

June 9. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

James Falconer, esq. of Doncaster, was elected Fellow.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing by the late Mr. Capon of a carved capital, found some years since within the precincts of Westminster Abbey. It is particularly curious from containing in the abacus an inscription recording the building of part of the abbey—*CLAVSTRV' ET RELI... VM SVB ABB'E GISLEB'..... R...E WILLELMO SECVN.....* a cloister, and apparently a refectory, under the Abbat Gisbert and King William the Second. The capital was adorned with four different designs in bas-relief on its four sides; the first is broken off; the second represents the Abbat between two monks reading a book; the third, the Abbat between two monks holding a scroll inscribed *EGO SVM*; the fourth, the King between the Abbat with his crozier and a monk with a book. This curious relic of ancient art was in the hands of Sir Gregory Page Turner; but it is not known where it is now preserved. —On the same sheet were coloured drawings of a fragment of a painting of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, from the south side of St. Stephen's Chapel; and of a portion of ceiling in the Palace, ornamented by gilt tracery on a blue ground.

William Hosking, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some observations, with a sketch, of

an inscribed stone in the Sepulchral Way at Pompeii, in the explanation of which he differs from Sir William Gell.

Mr. Grover's paper on Classical Chronology was further read.

June 16. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

Samuel Hasell, esq. presented a coloured print of the very curious Roman pavement at Pitney, representing figures with the instruments of coining, described in our last volume, pt. 1. p. 17.

Mr. Grover's paper was concluded.

Mr. Kempe reported to the Society the result of his observations during the period of three weeks, on the excavations for a sewer under the city approach to the new London Bridge. They were carried through the site of St. Michael's Church, Crooked Lane, and the north-east corner of Eastcheap, to the depth of nearly fifty feet. In St. Michael's church-yard, at 17 feet from the surface, the labourers came to what Mr. Kempe terms the *Roman Level*, when a profusion of the fine Samian ware, amphoræ, liquid measures, crucibles, bones of sacrificed animals, &c. were found. Mr. Kempe conceives that the site about Eastcheap was a great Forum Mercatorium in the Roman times, even as early as the reign of Claudius. He discovered what he considered plain evidence of the combustion of the town in the time of Nero, by the insurgents under Boadicea, and of its having been afterwards rebuilt by the Romans. He described the modern street of Eastcheap as being on the line of a Roman way falling in with the Watling-street at London stone. This way lies about five feet under the present level of the street, and is composed of a bank of gravel six feet deep and 18 feet wide, which has been laid on the ancient surface of the soil.

The Society then adjourned to the 17th of November.

COINS FOUND AT TUTBURY.

June 9. For several days past a curious scene has presented itself at Tutbury. A new cut or water-course has lately been made, which has affected the height of the water in the regular course of the river (the Dove). On this account it has been deemed necessary to lower the bed of the river immediately below the bridge. In doing this, the labourers discovered, amongst the stones and gravel, a quantity of small pieces of coin, which proved to be silver, and of the reign of Edward the First. On more minute investigation, it appeared as though from one of the buttresses of the bridge, in a direct line for 40 or 50 yards, the whole bed of the river was one entire mass of coin. On Wednesday there were hundreds of labourers and others, up to their middle in water, with shovels and riddles, at work the whole day exhuming this long concealed treasure. It is not the slightest exaggeration to state that ----- of 200 pieces of silver coin
ght up at one time in the

shovel. On the most moderate possible calculation, more than 20,000 pieces were found on Wednesday. Single parties found upwards of 1,500. The coins, which are evidently of the reign of Edward the First, appear to have been originally of the value of 4d. There are at least five distinct coinages of the same reign. The most common (and of this there are at least 100 to 1 of the other kinds) has a front face of the above monarch, the reverse having a cross, some coined at London, and others at Canterbury. Another kind has also a full face of the monarch, in a kind of triangle; "Edw. R." being very legible, the reverse having a cross, some of the Dublin and others of the Waterford coinage. The third kind has a profile of the monarch. It would appear as though a trench had originally been made and filled with these pieces. When a large quantity has been dug up at a time, it was observed that they lay in a marly substance, and not in the gravel which forms the outer bed of the river. The pieces were sold at the onset at from 10s. to 12s. per hundred, afterwards at 7s. 6d. per hundred. The silversmiths in Burton have given 4s. per ounce. A brass spur was also found, evidently of the same antiquity.

ROMAN COINS DISCOVERED NEAR THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

James Quig, of the Taugh mountain, near Pleaskin, two miles from the Giant's Causeway, was lately shovelling potatoes, when his mattock struck against a flag, raised it, and uncovered a heap of silver coins of the earlier Roman Emperors. Each was nearly the size of a shilling, but of a superior kind of silver, and the whole weighed eight pounds and a half. The poor man sold a hundred and ninety of them to an English gentleman at Coleraine for a pound note.

RELIC OF ANTIQUITY FOUND AT GRIMSBY.

During the progress of some excavations now making in a small paddock at Grimsby, belonging to Lord Yarborough, the foundation of an old stone wall was discovered, which had been covered down with earth, so as to form a lofty bank; in which state it has existed beyond the memory of man, as a fence from the turnpike road that runs between the churchyard and the vicarage-house. In the wall are a few carved stones, capitals of pillars, and some that have evidently been intended for the spau of an arch. In levelling a small eminence in this paddock, it was discovered to be formed by an accumulation of coal ashes, amongst which were several antique heads of tobacco pipes, a curious brass buckle, and a brass plated table spoon, which, by its peculiarity of shape and eccentric ornaments, indicates a very high antiquity. In the bowl of the spoon is the Government stamp, a lion's head crowned. This relic is in the possession of the Rev. George Oliver. Several

old foundations have also been dug up, consisting of large squared stones, and, amongst the rest, a massive slab of blue slate, six inches in thickness, which was probably a fragment of a funeral monument from St. Mary's church. A Nuremberg token has also been turned up, but these are usually

found in great abundance at Grimsby when the foundations of the old town are disturbed. On the obverse is a globe and cross; and on the reverse three crowns, and the same number of fleurs de lis placed alternately in circle. The legend on each side is the same, viz., HANS : SCHVLTES : NORME.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET

On the Directors of the Literary Fund.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

GENIUS, no longer sink beneath despair,
Lo! to befriend thee an enlightened hand,
Who deal their bounty with a lib'ral hand,
And give neglected worth protecting care—
More apt to strain that bounty than to spare.
Alas! that GENIUS e'er in need should stand

In this heroic, gen'rous, glorious land;
A land so justly fam'd for virtues rare.
But GENIUS, caught by Fancy and the Muse,
Strays from the paths that lead to worldly gain;
Contented some sequester'd shade to chuse,
Heedless of future poverty and pain.
Hence, that mankind may not its efforts lose,
How must we honor this benignant train!

SONG.

By HENRY BRANDRETH, Jun.

I WANDER'D at eve in the fair "land of roses *," [meet;
Where moonlight and magic and melody
And I gazed on the flood which that fair land discloses, [sweet.
Whose waters at once are both bitter and
And "Oh!" I exclaimed, as I looked on its waters, [Love;
"How truly ye emblem the feelings of
Now sweet and now bitter, as Beauty's bright daughters,
The vows of the lover disdain or approve.
Yet still when I love, if the sweet and the bitter [stream,
Be thus intermingled in life's onward
I'll stay not to ask if for mortals were fitter
The ever-sweet love of a summer day's dream."
June 11, 1831.

LINES ON PROPHECY.

See *Second Epistle general of St. Peter*, Chap. I. v. 19.

Hail! Prophecy, thou light divine,
Whose glorious beams in darkness shine,
And to the eye of Faith reveal,
What Time must yet awhile conceal,
'Till Wisdom infinite ordain
Historic fact shall make it plain,
And to the † watchful view proclaim
The will of God, who still the same,

* Mentioned by Moore in his *Epicurean*.
† *St. Mark*, chap. xiii. v. 37.

Amid the changes that perplex
The nations and their rulers vex,
Shall in the end with lustre bright,
Turn the true Christian's faith to sight.
Then like the star of early dawn,
Which ushers in th' unclouded morn,
And with its all enliv'ning ray,
Foreruns the rising orb of day,
'Truth thro' the moral world shall spread;
Call to new life the slumb'ring dead;
And dissipate that awful gloom,
Which broods around the silent tomb.
Hail, Prophecy! for thou canst cheer
The soul amid the prospect drear,
When hostile nations rise in arms,
Filling the world with rude alarms,
And those who scan thee not aright
Shrink from the scene with wild affright,
Thy voice can every fear dispel,
And bid the firm believer tell,
"All things shall work for good to those
Who walk uprightly" in the close;
And they alone have cause to fear,
Whose highest hopes are founded here—
—Here, on this world's vain shifting sand,
Regardless of its Ruler's hand;
Whose word, establish'd as a rock,
Shall still withstand the rudest shock,
Which mortal rage shall e'er have power,
But for one fleeting day or hour;
With all its malice to perform,
E'en in its most terrific form.
May 12, 1831. M. CHAMBERLIN.

THE POPULATION OF LEAMINGTON SPA.

In twenty years, with great surprise,
I've seen this wonderous Spa arise
In growth, as well as population,
Beyond foresight or calculation;
Exceeding that of any town
Or country vill around us known.

For in that little space, I ween,
Where forty cots were only seen,
And of inhabitants no more
Than ten (or 'bout a dozen) score,
We now find maussions and hotels
Around these famous mineral wells,
Magnificently grand, extend
Two miles in length, from end to end:
Whilst of inhabitants there's more
Than fifty and three hundred score.
For, by the aid of healthy twins!
With now and then the birth of trins!
Full thirty times, it thus appears,
They've doubled souls, in twenty years.

A total this of population,
Not equall'd through the British nation!
Belle Vue Place, Leamington. J. BAKER.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

To the Patrons and Friends of the Society for supporting and educating poor Children of Westmoreland Parents in London; the Right Hon. the LORD CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM in the Chair.

[The Address has been usually delivered by one of the boys; but this charity having always been under the especial patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, the committee considered that the compliment to the Lord Chancellor, who has long been politically opposed to the Lowther family in Westmoreland, might give umbrage during the present public excitement; it was therefore thought prudent to suspend the usual address on the occasion of the late anniversary.]

YE generous patrons of our humble cause,
Receive this tribute of our poor applause.
All we possess we owe to you,—to you
The grateful homage of our hearts is due.
Thrown unbefriended on the world's wide
scene,

Without your liberal aid what had we been?
Like fragile barks upon the billowy main,
Sunk in misfortune, poverty, and pain.

Where pure Philanthropy, celestial guest,
Has fixt her mansion in each generous breast;
Where true Benevolence supports her reign,
Our honest wants can never plead in vain.
To youthful poverty you give relief,
And heal the wounds of misery and grief;
You aid misfortune, hear the orphan's prayer,
And raise to hope the victims of despair.
Thus the refreshing shower and vernal breeze
Call forth the blossoms to the leafless trees.

Poor and forlorn, on your protection flung,
We bless the land from whence our fathers
sprung;

Ere we forget the blessings you bestow,
Your native Eden's streams shall cease to flow.
Should Fortune smile upon our future lot,
The objects here will never be forgot;
And though our thanks are all we now can
give, [I've
Your deeds shall long in fond remembrance

May the great Solon of his country's laws,
(Who condescends to aid our humble cause)
Long be our patron, and our county's pride;
With virtue, worth, and learning by his side.
On him may Heaven its choicest blessings
shed,

And cloudless sunshine settle on his head.

Lansdowne Terrace.

P.A.N.

◆

THE GRAVE OF KEN.

(Extracted from Mr. Bowles's *Life of Bishop Ken*, reviewed in p. 529.)

ON yonder heap of earth forlorn,
Where Ken his place of burial chose,
Peacefully shine, O sabbath Morn!
And, Eve, with gentlest hush, repose.

To him is rear'd no marble tomb,
Within the dim cathedral-fane,
But some faint flowers of summer, bloom,
And silent falls the winter's rain.

No village monumental stone
Records a verse, a date, a name;
What boots it? When thy task is done,
Christian, how vain the sound of Fame!

Oh, far more grateful to thy God
The voices of poor children rise,*
Who hasten o'er the dewy sod,
"To pay their morning sacrifice."

And can we listen to their hymn,
Heard, haply, when the evening knell
Sounds, where the village tower is dim,
As if to bid the world farewell,

Without a thought, that from the dust
The morn shall wake the sleeping clay,
And bid the faithful and the just
Up spring to heaven's eternal day!

* Alluding to his well-known Hymns, Morning and Evening.



This iron grating, with the mitre and crosier, is placed over Bishop Ken's grave, at the east end of Frome church, the nearest parish in his former diocese to Longloot, the place of his decease.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

June 14. This day the new Parliament assembled; and the usual formalities of swearing members, &c. were proceeded with, which occupied the remainder of the week. The Right Hon. Manners Sutton was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons, with singular marks of approbation.

June 21. His Majesty opened the business of the Session with the following gracious Speech, which was read with a firm and audible voice.

*“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—*I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Parliament.—Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a Reform in the Representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration; confident that, in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.—The assurances of a friendly disposition, which I continue to receive from all foreign powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained. To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.—The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion, but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which those conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the rights of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right the security of neighbouring States should not be endangered.—A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand

of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures; but I have to regret that I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

*“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—*I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the farther application of the sums granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

*“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—*It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material abridgement of the comforts of my people.—To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be, at all times, the objects of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.—It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention had been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to ports in the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country.—Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland; to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorise the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures, which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent

the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration.—Local disturbances, unconnected with any political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the executive government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented. To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

On the conclusion of the speech, his Majesty left the House amidst the universal applause of an immense concourse of spectators.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the usual address, in answer to his Majesty's speech, was moved by the Duke of Norfolk, and seconded by the Earl of Mulgrave. In the COMMONS, the Address was moved by the Hon. Mr. Pelham, and seconded by Sir James Johnstone. After some discussion, both addresses were agreed to, without any amendment being proposed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24.

Lord John Russell, after an introductory speech of considerable length, obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending the state of the Representation in England and Wales; the details of which have been already stated in pp. 257-260.

June 25.—Lord J. Russell's RARON BILLS were read the first time, and the second reading appointed for the 4th of July.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

France still displays all the elements of popular and political agitation, which will require a considerable period entirely to subside. The body politic seems to consist of three conflicting parties. First, the adherents to a constitutional monarchy and advocates of peace, which are the most numerous portion of the community. Secondly, the violent republicans, who are clamorous for war, and intent on any change which may tend to give them an ascendancy in the State. The third and smallest party are the Carlists, or friends of the Bourbon dynasty, consisting of some of the old French aristocrats, the priests, and the dregs of the lower orders under their influence. In the midst of these conflicting elements, it is no easy matter for a newly-established government, like that of France, to preserve itself from dissolution. The most consummate prudence and address are necessary; and hitherto, by the active co-operation of the national guard, it has been successful, notwithstanding the many popular disturbances of which France has lately been the theatre. On the 14th and 15th of June, a commotion arose in Paris of rather a serious character, and which required a large force of military and police to appease. The origin of the disturbance is stated to have been obscure and insignificant; but the extent to which it spread, and the grave notice taken of it by all the journals, attest its serious interest, and the alarm with which the issue was regarded. At Beaucaire, in the south of France, the people on the fête day raised a tree of liberty. The mayor called out the troops to pull down the tree and disperse the people. The soldiers fraternized with

the patriots, and a body of Carlists, who came from the country to pull down the tree, were attacked by the chasseurs, some killed, some wounded, and others taken. Four officers of this corps were marked as Carlists, and next day the chasseurs politely declined serving in their respective companies. Lyons has also been visited with disturbances, expressive of discontent with the existing order of things. The Chouans still agitate the west of France, but the government has at length decided on taking vigorous measures to repress these tumults.

The long-expected and loudly-demanded dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies has taken place. The Electoral Colleges are convened for the elections on the 1st of July, and the Chambers of Peers and Deputies are summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on the 9th of August. The Electoral Law, which now, for the first time, comes into operation, has doubled the number of the electors.

BELGIUM.

On the 4th of June, the National Congress at Brussels, after a long and important discussion, elected Prince Leopold king of Belgium, giving to the Prince a majority on the total number of voters of 152 to 15. After the decision had been pronounced, a deputation of ten members was appointed, with instructions to proceed to London, for the purpose of announcing the important decision of the Congress. But it appears that in consequence of the determination of the Belgians not to comply with the terms of the Great Powers, with respect to the settlement of the territories of that state, Prince Leopold at first declined to accept

the Crown, but eventually, by a formal reply, dated June 26th, he accepted the offer of the Belgic deputation.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government having refused satisfaction for the injuries committed on subjects of France (as stated in p. 454), on the 23d of May a French squadron, which had appeared before the bar of the Tagus, on the 16th began to make reprisals on the Portuguese merchant vessels. Late accounts state that the French had taken upwards of twenty ships before Lisbon and Oporto. They also mention that Don Miguel continues determined to avoid all reconciliation with the French, and is actually fitting out a squadron, for the purpose, as it was supposed, of making an attack upon the French squadron. On the 2d of June, the *Urania* Portuguese corvette was taken off Terceira, by the *Melpomene* French frigate, with a brig in company, and sent to France.

POLAND.

The sanguinary struggle between the Russians and the gallant Poles is still carried on with great obstinacy. After much manoeuvring and occasional skirmishing, during which the Poles succeeded in outflanking the Russians, on the 26th of May a general battle took place on the *Narew*, at *Ostrolenka*, from which place the Poles had previously driven the Russians. It was most most obstinate and sanguinary. The Poles remained masters of the field of battle, though they deemed it prudent to retire to *Praga* during the night. So desperate were the Russians that four regiments of the Imperial Guard were cut to pieces in attempting to cross the *Narew*. The Poles lost neither artillery, baggage, nor prisoners, for there was no quarter asked nor given. Two Polish Generals, *Kicki* and *Kaminski*, and three Russian Generals were killed. The chief work was performed with the bayonet, which accounts for the great loss on both sides. The Poles lost 3,000, and the Russians twice the number. The object of the Polish commander was to throw a corps of patriot soldiers into *Lithuania*, to carry succour to the insurgents in that province, and to furnish them with a military staff and the necessary muniments of war. In that object he fully succeeded, nor did he retreat a step until he had ascertained that General *Chlapowski* had actually effected a junction with the *Lithuanian* insurgent forces, who, it appears, on the same day, gained a complete victory over a column of Russians of three regiments, with *Cossacks*, and five pieces of artillery. The whole body of Russians was surrounded and made prisoners. He has since been in pursuit of General *Sacken* with a numerous body of insurgents in *Lithuania*.

The successor of *Dwernicki*, General *Chranowski*, has proved himself worthy of

the hero he succeeds. He was sent with 8,000 men, by the commander-in-chief, to retake *Zamosc*. The shortest way was through the enemies' lines, and that he followed. He fought three successive battles, gained as many victories, and marched eighty-one English miles in three days, and succeeded in gaining his point in spite of the united efforts of *De Witt* and *Kreutz*, in force upwards of 24,000. In *Volhynia*, the insurgents under Count *Emir Mactaw Rezowski*, gave battle to the Russians at *Haman*, which fortress fell into the patriots' hands, with all the arms, ammunition, &c. The Polish provisional government has issued proclamations, and decreed that their brethren of the *Russo-Polish* provinces, who declare against the *Czar*, shall be considered as their fellow citizens,—shall be accepted into their political union, and shall be assisted and protected by every resource at their command.

What may be of essential consequence to the Russian army, Count *Diebitsch*, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, on the 10th of June, was attacked with the *cholera morbus*, and expired in a few hours. The general of infantry, Count *Toll*, temporarily assumed the command of the army. It appears probable, that the breaking out of the *cholera* at *Riga* and *Dantzic*, will operate beneficially to the Polish cause, all the great supplies being drawn from *Dantzic*, where 120 vessels are put into quarantine.

SARDINIA.

Several edicts have been issued for reformation of the Sardinian government. One authorizes the senate in future to judge affairs which hitherto, by reason of the dignity of the parties, were always referred to the exclusive decision of the throne. Another abolishes all confiscation of property for political offences. A third abolishes the punishment of death for house robbery, &c. and also the horrid punishment of breaking on the wheel, and tearing the flesh with red hot pincers.

TURKEY.

The late insurrectionary movements in Turkey have been entirely suppressed. The Grand Vizier had received the reinforcements forwarded to him by his master; and the rebellious *Pachas*, defeated on every side, have been glad to obtain safety by unconditional submission. The *Pacha* of *Scutari*, the prime mover of the revolt, had fled, deserted by all his followers, towards *Scutari*.

BRAZILS.

The last of the ancient Governments in South America has, at length, fallen. *Don Pedro*, the Emperor of Brazil, has been deposed by his subjects. It appears the unpopular changes of the Administration were the immediate causes of the revolution; but the disposition to bring about such an event

dan. of the Rev. John Salter, Prob. of Salisbury Cathedral.—At Brompton, co. York, H. R. Beaumont, son of the late T. R. Beaumont, esq. of Bretton Hall, to Catherine, dan. of Sir G. Cayley, Bt.—At Carlshue, Captain Drummond (Melfort) to the Baroness de Rothberg Coligny, of Rheinweiler, widow of Gen. Count Rapp.—At Craigmads, Renfrewshire, W. Bonar, esq. banker in Edinburgh, to Miss Lillah Cunningshame, dan. of the late John Cunningshame, esq. of Craigmads.—21. At St. James's, Westminster, John Pover, esq. M.D. of Leicester-place, to Cath. dan. of the late Chas. Brooks, esq.—24. At Brighton, G. Burroughs, esq. R. Art. to Cath. eldest dan. of the late Col. Childers, 11th Light Dragoons.—At Paris, the Count G. M. Passenti, of Rome, to Mary, dan. of the late Col. Rogers, of Weston-super-Mare.—28. At Wickhambrook, Suffolk, the Rev. Chas. Dewhurst, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Letitia, eldest dan. of N. W. Bromley, esq. of Banfield Hall.—26. At Mitcham, the Rev. Chas. Douglas Bookford, to Charlotte Maria, second dan. of the late J. C. Middleton, esq. of Hildersham.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, F. C. Knowles, esq. eldest son of Adm. Sir C. Knowles, Bart. to Emma, fourth dan. of Sir G. Peacock, Bart.—31. At Brinny, co. Cork, the Hon. Capt. W. Smyth Bernard, brother of the Earl of Bandon, to Eliz. only dan. of Lieut.-Col. Gillman, late 81st Foot.

Lately. At Malvern, Chas. W. H. Evered, son of John Evered, esq. of Hill-house, Sem. to Emma, dan. of H. Candler, esq. grandson of the Ven. H. Candler, Archdeacon of Ossory.—At Weyhill, the Rev. F. J. Courtenay, to Emma Camilla, only dan. of the Rev. W. Kilner, rector of Weyhill, Hants.

June. 1. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut. G. Mason, R.N. to Ann, eldest dan. of W. Whitehead, esq. Teynham, Kent.—At Hanley-castle, Henry Kift, esq. of Kingsdown, Bristol, to Margaret, youngest dan. of the late J. Gadsden, esq.—J. Clement Mead, esq. Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Emma, dan. of R. Bridge, esq. Manor-house, Priddle-Trenthide, Dorset.—At Wandsworth, Joshua Saunders, esq. to Mary Magdalen, dan. of James Morris, esq. East-hill, Wandsworth.—At St. Pancras, J. O. Thompson, esq. to Mary Eliza, third dan. of the late Major Burn.—At St. George's, Queen-square, Capt. D. Duff, to Eliz. Catherine, youngest dan. of the late W. Duff, Esq.—2. At Walford, C. Ransford Court, esq. of St. Brivel's, Gloucestershire, to Hesther Eliz. second dan. of the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A. Vicar of Walford, Herefordshire.—At Chaltenham, Philip A. Brown, esq. to Caroline Jesscinthia, third dan. of Sir Chas. H. Rich, Bart.—At Bermondsey, the Rev. W. Curling, to Mary, dan. of the late James

Johnston, esq. 17th Lancers.—7. At Marstham, Surrey, J. Hennes, M.D. of the Royal Military Asylum, to Miss Phillips, of Hill Lodge, Southampton.—At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. W. Sibthorpe Cole, to Mary, third dan. of the Rev. J. Maule, of Dover.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Thos. Gerard Leigh, to Henrietta Matilda, dan. of the late Lord Henry Murray, and niece to the Duke of Athol.—8. At Bristol, the Rev. S. R. Capel, to Mary Ann, dan. of John Bush, esq.—At Stanmore, Philip Wroughton, esq. of Ibbstone, Bucks, to Emma Sarah, eldest dan. of David Chambers, esq. Commander R.N.—11. At Chelsea, the Rev. J. T. Robinson, to Marian, eldest dan. of Captain Logard, Royal Military Asylum.—14. At Holt, the Rev. R. Foster, to Fanny, dan. of W. Barwick, esq. of Holt-lodge, Norfolk.—At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Wm. Dalton, of Liverpool, to Sarah, widow of R. B. Marsh, esq. of Llyud House, Staffordshire.—15. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, C. B. Elliott, esq. of the Bengal civil service, to Emily Gertrude, dan. of the late J. Dougan, esq.—At Stanford, Major G. Birch, of Clare, co. Hants, to Lydia Diana, eldest dan. of the late Rev. S. F. Dashwood, of Stanford Hall.—16. At St. Mary-la-bonne Church, H. E. Beville, esq. 5th Dragoon Guards, to Charlotte, eldest dan. of G. N. Thompson, esq. of Chapel-street Grosvenor-place.—17. At Camberwell, the Rev. Edward Young, of Whitechurch, Hants, son of Capt. Young, R.N. to Emma, dan. of the late Stephen Cattley, esq.—At Stradsett, Norfolk, H. Villebois, esq. to Maria, eldest dan. of the late T. P. Bagge, esq.—18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. M. Westmacott, esq. Capt. 98th Foot, to Louisa Marian, eldest dan. of the late Rev. Geo. Plummer, rector of North-hill, Cornwall.—21. At Chelsea, the Rev. Carr John Glyn, rector of Witchampton, Dorset, son of Sir Rich. Carr Glyn, bart. to Augusta, dan. of John Graunville, esq. of Cadogan-place.—At Puttarns, the Rev. Jasper Peck, son of the Rev. R. Peck, of Notton Lodge, Wilts, to Eliza Coppendale, fourth dan. of the Rev. Jeremiah Ardry, Vicar of Felsted, Essex.—The Rev. T. G. P. Atwood, Vicar of Froxfield, to Eliz. eldest dan. of the Rev. Henry Wilson, Rector of Collingbourne Ducis.—22. At Blandford, the Rev. Edw. Poulett, Blunt, of Culford, Oxfordshire, to Caroline Ann, youngest dan. of the late Rev. R. Clavell, Rector of Manston, Dorset.—At Honiton, John Webber, esq. to Susan, fourth dan. of Gen. Churchill, lineal descendant of his Grace the great Duke of Marlborough.—At Cranley, near Guilford, the Rev. David Bristow Baker, to Frances Maria, second dan. of the Rev. R. B. Wolfe, rector of Cranley.

O B I T U A R Y.

KING OF SARDINIA.

April —. At Genoa, aged 66, Charles-Felix-Joseph King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa.

He was born April 6, 1765, the fifth of the six sons of King Victor-Amedeus, and the Archduchess Maria-Antonetta-Frederica, daughter of the Emperor Joseph the Second. Before his accession to the Throne, he bore the title of Duke of Genoa. On the abdication of his brother, King Victor-Emmanuel, he was declared Sovereign of Sardinia, March the 13th, 1821, and confirmed on the 19th of the same month. The abdication of Charles-Emmanuel, the eldest brother, in 1802, had previously conferred the throne on Victor. Two sisters of this family were the wives of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France.

King Charles married, April 6, 1807, Maria-Christina, daughter of Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, and sister of the present monarch of those islands; but had no issue.

Heirs having failed from all the six sons of King Victor, a cousin, Charles-Amedeus, Prince of Savoy-Carignan, has succeeded to the throne.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY.

March 26. At Coventry House, Piccadilly, aged 72, the Right Hon. George William Coventry, seventh Earl of Coventry, and Viscount Deerhurst, co. Gloucester (1697), Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire, Recorder of Worcester, High Bailiff of Tewkesbury, and High Steward of Evesham.

His Lordship was born April 28, 1758, the eldest son of George-William the 6th Earl, and only son by his first Countess, Maria, eldest daughter of John Gunning, of Castle-Coote, co. Roscommon, esq. (and the Hon. Bridget Bourke, daughter of Theobald 6th Viscount Mayo). Miss Gunning was a very celebrated beauty; and sister to Elizabeth Duchess of Hamilton.

Before his father's death his Lordship was deprived of sight, by a fall from his horse in hunting. Notwithstanding this calamity, on the decline of his father's health, he was in 1807 appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Worcester; and afterwards succeeded to the office of Lord Lieutenant. His father died Sept. 3, 1809.

His Lordship was twice married; firstly, March 18, 1777, to Lady Catherine Henley, fourth daughter of Robert first Earl of Northington; her Ladyship died without issue, Jan. 9, 1779: secondly, in Jan. 1783, to Peggy, second daughter and coheirress of Sir Abraham Pitches, of Streatham in Surrey, Knt., and by that lady, who survives him, he had the numerous family of five sons and six daughters: 1. the Right Hon. George-William now Earl of Coventry, and late M. P. for Worcester; he was born in 1784, married firstly in 1808 Lady Emma-Susanna Lygon, sister to the present Earl Beauchamp, by whom he had a son and heir, George-William, now Viscount Deerhurst; and secondly, in 1811, Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of Aubrey 7th Duke of St. Alban's, by whom he has a surviving son and daughter; 2. Lady Augusta-Maria, married in 1806 to the present Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton; 3. Lady Georgiana-Catharine, married in 1807 to M. W. Barnes, esq. of Reigate; 4. the Hon. Emily-Elizabeth, who died in 1789; 5. the Hon. John Coventry; 6. the Hon. Thomas-Henry, who died an infant; 7. the Hon. Thomas-Henry Coventry; 8. Lady Jane-Emily, married in 1828 to James Goding, esq.; 9. the Hon. William-James Coventry, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, M.A. 1818; he married in 1821, Mary, second daughter of James Laing, esq., and has several children; 10. Lady Barbara, married in 1818 to Lieut.-Col. Alexander-Charles Crawford, son of Sir James Crawford, Bart.; and 11. Lady Sophia-Catherine, married in 1821 to Sir Roger Gresley, Bart.

THE EARL OF WINTERTON.

April 23. At Worthing, in the house of his son-in-law Sir Charles Chad, Bart. aged 72, the Right Hon. Edward Garth Turnour, second Earl of Winterton and Viscount Tarnour (1766), and Baron Winterton, of Gort, co. Galway (1761).

He was born May 11, 1758, the eldest son of Edward the first Earl by his first wife the Hon. Anne Archer, second daughter and coheirress of Thomas Lord Archer. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Oxford. He succeeded his father in the peerage Aug. 11, 1788, and had since constantly resided at Shillinglee Park near Petworth, the abode of his lineal ancestors since

the Restoration, where he chiefly devoted his time to agricultural pursuits.

His Lordship was twice married; firstly, Nov. 6, 1781, to Jane, daughter of Richard Chapman, of London, Esq. by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. Lady Jane; 2. the Right Hon. Edward now Earl of Winterton, born in 1784; he married in 1809 Lucy-Louisa, daughter of John Heys, esq. and has issue; 3. Lady Anne, married in 1810 to Sir Charles Chad, Bart.; 4. the Hon. Arthur Richard Turnour, a Commander R.N.; he married Sept. 1, 1829, Charlotte-Fitzherbert, eldest daughter of the late George Daysh, esq.; 5. Lady Isabella-Elizabeth; 6. the Hon. and Rev. Adolphus-Augustus Turnour, Vicar of Besthorpe, Norfolk, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich; he married in 1812 Jessie, second daughter of John Dewar, esq. and has several children; and 7. the Hon. John-Josiah, who died in 1788, aged ten.

The Earl, having lost his first Countess June 18, 1792, married secondly, May 30, 1795, Harriet, eldest daughter of William Board of Paxhill Park in Sussex, esq. and widow of the Rev. John Bodicote. Her Ladyship survived her second widowhood only two days, dying at Shillinglee Park on the 25th April, aged 77.

THE EARL OF LISBURNE.

May 18. Aged 63, the Right Hon. John Vaughan, third Earl of Lisburne (1776), sixth Viscount Lisburne and Baron Vaughan of Fethers (1695); a Colonel in the army.

His Lordship was born March 3, 1769, the only son of Wilmot the first Earl by his second marriage with Dorothy eldest daughter of John Shafto of Whitworth, co. Durham, esq. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Loyal Sheffield regiment 27 Aug. 1794; and obtained the rank of Colonel in the army, Jan. 1, 1800. He succeeded his half-brother Wilmot in the family honours, May 6, 1820.

His Lordship married Aug. 2, 1798, the Hon. Lucy Courtenay, fifth daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay, and sister to the present Earl of Devon; and by her Ladyship, who died Dec. 17, 1821, had a family of five sons and one daughter: 1. John-Wilmot-Courtenay, who died in 1818, in his nineteenth year; 2. the Right Hon. Ernest now Earl of Lisburne, born in 1800; 3. the Hon. George Vaughan, a Captain in the Rifle brigade; 4. the Hon. John Shafto Vaughan; 5. the Hon. William-Malet Vaughan, Lieut. 4th drag. guards; and 6. Lady Lucy-Harriet.

LORD CLIFFORD.

April 29. At his seat, Ugbrooke Park, Devonshire, aged 71, the Right Hon. Charles Clifford, sixth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh in Devonshire (1679), F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Nov. 28, 1759, the second son of Hugh fourth Lord Clifford, by Lady Anne Lee, daughter and coheir of George-Henry second and last Earl of Lichfield. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother Hugh-Edward-Henry, Jan. 15, 1793.

Lord Clifford married Nov. 29, 1786, the Hon. Eleanor-Mary Arundell, second daughter and coheir of Henry eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour, second cousin and maternal aunt to the present Lord Arundell; by whom he had seven sons and eight daughters: 1. the Hon. Anna-Maria, who died in 1805, aged 16; 2. the Hon. Christiana-Maria, married in 1811 to Humphrey Weld, esq. of Chidock in Dorsetshire, esq.; 3. the Right Hon. Hugh-Charles now Lord Clifford; he was born in 1790, and married in 1818 his second cousin Mary-Lucy, only daughter of Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire (now a Cardinal of the Church of Rome), by Lucy-Bridget, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford; his Lordship has a son and heir, born in 1819, and several other children; 4. Mary-Louisa, who died an infant; 5. Charles-Everard, who also died in infancy; 6. the Hon. Elizabeth-Mary; 7. the Hon. Charlotte-Mary, who was married in 1817 to the Hon. Charles Langdale, brother to Lord Stourton, and died in 1819, leaving two daughters; 8. the Hon. Charles-Thomas Clifford, who married in 1822 Theresa, the youngest daughter of Marmaduke-Constable Maxwell, of Everingham Park, Yorksire, esq. and has several children; 9. the Hon. Edward-Charles, who died in 1798, three days after his birth; 10. the Hon. Apollonia, his twin sister; 11. the Hon. Mary-Lucy, married in 1825 to the Hon. Charles Stourton, eldest son of Lord Stourton, and has three sons; 12. the Hon. Louisa-Mary; 13. the Hon. Edward-Charles; 14. the Hon. Walter-Charles; and 15. the Hon. Robert-Henry, born in 1806.

LORD WALSINGHAM.

April 26. In Harley-street, aged 54, the Right Hon. George de Grey, third Lord Walsingham, Baron of Walsingham in the county of Norfolk (1780), a Lieut.-General in the army, Lieut.-Col. of the first dragoons, and Comptroller of the First-Fruits Office.

He was born June 11, 1776, the elder son of Thomas the second Lord Walsingham, by the Hon. Augusta-Georgina-

Elizabeth Irby, only daughter of Elizabeth first Lord Boston. He entered the army in 1794 as Cornet in the first dragoons, and obtained a Lieutenancy in the same regiment. He received a troop in the 25th light dragoons on that corps being raised, and succeeded to a Majority. In 1796 he embarked with the regiment for India; it was landed on its passage at the Cape of Good Hope, and did duty there during the arrival and capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldana Bay. He afterwards proceeded to Madras, and served with the cavalry of Gen. (afterwards Lord) Harris's army during the campaign of 1799, which ended in the capture of Seringapatam. He was present with his regiment at the battle of Mollavelly. In 1799 he was appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the first dragoons, which he retained to his death, and in 1800 he returned to England.

On the breaking out of the war in 1803, Lieut.-Col. de Grey was appointed to the staff of the Home District, as Assistant Adjutant-general, and was employed in that situation until the beginning of 1805, when he returned to the command of the 1st dragoons, and did duty with his regiment from 1806 to 1808 in Scotland and Ireland. In 1808 he was appointed one of the King's Aides-de-camps, with the rank of Colonel. He accompanied his corps to Lisbon in August 1809, and served with the cavalry in the Peninsula until the beginning of 1812, when he was compelled by ill-health to return to England. He had been appointed in the beginning of 1810 to the command of the brigade consisting of the 3d dragoon guards and 4th dragoons; with which he was present at the battle of Busaco, the battle of Albuera, and the battle of Usagre. On his return home he was placed on the staff at Canterbury, where he continued till the peace in 1814. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1811, and Lieut.-General in 1821.

Lord Walsingham succeeded his father in the peerage Jan. 16, 1818, and also in the sinecure office of Comptroller of the First Fruits. He married May 10, 1804, Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham House in Wiltshire, esq. and sister to the present Mr. Methuen, now High Sheriff of that county.

The lives of both Lord and Lady Walsingham were terminated at the same time, in their house in Harley-street. His Lordship appears to have accidentally set his bed on fire, and, either from the weakness consequent on previous indisposition, or from drowsiness, was unable to make his escape. His re-

mains were found in the drawing-room below (having fallen through the floor), so dreadfully burnt that the head and part of the body alone remained. Her Ladyship, who was in the back room, when suddenly awakened, so entirely lost her presence of mind, that she immediately followed her first impulse to throw herself out of window, although the passage by the staircase was uninterrupted. She fell on the roof of an outhouse, broke both her thigh bones, and her right arm, and dreadfully mutilated her face. She survived only four hours. The remains of the unfortunate couple were conveyed for interment to Merton in Norfolk.—Views of Merton Hall and Church, with memoirs of the family of de Grey, were published in our vol. xcv. pt. ii. p. 11.

Lord Walsingham having had no family, he is succeeded in the title by his brother the Rev. Thomas de Grey, Archdeacon of Surrey.

SIR HENRY WAKEMAN, BART.

April 23. At Perdiswell, Worcestershire, aged 78, Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart.

Sir Henry was born Feb. 27, 1753, the second son of Thomas Wakeman, of Worcester, esq. by Mary, daughter of Henry Parry of Welchpool, esq. and was created a Baronet by patent dated Feb. 20, 1828. He was twice married: firstly, Aug. 25, 1787, to Theodosia, daughter of John Freeman, of Gaines in Herefordshire, esq., and by her had issue, two sons and one daughter: 1. Henry, and 2. Charles, who both died unmarried; 3. Anne, married to Thomas Snepp, esq. His first marriage having been dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1796, he married secondly, June 29, 1797, Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Richard Ward Offley, of Hinton in Shropshire, esq. and had two other sons and one daughter: 4. Sir Offley Parbury Wakeman, born in 1799, who has succeeded to the title; 5. the Rev. Edward Ward Wakeman, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Claines in Worcestershire; and 6. Emily-Offley.

ADMIRAL SIR J. S. YORKE.

May 5. Drowned in the Southampton Water (from the accident noticed in p. 476), aged 62, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B. Admiral of the Blue, and M.P. for Reigate; half-brother to the Earl of Hardwicke.

He was born in London, June 6, 1768, the third and youngest son of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Lord High Chancellor, by his second wife Agneta, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Henry

Johnson, esq. of Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire. He entered the naval service Feb. 15, 1780; and, after serving some time as Midshipman in the Duke of 98 guns, commanded by Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. removed with that distinguished officer into the Formidable, another second rate, bearing the flag of Lord Rodney, to whom he acted as Aide-de-camp, at the great battles fought off Guadaloupe, April 9th and 12th, 1782, in which the French fleet was totally defeated, and Adm. de Grasse taken prisoner. The Formidable having returned to England, Mr. Yorke, after a short interval, joined the Assistance of 50 guns, Commodore Sir Charles Douglas, stationed on the coast of America; and subsequently the Salisbury 50 guns, Capt. Sir Erasmus Gower, bearing the broad pendant of Adm. J. Elliot, in which ship he continued on the Newfoundland station nearly three years, in the capacity of master's mate. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, June 16, 1789, and served as such on board the Adamant of 50 guns, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Hughes, Bart., *Thïsbe* frigate, and *Victory* of 100 guns, in the last of which he continued during the Spanish and Russian armaments. In February 1791, he was promoted to the command of the *Rattlesnake* sloop of war, in which vessel he cruised in the Channel, until the commencement of the war with the French Republic, when he was made Post into the *Circe* of 28 guns, by commission dated Feb. 4, 1793. The *Circe* was actively employed in the Channel Soundings, Bay of Biscay, &c.; and Capt. Yorke had the good fortune to capture several of the enemy's large privateers, and a number of merchant vessels. He also took the *Espeigle* French curvette close to Brest harbour, and in sight of a very superior French squadron.

In August 1794, Capt. Yorke removed into the *Stag* of 82 guns; and after serving some time on the same station as before, and the coast of Ireland, he was ordered to join the North Sea Fleet, at that period commanded by Lord Duncan.

On the 22d of August, 1795, Captain Yorke being in company with a light squadron, under the orders of Capt. James Alms, gave chase to two large ships and a cutter, and brought the sternmost to action. After a conflict for about an hour, the enemy struck, and proved to be the *Alliance* Batavian frigate, of 36 guns and 240 men; her consorts, the *Argo*, of the same force, and *Veigheld* cutter of 16 guns, effected their escape, after sustaining a running fight with the other ships of the British

squadron. In this spirited action, the *Stag* had 4 men slain and 13 wounded, and the enemy between 40 and 50 killed and wounded.

Capt. Yorke continued to command the *Stag*, and cruised with considerable success against the armed and trading vessels of the enemy, until March 1800, when he was appointed to the *Jason* of 36 guns; and in the following year removed to the *Canada*, 74, which formed part of the western squadron during the continuance of the war.

After the renewal of hostilities in 1803, Captain Yorke commanded successively the *Prince George* 98, *Barflour* 98, and *Christian VII.* of 80 guns, until called to the Admiralty Board in 1810. He was knighted April 21, 1805, when he acted as proxy for his brother the Earl of Hardwicke, at the installation of the Order of the Garter then celebrated.

When his brother the Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in June 1810, Sir Joseph was nominated one of the junior Commissioners, and he retained his seat until 1818. On the 31st July, 1810, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and in January following, hoisted his flag on board the *Vengeur* of 74 guns, and assumed the command of a strong squadron, with which, and a large body of troops intended to reinforce Lord Wellington's army in Portugal, he arrived in the *Tagus* March 4. It was in consequence of this reinforcement that the French army, under Marshal Massena, broke up from Santarem, and began its retreat into Spain. He afterwards sailed to the Western Isles with a squadron consisting of three sail of the line and two frigates, for the protection of the homeward bound East India fleet, the whole of which reached England in safety. Sir Joseph attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1814; and of Admiral in 1830. On the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, he was nominated a Knight Commander, Jan. 1, 1815; and in the course of the same year, he was presented with the freedom of the borough of Plymouth.

Sir Joseph Yorke was for the greater part of his life a member of the House of Commons. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Reigate (in which his family has long had considerable interest) at the general election of 1790. He was re-chosen at those in 1796 and 1802; but in 1806 retired in favour of his nephew Lord Royston, and was elected for St. Germans, which he vacated in 1810 in favour of his brother. In 1812 he was elected for Sandwich; in 1818 again for Reigate, and also at the

subsequent elections of 1820, 1826, 1830, and 1831. His lengthened Parliamentary career was distinguished by sound and constitutional views, unflinching zeal for the interests of his profession, and invincible and irresistible good humour. In the tumult of the most stormy debates, his voice was wont to appease the conflicting senate, and restore at least a momentary harmony by the quaint phraseology and shrewd observations he brought to bear upon the discussion. It has been truly added, that "his loss is doubly to be deplored at the present crisis, when his attachment to the Constitution, and unswerving honesty, would have rendered him a valuable ally to the cause of rational freedom, and the menaced institutions of his native land."

Sir Joseph was Chairman of the Waterloo Bridge Company, in the management of whose concerns he took a very active part. His last appearance in public was on the 29th of April, when he presided at a meeting at the Thatched house Tavern, for the consideration of a plan suggested by Commander Dickson, R.N. for "A School for the Education of the sons of Naval and Marine Officers, together with an Orphan Foundation, under the sanction of the King's most excellent Majesty."

Sir Joseph Yorke was twice married; firstly, March 29, 1798, to Elizabeth Weake, daughter of James Rattray, esq. by whom he had six sons and one daughter; 1. Charles-Philip Yorke, a Captain R.N. who, in the event of his surviving his uncle, will succeed to the Earldom and other family titles; 2. Sydney-John, who died in infancy; 3. Henry-Reginald; 4. Eliot-Thomas; 5. Horatio-Nelson, who died in 1814, in his twelfth year; 6. Grantham Munter Yorke, esq. who married in 1830 Marian-Emily, sister to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.; and 7. Agneta-Elizabeth.

Lady Yorke having deceased Jan. 29, 1812, Sir Joseph married secondly, May 22, 1813, the Most Hon. Urania-Anne Marchioness dowager of Clanricarde, widow of Henry Marquis of Clanricarde; and secondly of Colonel Peter Kington; and sister to the present Marquis of Winchester, and to Vice-Adm. Lord Henry Paulet, K.C.B. Her Ladyship is now for the third time a widow.

Sir Joseph Yorke's will has been proved at Doctors' Commons. He gives a legacy of 500*l.* to his wife the Marchioness, and his house and furniture at Hamblecree for life, after which they are to devolve to his eldest son. He declares that he does not bequeath her Ladyship any larger sum, in consequence

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of her being amply provided for by marriage settlement. After a few legacies to servants, he bequeaths the residue of his property amongst his five children, and appoints three of his sons executors. The personal effects were sworn under 40,000*l.*

The remains of Sir Joseph Yorke were interred in the family vault at Wimple in Cambridgeshire.—One half of the yacht to which the fatal accident occurred, has been thrown on shore, and there is now little doubt that it was struck with lightning: we subjoin some brief notices of Sir Joseph's fellow sufferers.

Captain MATTHEW BARTON BRADBY was the youngest son of Rear-Adm. James Bradby, who died in 1809, aged 73. Capt. B. was made a Lieutenant in 1796; and a Commander in 1802. He subsequently commanded the *Calypso*, an 18 gun brig, in the North Sea, and was made Post Captain in 1810. He married, Nov. 25, 1808, Catherine, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Billy Douglas, Commander-in-chief at Yarmouth. His youngest sister is the wife of Capt. James Aberdour, R.N.

Captain THOMAS YOUNG, the other victim of this unfortunate accident, was born in Berkshire, in 1784. He entered the Navy in Sept. 1795; and served the whole of his time, as Midshipman and Lieutenant, under Sir Edward Thornbrough, in the *Robust* 74, *Formidable* 98, and various other ships. His first commission was signed in 1801; and his promotion to the rank of Commander in 1806. From that period, he successively commanded the *Curlew* and *Snake* sloops, the *Trent* frigate, armed en flûte, bearing the flag of Sir Edward Thornbrough, and the *Redwing* brig, on the Downs, North Sea, Leith, Irish, Portsmouth, and Leeward Islands stations, until the conclusion of the war, in 1815. He obtained post-rank Jan. 1, 1817. Captain Young was married, first, in 1812, to Mary, third daughter of the late Sir Edwin Jeynes, of Gloucester, and sister to Lady Thornbrough; secondly, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. C. Sturges, of Reading.

CAPT. GEO. M. JONES, R.N.

Lately. At Malta, Captain George Matthew Jones, R.N. author of *Travels in Russia and the north-eastern countries of Europe.*

This gentleman was brother to Col. J. T. Jones, of the Royal Engineers, the constructor of the lines of Torres Vedras, and the officer who led the attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom. Capt. J. commenced his naval career under the late

lege, Oxford, 1800, 8vo.—To this work a Supplement was published in 1803.

9. *The Life of Alexander Nowell*, Dean of St. Paul's, &c. Oxford, 1809, 8vo. (reviewed in our vol. LXXIX. 345, 948, and further noticed *ibid.* 796, 1200; LXXX. i. 24, 214, 503, ii. 3.)

10. *The Works of Thomas Townson*, D.D. with an Account of the Author, an Introduction to the Discourses on the Gospels, and a Sermon on the Quotations in the Old Testament. 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LXXX. ii. 47—52.)

11. Several detached Sermons on various occasions; viz. *The Will of God the ground and principle of civil as well as religious obedience*, preached before the University of Oxford, 1789; *A Fast Sermon, before the University*, 1793; *A Sermon at the Bishop of Peterborough's Visitation, at Worcester*, 1798; *Antichrist, the Man of Sin*, before the University, 1802; *The constitution and example of the Seven Apocalyptic Churches, at Lambeth, at the consecration of Thomas (Burgess) Bishop of Exeter*, 1803; *The reality of the Gunpowder Plot vindicated from some recent misrepresentations* [of Bishop Milner], before the University, 1805; *On the manner of our Lord's Preaching*, 1819; *The duty of maintaining primitive Truth*, 1819.

The last publication from his pen was a short Memoir of his friend the classical and accomplished Dr. Richard Chandler, prefixed to a new edition of his "*Travels in Asia Minor and Greece.*" 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1825.

In affording assistance to other authors, Mr. Churton was ever liberal and kind. He is enumerated by Mr. Gough among his most valuable correspondents; and that learned antiquary testified his regard for him, not only in a bequest of 100*l.*, but by the solemn gift, not long before his death, of a few valuable books. Among these was a copy of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, containing the manuscript notes of Bishop Kennett; and which, after Mr. Churton's decease, was to be placed with the bulk of Mr. Gough's books in the Bodleian Library. Immediately on receiving the announcement of the new edition of that great work, Mr. Churton anticipated the transmission of the volumes to the Bodleian, in order that the editor, Dr. Bliss, might have access to the information they contained. In the same way, and for a similar purpose, the Bishop's own copy of his "*Parochial Antiquities*" was transmitted to Dr. Bandinel.

Mr. Nichols, in his "*Literary Anecdotes*," was also materially assisted by

Mr. Archdeacon Churton; as was Mr. Chalmers, in his *History of the University of Oxford*.

Among the acknowledgments in the preface to the *History of Cheshire* is the following: "The name of Archdeacon Churton must follow that of his deceased friend (Dean Cholmondeley). To his communications the author is indebted for an ample account of the Rectors of Malpas, and other interesting particulars relative to that parish, and for a variety of notices extracted from his MS. collections, compiled from various sources during the time he was employed in his excellent Lives of the Founders of Brasenose."

To Mr. Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, besides such information as it is in the power of every parochial clergyman to bestow on a county historian, and some literary notices of the rectors his predecessors, the Archdeacon contributed a fine engraving of the church at Middleton Cheney.

With his friends, Dr. Burgess, the present learned and pious Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Thos. Dunham Whitaker, the late elegant historian of Craven and of Yorkshire, the excellent Rev. J. B. Blakeway, one of the authors of the "*History of Shrewsbury*," of whom a beautiful and just Memoir is given in vol. xcvi. i. 369, and the Rev. H. J. Todd, author of many well-known theological and philological works, he was frequently in correspondence on the literary subjects in which they were engaged.

To the pages of this Miscellany the Archdeacon was for many years a frequent contributor; and his communications were always characterized by depth of learning, accuracy of judgment, and the warmest attachment to the constitution in church and state.

Archdeacon Churton married, July 11, 1796, Mary Caleot, of Stone in Northamptonshire, and had eight children, of whom four only survive. His third son, William Ralph Churton, educated at Rugby, sometime of Lincoln College, afterwards on the Michel foundation at Queen's, and then Fellow of Oriel College, obtained in 1820 the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, the subject of which was "*Newtoni Systema*," afterwards a First Class degree in 1822, and in 1824 the University prize for an English essay, on "*Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus.*" After these academical honours, having travelled a short time in Italy and other parts of the Continent, he was soon after his return appointed Domestic Chaplain to Dr. How-

ley, then Bishop of London, now the accomplished Primate of the English Church. On the 29th of August, 1828, he died of a consumption at the age of 26, to the unspeakable sorrow of his family, and many friends distinguished for talents and character, whose esteem raised a monumental tablet in St. Mary's Oxford, with the following inscription :

"M. S. Gulielmi Radulphi Churton, Collegii Oriensis Socii, et per biennium Gulielmo Episcopo Londinensi a sacris domesticis, qui phthisi eheu præreptus, Middletoniæ in agro Northamptoniensi supremum diem obiit kal. Septemb. anno sacro M.DCCC.XXVIII. ætatis XXVII. Animo erat pio, candido, sereno, ingenio acri, doctrina elegantia, et, quod in illa ætate mireris, iudicio subacto et limato. Τελειώθεις εν ολίγω πολλήναις χρόνους μακρόν. Juveni desideratissimo amici moerentes."

John, the fourth son, died at the Charterhouse, Nov. 15, 1814, aged 11. In March 17, 1829, the Archdeacon lost his wife, the affectionate mother of his children : Caroline, his youngest daughter, died April 19 following ; and his second daughter Anne, on the 11th of December in the same year.

His surviving children are, 1. the Rev. Thomas Townson Churton, M.A. now Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose ; 2. the Rev. Edward Churton, M.A. of Christ Church, now Master of the Hackney Church of England School ; 3. Mary ; 4. Henry-Burgess-Whitaker, of Balliol Coll.

In private life Archdeacon Churton was, as this short memoir will testify, and the names of many honoured individuals now living might be adduced to prove, a zealous and unchanging friend, and most exemplary in all his domestic and social duties. His diligence as a Parish Priest was unremitting ; during an incumbency of nearly forty years in a poor and populous village, he was never for any continuance absent from his parish ; even on such occasions his choicest relaxation being to pay an occasional visit to his poor townsmen at Malpas, and to preach over the grave of Townson. To purposes of charity and literature he was ever ready to devote a portion of an income which was far from abundant. Though his knowledge was most extensive, he had nothing of the pride of learning ; and in his addresses to his country congregation, he spoke a language which the poorest could comprehend. Though his uncompromising attachment to the truth, which he found in the Church of England, forced him into unwilling controversy with Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, his opponents respected the principles by

which they could not be convinced. The late Dr. O'Connor more liberally sought his acquaintance ; and a Roman Catholic Priest, with whom he was frequently opposed, was heard to declare (as a tender-hearted Irish woman is said to have prayed for Charles Leslie), that "if it were possible for a heretic to be saved, he thought an exception must be made for Archdeacon Churton."

ROBERT CLUTTERBUCK, ESQ. F.S.A.

May 25. At Watford, in his 59th year, Robert Clutterbuck, esq. B.A., F.S.A. a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Hertfordshire, and author of the History of that county.

The family of Clutterbuck are descended from Richard Clutterbuck, who is supposed to have emigrated from the Netherlands, and died in 1591. His sons were clothiers at King's Stanley in Hertfordshire. Sir Thomas Clutterbuck, an Alderman of London, was the grandson of one of them, and was knighted in 1669 ; the grandson of another was the Rev. Thomas Clutterbuck, D. D. Archdeacon of Winchester, from whom Henry Clutterbuck, M. D. now living, is descended. In the third volume of his History (pp. 300—302), Mr. Clutterbuck has printed a pedigree, comprising several branches, but not including his own. He was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Clutterbuck, of Watford, esq. by Sarah daughter of Robert Thurgood, esq. of Baldock, from whom he inherited, with other property in that neighbourhood, the principal manor of Hinxworth in Hertfordshire, to which Mr. Clutterbuck added, by purchase in 1801, Pulters, the only other manor in that parish. Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. F.S.A. of Bushey, and Peter Clutterbuck, esq. of Stanmore, are his younger brothers.

Mr. Clutterbuck was born at Watford, June 28, 1772. At an early age he was sent to Harrow-school ; and he continued there until he was entered as a Gentleman Commoner of Exeter college, Oxford. At the Installation of the Duke of Portland in the year 1792, as Chancellor of that University, he was amongst the number of those who recited in the Theatre Latin verses composed in honour of the occasion. He subsequently took the degree of B. A. ; and then entered at Lincoln's Inn, intending to make the Law his profession ; but his ardour in the pursuit of chemistry, and in painting (in which he took lessons of Barry), induced him, after a residence of several years in London, to abandon his original plans. In the year 1798 he

married Marianne the eldest daughter of Colonel James Capper, of the Hon. East India Company's service; and, after a few years residence at the seat of his father-in-law, Cathays, near Cardiff in Glamorganshire, he took possession of his paternal estate at Watford, where he continued to reside until his death. He there succeeded his much-respected father as a magistrate; and the impartiality and integrity with which he executed the duties of that arduous office, will be long remembered and appreciated by the inhabitants of Watford and its vicinity.

During the intervals of these public duties, Mr. Clutterbuck employed his active and well-arranged mind in collecting materials for a new edition of Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire. These intentions he publicly announced in our Miscellany in 1809 (LXXIX. 693), but finding his manuscripts greatly accumulated, and having fortunately purchased in 1811 the genealogical collections for Hertfordshire, made by the late Thomas Blore, esq. F.S.A. (see vol. LXXXI. i. 207), he formed the resolution of publishing a completely new History of his native County, making such use only of Chauncy's materials as were to his purpose. In this object he steadily persevered for eighteen years, and the result was an elegant and complete History, in three folio volumes, which will hand down his name in honourable connection with his native county, to the latest posterity. The first volume was published in 1816 (see vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 495-431). The second appeared in 1821 (vol. xci. i. p. 521); and the third was published in 1827 (vol. xcvi. ii. p. 150). The plates in this work have never been surpassed in any similar publication, whether we consider the appropriateness of the embellishments, or the beauty and fidelity of their execution. Mr. Clutterbuck himself possessed as a draughtsman the hand of a master; several of the plates were from sketches of his own; but his knowledge of art also enabled him to employ with great judgment the very first artists in their particular lines. Fortunately, he at that time found it possible to procure the assistance of Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A. one of our first antiquarian draughtsmen and engravers, but whose talents have since been devoted to that still higher and more creative department of the arts, the profession of architecture.

In 1833 Mr. Clutterbuck was, as a magistrate, called upon for an unusual sacrifice of time to the case of John Thurtell and his accomplices, the murderers of Wm. Weare, which at that

time attracted the interest of the whole country.

From the year 1817 to 1830, at intervals, Mr. Clutterbuck visited, in succession, France, Norway, Switzerland, and Italy. Few persons were able so highly to enjoy and appreciate such an advantage. The numerous sketches made by him during his continental tours, would, it was naturally hoped, have formed abundant amusement during his latter years; but it has pleased Providence at a comparatively early age to call him, quite suddenly, from a state of usefulness—we say of great usefulness; for, though disengaged from the trammels of a profession, yet he was always employed, either in his magisterial duties, or in private business connected with his friends, or his late friends, many of whom had placed their affairs in his truly honourable hands (as executor or trustee).

Mr. Clutterbuck was suddenly attacked with inflammation in the stomach, and expired before medical aid could be obtained; but upon a post-mortem examination, it was evident that so rapid had been the progress of the disease, that no human assistance could have arrested its fatal termination. Thus died this excellent man. The deep and heartfelt sorrow of his relations and friends attest his private worth, and the unsolicited attendance at his funeral, accompanied with every mark of respect shown to his memory by the inhabitants of his native town, is the best evidence of his estimation as a public character.

He has left two sons and one daughter. His eldest son Robert was married Sept. 29, 1828, to Elizabeth-Anne, youngest daughter of the late H. Hulton, Esq. of Bevis Mount, near Southampton, by whom he has a son and daughter. The second son, the Rev. James-Charles Clutterbuck, has married a daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Capel, brother to the Earl of Essex.

WILLIAM HAMPER, Esq. F.S.A.

May 3. At Highgate, near Birmingham, aged 54, William Hamper, Esq. F.S.A. Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle, and a Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Warwick and Worcester.

Mr. Hamper was descended from a family of that name at Hurstperpoint in the county of Sussex, who in the seventeenth century branched off from the parent stock, of considerable antiquity, at West Tarring in that county. His father, Thomas Hamper, whose death in 1811 is recorded in our vol. LXXXI. i. 408, and that of his widow, *ibid.* p. 605, settled early in life at Birmingham, and

there, on Dec. 12, 1776, his only child, the subject of the present memoir, was born. Raised in society by the cultivation of his superior talents and taste, he had the distinguished merit of self-education, and was the simple architect of his own reputation and station in the republic of letters. He was brought up to the business of his father, and the task of travelling in many English counties, required by its concerns, enabled him to indulge the taste he had acquired for visiting churches and other ancient buildings. His earliest productions, however, were poetical pieces, which were generally communicated to the pages of this miscellany. The very first of these we believe to have been the lines entitled "The Beggar-boy," in our number for September 1798. In the following number is a more lively and spirited production, an anti-revolutionary song beginning "To learn Johnny Bull à la mode de Paris;" and as a clever piece written with the same loyal and constitutional feelings, may be mentioned "a Pindaric address" in Jan. 1801. These, and many others, are signed H. D. B. the initials of Hamper, Deritend, Birmingham. Whilst on the subject of his poetry, we may also mention a very clever versification of the legend regarding the Devil's Dyke in Sussex, which has been frequently printed in the Brighton Guide-books, and will be found in our vol. LXXX. i. 513. It may be safely affirmed that Mr. Hamper's poetical compositions evince a feeling mind, felicity of expression, and occasionally great and original humour. In his younger days he was also much attached to music, and was a composer as well as a performer; he set to music one or

more songs, which were published under the assumed name of Repmah, being his own reversed.

From the year 1804 to 1812, Mr. Hamper communicated to this miscellany a succession of views of Churches and other ancient structures, accompanied by original descriptions and illustrations; they are upwards of thirty in number, in various counties, but chiefly in Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent. After the last-named year his attention was diverted to other objects, and the only subsequent plates engraved after his pencil are the very singular church of Barton-on-the-Humber, in Sept. 1816, and the birth-place of the reformer Knox at Haddington, in April 1817.

In 1811, at the request of the Overseers and Guardians of the Poor of Birmingham, and on the express solicitation of the magistrates they acting for that town and neighbourhood, Mr. Hamper was induced to take upon himself the office of a Justice of the Peace for the county of Warwick. As there are no police magistrates in the great town of Birmingham, none of the unpaid magistracy in any part of the kingdom can be called upon for a greater sacrifice of time than the gentlemen who occupy the place which Mr. Hamper thus undertook. He executed its duties with the utmost activity, vigilance, and intelligence; and with the exception of one short interval,* continued to fulfil them for twenty years.

To say that to this laborious and engrossing public duty, is entirely to be ascribed the non-execution of the new edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, to which important object his researches were chiefly directed,† might be assuming

* Upon occasion of Mr. Hamper's temporary relinquishment of the office in 1819, in consequence of a severe illness and subsequent debility, a special general meeting of the Overseers and Guardians was held, Nov. 3, 1819, and amongst other Resolutions, the following were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That this meeting deeply regrets that severe illness should have obliged their highly respected magistrate William Hamper, Esq. to retire for the present from the office he has so long held with honour to himself and advantage to the town of Birmingham.

Resolved, That the most respectful and sincere thanks of this meeting be given to William Hamper, Esq. for the readiness with which he accepted of the office of Magistrate, at the particular request of the Overseers and Guardians, and for the great vigilance, impartiality, and ability with which he has so faithfully discharged the duties of the Office.

Resolved, That the cordial and best wishes of this meeting be conveyed to William Hamper, Esq. for his speedy recovery, and that he be assured that the Overseers and Guardians will feel much pleasure whenever the state of his health will allow of his again affording to the town the benefit of his active services.

† On this subject, see his letter signed M. R. in our number for March 1811. In 1813 he writes, "The little leisure I could steal from my own commercial concerns seems swallowed up 'pro bono publico,' in the duties of my magisterial office, so that I have really no time (comparatively speaking) to frolic in the peaceful fields

too much; but his magisterial functions certainly occupied the best portion of his time, and for many years very closely confined him to home. Of the favourite project of his early years, he did not, however, ever lose sight; he was constantly making additions to his manuscript collections, and it may be added that those collections derived considerable accession from the very circumstance which prevented their publication. His intercourse as a magistrate with the nobility and gentry of Warwickshire, furnished him with facilities of investigating the muniments of nearly all the ancient county families, an opportunity that he diligently improved, and such a one as altogether may never occur again. The result of these researches, as well as others made in our public depositories, and in private collections (for nothing escaped his vigilance and industry), has been the accumulation of materials that may be truly said to be invaluable; and deeply is it to be regretted that he was not prevailed upon to prepare for, and conduct through, the press, a new edition of Dugdale's history, under auspices becoming such an undertaking.

We believe that Mr. Hamper's antiquarian essays were confined to our own pages, until in 1817 he became a correspondent of the Society of Antiquaries. In the mean time his manuscript treasures were continually accumulating; but it was not with Mr. Hamper as it has been with so many collectors, that they have not ceased to collect, and yet have found no opportunity to arrange. He was an example for order and arrangement, and his handwriting a model for neatness and elegance. He thus possessed the power, as well as the will, to become the ready assistant of his antiquarian friends; and from the time of his first communications to Mr. Nichols for the History of Leicestershire in 1803, there was a succession of authors among the most eminent topographers of the age, to whom he furnished important contributions. Mr. Ormerod was particularly indebted to his assistance and advice; and it should be noticed that nearly all the seals engraved in his Cheshire were from the accurate sketches of Mr. Hamper. Among other names it may be sufficient to enumerate those of Bray, Blakeway, Baker, Britton,—and, though last, not least in the scale of obligation, Cartwright. The list might be

greatly extended, for his liberality in communication knew no restraint; but one more work must be named, in which he took particular interest on account of its local nature—we allude to "Kenilworth Illustrated," 4to. 1821, which splendid volume has, amongst other articles, a Masque contributed from his stores, and the modern scenery of the castle was altogether described by his pen.

Mr. Hamper's distinct publications were confined to two. In 1820, he printed at Birmingham a quarto tract, entitled "Observations on certain ancient pillars of memorial called Hoarstones," wherein he has most ingeniously and satisfactorily developed the origin and meaning of the heretofore misunderstood or unknown appellation *Hoar*, by a cloud of evidence that might create surprise, but for the fact of his industrious research having since collected and prepared for printing at least an equal quantity of additional illustrations, which enlarged work has been presented to the Society whereof he was so distinguished a member. His greatest published work is "The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir Wm. Dugdale," a handsome quarto volume, printed in 1827, and reviewed in our vol. xcvi. i. 513, ii. 49, 154. No fuller proof of his research and industry need be adduced, than the notes and illustrations which accompany that publication. This, with all its labours of collecting, arranging, and elucidating, was a most delightful occupation, as the writer of this imperfect tribute to his memory can bear testimony. His latter days were in part amused and beguiled by preparing for the press an Appendix to that work, consisting of several additional letters by Sir William, his son John, and others, extracts from a recovered volume of Sir William's Diary, and various interesting matter, which it is to be hoped will be printed, for the benefit of those who possess the original work.

A singular curiosity which Mr. Hamper edited in 1822, deserves to be mentioned. It is entitled "Two Copies of Verses, on the meeting of King Charles the First and his Queen Henrietta Maria, in the valley of Kineton, near Edge-Hill, in Warwickshire, 1643." Of these verses, which were found among the papers of Sir Wm. Dugdale, Mr. Hamper printed

of literature. I live in the town, which keeps my knocker ~~alone~~
 night; whereas my brothers of the Bench, ~~one and~~
 are free from these perpetual interruptions

impression, accompanied with an engraving of the silver medal struck in commemoration of the event.

We shall now enumerate Mr. Hamper's communications to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became a Fellow April 5, 1821. Their titles are as follow: in 1817, *Observations on the Seal of Evesham Abbey in Worcestershire*, (printed with an engraving in vol. XIX. of the *Archæologia*, pp. 66-69); in 1818, *Observations on the site of the Priory of Holywell in Warwickshire, a cell to Roucester Abbey in the county of Stafford*, (printed *ibid.* pp. 75-78); in 1820, *The Runic inscription on the Font at Bridekirk considered, and a new interpretation proposed* (*ibid.* pp. 379-382); in 1823, *Observations on a gold Ring with a Runic inscription, in the possession of the Earl of Aberdeen*, *Pres. S. A.* (vol. XXI. 25-30); *Sarcastic Verses, written by an adherent to the House of Lancaster, in the last year of the reign of Richard the Second* (*ibid.* pp. 88-91); *Observations on the Arms and Seal of the town of Liverpool* (*ibid.* pp. 543-546); in 1824, *Explanation of a Runic inscription upon a Jasper Ring belonging to Mr. Cumberland* (*ibid.* pp. 117-118)*; *Account of a Grave in the sand-rock at Lower Stonnall, Staffordshire* (*ibid.* 548); in 1829, a *Disquisition on a passage in King Athelstan's Grant to the Abbey of Wilton* (vol. XXII. 399-402); a *Comment on a Penny of Offa King of Mercia* (XXIII. 403-405); and in 1830, a *Disquisition on the member in architecture called an Oriel* (*ibid.* pp. 105-116).—The several articles we have recited (which are distinguished for ingenuity of illustration, and a condensed apposite style), bear testimony to Mr. Hamper's varied attainments as an antiquary. In his philological investigations of the Runic inscriptions, he was considered peculiarly successful; as his sagacity has in more than one instance most satisfactorily explained what had before been totally misunderstood. In the Saxon language, and the Latinity of the middle ages, he was equally well versed. The beautiful neatness of his writing has been already mentioned; and so complete in every respect was the command that he had acquired over his pen, that his fac-similes of autographs, &c. are perfect in point of accuracy, and his trickings of ancient seals as remarkable for their minute cor-

rectness as for their number and the facility with which he executed them. The copies he industriously made of rolls of accounts, charters, deeds, and pedigrees, are as fair as print, or rather as copper-plate engraving. These manuscripts, together with a curious collection of original letters (for each of which he provided a case like a thin book), and his valuable library, are now preparing for sale by Mr. Evans of Pall-Mall, and a most rare and choice assemblage will they present. Mr. Hamper's very extensive materials for a distinct History of Aston and Birmingham, both ancient and modern, and which it was one of his cherished ideas to publish, are by purchase gone into the hands of Messrs. Beilby, Knott, and Beilby, of Birmingham, with a view to their being printed.

Mr. Hamper was a kind and sincere friend, an excellent husband and parent, and a most devout but unpretending Christian. His amiable disposition and pleasing manners gained the esteem of all who knew him, and even those who differed from him in political opinions could not avoid admiring and respecting his candour and disinterested sincerity. Such was the range of his talent, and so agreeable his society, that whether condescending to sport with children, or to delight and inform maturer minds, he has left recollections that will not easily be obliterated. Possessed of great natural taste, a cultivated understanding, playful but harmless wit, and an excellent memory, such were the irresistible charms of his conversation, that he was the centre of attraction in every society he joined. His letter-writing was the very beau ideal of perfection; easy, elegant, clearly expressed; and whether grave or gay, couched in language as remote from common-place as it was evidently unstudied.

Mr. Hamper married on the 7th Nov. 1803, Jane, the youngest daughter of William Sharp, Esq. of Newport in the Isle of Wight, a gentleman of some celebrity amongst the political characters of the day, and distinguished both for literary taste and talent; by her he had three daughters, now orphans, their mother having died on the 6th of June 1829. Mr. Hamper's remains were deposited with those of his parents, in the churchyard of King's Norton, Warwickshire. Σ.

CHARLES RIVINGTON, ESQ.

May 26. In his 77th year, Charles Rivington, esq. of Waterloo-place, and Brunswick-square, the senior member of the respectable firm of Messrs. Rivingtons, book-

* Followed by another Dissertation by Francis Douce, Esq. F.S.A.; the subject was pursued in our vol. XCVIII. ii. 431, 482; XCIX. i. 15, 147.

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sellers, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place.

He was one of the sons of John Rivington, esq. who carried on considerable business as a bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, for more than half a century, where he died Jan. 16, 1792. He was succeeded in business by his sons Messrs. Francis and Charles Rivington. Mr. Francis Rivington died Oct. 18, 1822, aged 77 (see a character of him in our vol. xcii. ii. p. 375); leaving his eldest son Mr. John Rivington as his representative in the firm. The various members of the house of Rivington have now we believe for upwards of a century continued booksellers to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge; and been uniformly patronized by the Episcopal Bench, and the higher order of the Clergy; innumerable, therefore, are the valuable works on theology and ecclesiastical affairs, that have been published at their expense, or under their auspices. The family of Mr. Charles Rivington have also been always much connected with the Company of Stationers. At one time his father, two uncles, and three brothers were, with himself, liverymen of the Company. His youngest brother Henry Rivington, esq. died Clerk of the Company, June 9, 1829, when he was succeeded in that office by Mr. Chas. Rivington, a son of Mr. Charles Rivington. His father served the office of Master of the Company in 1775; his brother Francis in 1805; and he himself in 1819. He had previously assiduously served the Company for many years in the arduous office of one of the Stock-keepers. He has left a nephew and four sons, Liverymen of the Company, and four daughters. His death was awfully sudden, but his friends have the satisfaction of believing he was always prepared. He was on the point of removal from his late residence in Waterloo-place to a house he had taken in Brunswick-square; and in the interval had accepted the invitation of his sister-in-law Mrs. Curling, to sleep at her house in the King's-road. As he did not come down to breakfast, one of his nephews entered his bed-room, and found him on the floor quite dead. It is supposed that he died whilst dressing himself.

The character of Mr. Rivington, through a long and very active life, has left the warmest sentiments of regret among his numerous friends and connections. This of course has been felt with most poignancy by his family, to whom he was a most affectionate parent. It was invariably his object to exhibit an example of strict moral conduct, founded on the soundest religious principles; and he had the happiness to contemplate, to the very last, and without a single exception, the salutary influences of a mode of domestic education, too much neglected in the present day, and too much interrupted by the love of pleasure, and the

infatuation which inclines the young to seek comfort every where but at home. It might perhaps appear rather personal to advert to the happy effects of Mr. Rivington's affectionate temper and paternal care on a numerous family, the conduct of all of whom formed the great consolation of his life; especially when, a few years ago, he had the misfortune to lose the mother who had so long, with a corresponding attachment, borne her share in domestic education. It may be sufficient to add that the harmony which prevailed in his family, and the united affections of his sons and daughters, were the admiration of every visitor at his hospitable table. In social life, Mr. Rivington was equally distinguished for mildness and composure of temper, and his conversation was enlivened by the memory of literary history and anecdote, improved by his long continuance in business, and friendly intercourse with men of learning, and in particular with many of the highest ornaments of our church.

J. W. DIXON, Esq.

June 18. In Walworth Terrace, after an illness of some months continuance, brought on by the bursting of a blood-vessel, J. W. Dixon, Esq.

He was the son of Samuel Dixon, Esq. well known as one of the most strenuous supporters of his king and country in the civic Senate, of which, although at a very advanced period of life, he still continues a member.

Mr. J. W. Dixon for several years held a situation of high trust and confidence in His Majesty's Customs. In the execution of its duties, the suavity of his manners gave satisfaction to every one with whom he had occasion to transact business. As a friend and companion he was all that might be expected, from a mind richly stored by extensive reading and a liberal education; and although his puns and his jokes were abundant, they were never used to hurt the feelings of his hearers, but always had a tendency to promote mirth and good fellowship.

He has left a widow and young family to deplore the loss of an excellent husband and father, besides a numerous circle of relatives and friends who had the happiness of enjoying his society.

LONDON DEATHS.

Feb. 17. Aged 57, W. A. Hobday, esq. R.A. the eminent painter.

March 12. Aged 58, Samuel Reed, esq. late Secretary to the Army Medical Board, in Berkeley-street, for upwards of thirty years; he retired last year, on account of ill health. The able and systematic manner in which he conducted his share of the multifarious detail and intricate affairs of the Medical Board, under several changes both of

principals and of systems, and this too during a very long and eventful period of war, as well as peace; his mild and uniformly kind disposition; and, above all, his constant readiness to serve, and to promote, as far as depended upon him, the best interests, and wishes of every, even the humblest medical officer, will be long remembered by the Medical Department in general.

April 25. At Apsley House, Piccadilly, aged 58, the Most Noble Catherine Duchess of Wellington, sister to the Earl of Longford. She was the third daughter of Edward-Michael, second Lord Longford, by the Hon. Catherine Rowley, second dau. of the Rt. Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley and Elizabeth Viscountess Langford. She was married to the illustrious General April 10, 1806, and has left two sons. The Duchess of Wellington was of retiring habits, but her domestic virtues and charities have ever been the theme of admiration. Her remains were interred at Strathfieldsay, attended by her brother-in-law, Lord Maryborough, as chief mourner; other relations and friends of the Duke, in four carriages; and more than thirty private carriages, of which the King, the Queen, the Dukes of Cumberland and Northumberland, each sent one.

May 4. In Harley-street, aged 68, the Rt. Hon. Frances dowager Viscountess Nelson, Duchess of Bronte. She was the widow of Josiah Nisbet, M.D. when his present Majesty performed the ceremony of giving her away in marriage to the immortal Nelson, at the island of Nevis, March 22, 1787. Her maiden name was Woolward, and she was niece to Wm. Herbert, esq. President of Nevis. By her first husband she had a son, the late Capt. Josiah Nisbet, R.N. who died in the course of last year, and of whom we gave a memoir in our number for September.

May 18. In York-st. Portman-sq. Kezia, widow of Henry Pyne, esq. and dau. of the late Thomas Price, esq. of Armoyle, co. Tipperary.

May 19. In Chapel-st. Lisson-green, aged 85, T. Staveley, esq.

May 23. At Great Queen-st. aged 76, Mr. James Nunn, bookseller, a honest, plain-dealing tradesman, well known for very many years as possessing one of the largest collections of old books in the metropolis.

In Craven-st. aged 60, John Humphries, esq. for many years private solicitor to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

May 24. In Portman-pl. Edgware-road, Jane, widow of Francis St. Aubyn, esq. of Plymouth-dock.

May 25. Aged 70, G. Cowie, esq. of Upper Clapton.

In Newman-st. Mather Brown, esq. Historical Painter to his Majesty and the late Duke of York.

May 27. At Turnham-green, aged 37, Jane, widow of W. Hamilton, esq. of the Inner Temple.

May 29. In Winchester-row, Mary, widow of the Rev. Claudius Martyn, of Ludgershall, Bucks.

May 30. At Upper North-pl. Gray's-inn-road, aged 70, G. Hornby, esq.

June 1. At his house, St. John's Wood, John Jackson, esq. R.A.

June 2. Aged 24, Anne, wife of Mr. Joshua Battye, of Coleman-st. solicitor, dau. of Mr. W. Allen, York-place, City-road.

June 3. B. Greenwood, esq. solicitor, of Manchester, who shot himself in Hyde-park.

June 4. In Gloucester-place, aged 28, Thomas Percy Meade, M.A. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore.

In Alfred-place, aged 71, Capt. G. Richardson.

June 5. At Lincoln-place, New North-road, Ann-Ledyard, wife of the Rev. John-Eustace Giles, Minister of Salter's-hall Chapel.

At Newington-green, aged 75, the widow of R. Parker, esq. Doctors' Commons.

June 6. T. Hall, esq. late of the Ordinance Office, in the Tower.

In Wimpole st. aged 83, Edw. Kent, esq.

In Burton-st. aged 76, R. Butler, esq.

June 7. At Camberwell, Mr. G. Johnston, late of the India Board.

June 9. At Blackwall, aged 42, R. Frost, esq. of the E.I.C. home establishment.

June 10. Sarah, wife of Henry R. Bishop, esq. the composer.

At Wandsworth, aged 61, D. Watney, esq. of the Clapham-road.

Charlotte-Janetta, wife of Capt. D. B. Newall, E.I.S.

June 11. Charlotte-Penn, eldest dau. of C. Alexander Craig, esq. of Great George-st.

At Walthamstow, aged 78, G. Wilson, esq.

June 13. The wife of J. Watson, esq. of Park-st. Westminster.

June 21. At Brixton Hill, Surrey, M. T. F. Hommey, esq. He was a native of France, and a highly intelligent and agreeable man. He formed a partnership with the late celebrated Mr. Bonnycastle, mathematical master of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in the establishment of a private Military Institution at Charlton, near Woolwich Common; which was carried on with success for some years, under the firm of Bonnycastle and Hommey, and afterwards by Mr. Hommey alone. He married a half-sister of Mrs. Bonnycastle, the only daughter of the late David Henry, esq. of Lewisham, by his second wife. Mr. Henry had married to his first wife Mary, sister to Edward Cave, the founder of the Gentleman's Magazine; and Mr. Henry and Mr. Hommey were successively its chief proprietors (see vol. LXII. pp. 678, 671, 697).

Mr. Hommey has left his widow and an only daughter to lament his loss.

Bzaks—*Letely*. At Speenhamland, aged 43, Lieut. R. Cruise, R.N.

May 25. At Reading, Anne, widow of John Morison, esq. late Assistant Surgeon E.I.C.

May 31. At Welford Park, aged 57, John Archer Houlton, esq. M.P. for Essex from 1810 to 1812. He was returned, after a contest with Montagu Burgoyne, esq. It continued during the whole 15 days, in which Mr. Houlton polled 2519, and Mr. Burgoyne 811 votes.

June 1. While on a visit to his brother-in-law Mr. E. P. Haskins, of Newbury, Joh Wells, esq. of Wallingford.

June 3. At Reading, aged 87, Stephen Maberly, esq. father of J. Maberly, esq. M.P. for Abingdon.

Hucks—*May 30*. At the Rectory, Hambleton, aged 17, Letitia-Matilda, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. Colborne Ridley.

CAMBRIDGE—*June 3*. At Sidney Lodge, Cambridge, after many months of acute suffering, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Chafy, Master of Sidney Sussex College. She was the youngest daughter and co-heiress, with her sister Anne (who died Feb. 25, 1830, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Waddington, Prebendary of Ely Cathedral), of the late John Westwood, esq. of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, who served the office of High Sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon in the year 1799. One son, William Westwood Chafy, survives, the only descendant of Mr. Westwood's family. In all the relations of life, this estimable lady exhibited the brightest pattern of female excellence.

CORNWALL—*June 9*. At Truro, aged 64, Thomas Devonshire, esq. late comptroller of the Customs at that port.

DERBY—*April 30*. At Chesterfield, aged 76, Jonathan Stokes, M.D. author of a Botanical *Materia Medica*, and Botanical Commentaries, of which only the first volume has been published.

DEVON—*May 21*. At Plymouth, aged 61, Joseph Welch, esq. formerly a surgeon of London.

May 24. At Camplehay, aged 51, Edward Kelly, esq. second son of the late Arthur Kelly, esq. of Kelly, and Captain 51st Light Infantry, in which he served during the Peninsular war, and was severely wounded.

May 27. At Bridwell, Anna Sophia Were, youngest dau. of late Richard Hall Carke, esq.

At Pilton, aged 67, Richard Pellowe, esq. a Post Captain R. N. He was made a Lieutenant in 1790, and served as third of the *Nymphé* at the capture of *la Cleopatra*, French frigate, June 18, 1793, for which service his commanding officer Capt. Pellew, now Lord Exmouth, received the honour of knighthood. Capt. Pellowe afterwards commanded the *Otter* fire-ship, and for many years was employed as an agent for prisoners of war. He married Sept. 7, 1805, Miss Sparg, of Tearnlyn; she died April 29, 1812.

June 11. At Dartington House, aged 17, Arthur Champernowze, esq. son of Arthur Champernowze, esq. formerly M.P. for Saltash, and great-nephew to Sir John Edward Harington, Bart. recently deceased.

At Tutnos, aged 73, Jemima, relict of Acheson Crozier, of Stramore, co. Armagh, Capt. R.M.

June 13. At Ilfracombe, Mary, third dau. of late Charles Newell Cutcliffe, of Marwood Hill, esq.

June 14. At the seat of J. P. Bellew, esq. Stockleigh Court, Elizabeth, widow of William Goodchild, esq.

Late y. At Plymouth, aged 74, W. Gregg, esq.

DORSET—*June 1*. At the Vicarage, Whitechurch Canoniconum, Susannah, wife of the Rev. Francis Goforth, Prebendary of Wells.

June 12. At Ivy cottage, in the Isle of Portland, (the property of his friend John Penn, esq.) Baron Gustavus Nolcken, eldest surviving son of Baron Nolcken, formerly Swedish Ambassador to this country, (of whom a memoir is printed in our vol. lxxxii. ii. 597) by a daughter of James Roche, esq. of Aberstrawry, co. Cork, and widow of the Hon. S. C. Lemaistre, Judge at Calcutta.

DURHAM—*May 24*. At Jarrow, in her 107th year, Margaret Fenwick. She retained her faculties unimpaired till the last. She was removed from Gateshead in 1774, and has received from the township of Westgate, during the period of fifty-seven years, no less a sum than 450*l*.

May 29. At Durham, George Cayley, esq. M. D. formerly of great eminence at Sunderland.

June 13. Aged 34, Robert, son of Mr. Cuthbert Ridley, spirit-merchant, Sunderland.

ESSEX—*June 10*. John Greenwood, esq. of Halstead.

June 14. At West Ham, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Tuit.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*May 14*. At Cheltenham, the widow of Colonel Hawker, C.B. Royal Art., Lieut.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury-fort.

May 17. At the Hot Wells, Clifton, Mr. A. P. Muffatt, third son of late Rev. I. M. Moffatt, of Malmesbury.

May 27. At Gatcombe-park, in his 6th year, the only son of David Ricardo, esq. He was taking his usual exercise in the park, with a servant attending him, when the pony on which he was riding suddenly turned round in the direction of the stable, and threw him with such violence on his head as to occasion his death in two hours afterwards.

May 22. At Gloucester, Mrs. C. A. Lawrence, of Thornbury.

Lately. At Painswick, aged 73, Nameria, widow of Mr. J. Jacob, daughter of the Rev. R. Jones, late Rector of Harescomb and Pitellicomb, and mother of the Rev. Edwin Jacob, D.D. late Fellow of Corpus

Christi College, and Vice-Principal of King's College, Nova Scotia.

W. Trigg, esq. for many years one of the coroners for Gloucestershire.

At Cheltenham, Miss Fanny Keatinge, dau. of the late Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, and grandniece of the late Viscountess Ferrard.

At Cheltenham, Mary, widow of Rev. H. B. Fowler, Vicar of Elmstone Hardwick.

June 11. At Clifton, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. Hennessy, E. I. C.

At Clifton, aged 81, Mrs. Hamilton, wid. of Col. Edw. Hamilton.

June 13. At Clifton, aged 47, Eliza, wife of General Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart. G.C.B., and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. She was a dau. of Philip Champion de Crespigny, esq. M.P. for Aldborough (uncle to the late Sir William Champion de Crespigny, Bart.); was married in 1804, and has left two sons and two daughters.

June 15. Aged 77, Mr. Samuel Hobbs, of the Frenchay Ironworks, beloved by the workmen, and sincerely respected by all who knew him.

June 16. At Shirehampton, Julia Mary, daughter of T. G. Babington, esq.

HERTS.—Feb. 17. At Baldock, Lieut. Cooch, half-pay 17th foot.

HANTS.—April 29. At Portsmouth, Commander John K. Kinsman, R.N. He attained that rank in 1813.

May 20. At Winchester, aged 67, William Nevill, esq. many years an acting magistrate, and one of the senior Deputy Lieutenants. His remains were interred at Titchfield.

May 22. At Southwick, Miss White, aged 68, dau. of the late Thos. White, esq. Alderman of Portsmouth. She is succeeded in her landed property by her relation, Lady Henderson Durham.

May 29. At Christchurch, Miss Mary Sleat, sister of the late Richard Wright Sleat, esq.

At the house of her son, Rear-Admiral Downman, Hambledon, Mrs. Downman, at the advanced age of 97.

Lately. At Southampton, aged 81, the widow of Col. B. Johnston, of his Majesty's 65th Regiment.

At Lymington, aged 75, the widow of John Almuty, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and of the Isle of Grenada, barrister at law.

June 1. At Wallington, aged 83, Thomas Stares, esq. an old and active deputy lieutenant and magistrate.

At Twyford Lodge, aged 77, G. Hoar, esq.

June 4. At Lymington, aged 90, Celia, widow of Philip Bromfield, esq. of Boldre.

June 8. Aged 75, the widow of Gabriel Mundy, esq. formerly of the Suke, near Winchester.

KENT.—March ... At Sevenoaks, the Hon. Henrietta Burton, sister to the Marquis of Conyngham. She was the youngest daughter of Francis second Lord Conyngham by Elizabeth eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Clements, and sister to the first Earl of Leitrim.

May 30. Aged 33, William Camfield, jun. esq. of Burrswood, Groombridge.

May 31. At Margate, aged 70, John Howell, esq. formerly of King-street, Covent-garden.

June 5. At Greenwich, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Millington.

June 6. At Ashford, aged 56, George Elwick Jemmett, esq.

June 11. At East Wickham, aged 73; John Jones, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. in 1st Foot Guards.

LANCASTER.—Lately. Aged 32, Frances, daughter of the late Wm. Fitzherbert Brockholes, esq. of Cloughton Hall.

May 13. In consequence of injuries received at the Wigan election, Roger Holt Leigh, esq. of Leeds, brother to Sir Robert Holt Leigh, of Hindley Hall, near Wigan, bart.

June 3. At Liverpool, aged 78, Bryan Smith esq. of Pygon's Hill, Lydiat; father of Richard Bryan Smith, esq. F.S.A. and M.R.S.L. the author of the Tour in the North of Europe reviewed in our vol. xcvi. i. 133.

June 6. At Litherland, Rebecca, widow of John Nodes, esq. of Skelton, near York, Capt. 17th Foot, and mother-in-law of the Rev. Robert Newton, of Liverpool.

LEIC.—May 18. At Arnesby, aged 57, Ralph Oldacres, gent. a favourite member of the Quorndon Hunt.

LINCOLNSH.—May 22. At Brigg, aged 90, Mrs. Aked, sister of the late Matthew Maw, esq.

May 24. At Boston, Miss Yerburch.
May 27.—At Louth, aged 65, William Wilson, esq. solicitor, senior member of the corporation.

MIDDLESEX.—June 12. At Mill Hill, aged 58, Elizabeth, widow of John Moseley, esq. of New-st. Covent-garden.

MONMOUTH.—June 13. At his brother's, Lanfoist House, Charles Wheeley, esq. banker, Abergavenny.

NOTTS.—May 14. At Newark, aged 72, Charles Moore, esq. senior alderman.

May 18. At Southwell, John Leacroft, esq. senior Major of the Derbyshire Militia, and a Deputy Lieutenant.

OXON.—May 22. Aged 75, Henry John North, esq. solicitor, and town-clerk of Woodstock.

May 31. At Oxford, aged 73, the widow of Richard Davis, of Lewknor.

June 10. At Cane-end, aged 71, W. Vanderstegen, esq.

WARWICK.—May 15. Aged 53, Joseph Brookhouse, esq. of Warwick. He was a

native of Leicester; and having early entered into the army, served during the American war, under the late Lord Winchelsea, by whom he was noticed through life. After his return, he settled at Leicester, and was the first to introduce machinery for spinning worsted in the hosiery manufactories. This invention exposed him at first to the mistaken ill-will of the working classes; in consequence of which he removed to Birmingham, then to Bromsgrove, and finally to Warwick. Here he successfully conducted for many years the worsted manufactory, established in 1796, under the firm of Parkes, Brookhouse, and Crompton. His latter years he passed in retirement, in the enjoyment of a competent fortune, in the exercise of benevolence, and the furtherance of improvements.

June 10. At Longbridge, Anne, wife of John Russell, esq. banker, Warwick.

WILTS.—May 24. Aged 89, Mr. Henry F. Wilmot, solicitor, of Salisbury.

June 1. At Wilton, Harriet-Ann, wife of W. A. Sarjeant, esq.

June 15. At his seat, Brookheath, aged 69, Col. James Seton, son of the late James Seton, esq. formerly Governor of the island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

WORCESTER.—Latefy. At Hadbury, aged 45, Geo. W. Perrott, esq. late of Cracombe-house, a magistrate for the county.

YORK.—May 18. Aged 53, W. Lamb, esq. of Ripon.

May 20. At Beverley, in his 86th year, Marmaduke Hewitt, esq. one of the senior aldermen.

May 21. At Warmsworth Hall, aged 58, F. O. Edmunds, esq. of Worsborough.

May 28. At Tunstall, aged 43, Edw. Lorrinan, esq.

May 29. Aged 77, Daniel Holy, esq. of Sheffield.

May 30. Theresa, wife of John Eyre Pearson, esq. of Sheffield.

June 5. At Easingwold, aged 69, John Raper, esq.

June 10. Aged 56, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary York, wife of Rich. York, esq. of Wighill Park, near Tadcaster, dau. of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Harwood.

June 14. Frances, youngest dau. of Francis Bulmer, esq. of York.

June 22. Aged 84, Wm. Osbourne, esq. senior alderman of Hull, having been 45 years in the corporation.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 25 to June 21, 1881.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 808	} 1879	Males - 734	} 1480	between	2 and 5	140	50 and 60
Females - 771		Females - 696			5 and 10	66	60 and 70	134
Whereof have died under two years old		437			10 and 20	63	70 and 80
					20 and 30	96	80 and 90
					30 and 40	108	90 and 100
					40 and 50	118	4

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
74 0	46 0	30 0	84 0	42 0	48 0

PRICE OF HOPS, June 27.

Kent Bags	..... 3l. 0s. to 3l. 8s.	Farnham (seconds)	..... 6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex	..... 5l. 12s. to 6l. 6s.	Kent Pockets	..... 7l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.
Essex	..... 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex	..... 6l. 6s. to 6l. 18s.
Farnham (fine)	..... 10l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Essex	..... 7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 27.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 12s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 13s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 3l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, June 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	..... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	..... 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market	June 27:
Veal	..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	..... 2,465
Pork	..... 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Calves	..... 310
		Sheep and Lambs	..... 20,440
		Pigs	..... 220

COAL MARKET, June 27, 24s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 49s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 76s. Mottled 82s. Curd, 84s. 6d.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 10s.

PRICES OF SHARES, June 20, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div.p.ans.	RAILWAYS.		Price.	Div.p.ans.		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	£.80	0	£. 4	0	Forest of Dean . . .	£44	0	£.2	10
Ashton and Oldham . . .	95	0	5	0	Manchester & Liverpool . . .	195	0	8	p.ct.
Barnsley	217	0	10	0	Stockton & Darlington . . .	210	0	5	0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.) . . .	—		12	10	WATER-WORKS.				
Brecknock & Abergav.	105	0	6	0	East London	113	0	5	0
Chelmer & Blackwater	103	0	5	0	Grand Junction	49½		2	10
Coventry	795	0	50	0	Kent	40	0	2	0
Cromford	—		17	0	Manchester & Salford	44	0	1	0
Croydon	1¼		—		South London	85	0	4	p.ct.
Derby	120	0	6	0	West Middlesex	68	0	3	0
Dudley	58	0	2	15	INSURANCES.				
Ellesmere and Chester	—		3	15	Albion	73	0	3	10
Forth and Clyde	625	0	27	0	Alliance	8	0	4	p.ct.
Glanorganshire	290	0	13	12	Atlas	10	0	0	10
Grand Junction	244	0	13	0	British Commercial	5½		5½	p.ct.
Grand Surrey	—		—		County Fire	37	0	2	10
Grand Union	23½		1	0	Eagle	—		0	5
Grand Western	77	dis.	—		Globe	140	0	7	0
Grantham	195	0	10	0	Guardian	25½		1	0
Huddersfield	16	0	0	10	Hope Life	5½		6s.	6d.
Kennet and Avon	25½		1	5	Imperial Fire	97	0	5	5
Lancaster	18½		1	0	Ditto Life	9½		0	8
Leeds and Liverpool	395	0	20	0	Protector Fire	1	8	6	1s.
Leicester	223	0	17	0	Provident Life	19½		1	0
Leic. and North'n	73	0	4	0	Rock Life	3	2	0	3
Loughborough	2400	0	205	0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	186	0	5	p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	—		40	0	MINES.				
Monmouthshire	205	0	12	0	Anglo Mexican	21	0	—	
N. Walsham & Dilham	10	0	—		Bolanos	155	0	—	
Neath	—		18	0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	45	0	3	10
Oxford	500	0	32	0	British Iron	7½		—	
Peak Forest	63	0	3	0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	39	dis.	—	
Regent's	17½		0	13	Hibernian	5½	dis.	—	
Rochdale	69	0	4	0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	4	0	—	
Severn and Wye	19½		17	0	Real Del Monte	29	0	—	
Shrewsbury	250	0	11	0	United Mexican	8	0	—	
Staff. and Wor.	710	0	36	0	GAS LIGHTS.				
Stourbridge	220	0	11	0	Westminster Chart ^d	—		3	0
Stratford-on-Avon	35	0	1	5	Ditto, New	10½		0	12
Stroudwater	490	0	23	0	City	191	0	10	0
Swansea	205	0	15	0	Ditto, New	120	0	6	0
Thames & Severn, Red	29	0	1	10	Phoenix	2½	pm.	6	p.ct.
Ditto, Black	25	0	1	10	British	3	dis.	—	
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	620	0	37	10	Bath	31½		8½	p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	242	0	12	0	Birmingham	98½		5	0
Warwick and Napton	215	0	11	5	Birmingham & Stafford	52	pm.	4	0
Wilts and Berks	5	0	0	4	Brighton	9½		—	
Worc. and Birming.	86	0	3	10	Bristol	40	0	10	p.ct.
DOCKS.					Isle of Thanet	2	dis.	5	p.ct.
St. Katharine's	71	0	3	p. ct.	Lewes	18	0	4	p.ct.
London (Stock)	62	0	3	0	Liverpool	380	0	10	0
West India (Stock)	125	0	8	0	Maidstone	—		6	p.ct.
East India (Stock)	65	0	4	0	Ratcliff	—		3	p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	75	0	4	0	Rochdale	—		1	5
Bristol	127	10	5	3	Sheffield	60	0	10	p.ct.
BRIDGES.					Warwick	50	0	5	p.ct.
Hammersmith	—		1	0	MISCELLANEOUS				
Southwark	2¼		—		Australian (Agricul ^t)	13½	dis.	—	
Do. New 7½ per cent.	—		1	15	Auction Mart	17	0	15	0
Vauxhall	10½		1	0	Annuity, British	17	0	3	p.ct.
Waterloo	—		—		Bank, Irish Provincial	26½		5	p.ct.
— Ann. of 6l.	21	0	0	18	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	92	0	4	0
— Ann. of 7l.	19	0	0	16	Ditto, 2d class	82½		2	0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From May 26 to June 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May	°	°	°			June	°	°	°		
26	59	70	53	29, 80	fair	11	64	72	61	29, 66	fair & windy
27	53	60	52	, 79	cloudy	12	65	71	60	, 80	do. & cldy.
28	57	65	57	, 90	do.	13	63	72	57	, 80	fair
29	51	55	56	, 90	rain	14	67	72	57	30, 10	do.
30	56	63	54	, 90	cloudy	15	67	67	58	29, 87	rain
31	63	64	52	, 98	do. & fair	16	67	69	57	, 85	cloudy
June 1	62	66	54	, 92	do. do.	17	67	69	57	, 95	do.
2	63	70	55	80, 07	fair	18	64	71	67	, 98	do.
3	59	71	56	, 13	do.	19	66	73	58	, 95	do. & fair
4	57	69	59	, 15	do.	20	66	71	57	30, 15	fair
5	67	67	58	29, 98	heavy show.	21	68	75	60	, 17	fine
6	53	59	51	, 95	cloudy	22	67	72	61	, 18	cloudy
7	53	59	53	, 94	do.	23	67	74	62	, 17	do. & fair
8	59	65	54	, 80	do. and fair	24	59	69	57	29, 76	do.
9	63	71	59	, 80	fair	25	62	65	54	, 79	do. & show.
10	63	67	58	, 75	do. & show.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 28, to June 27, 1831, both inclusive.

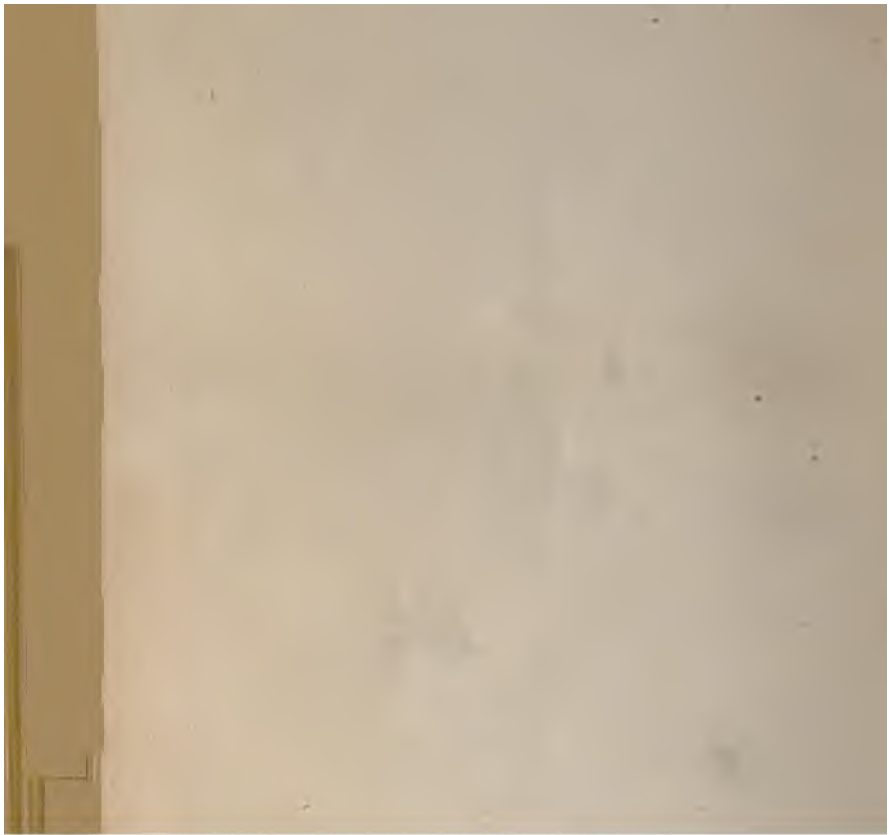
May & June	Bank Stock.	8 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
28			83		90½	92			203½	1 dis.		7 9 pm.
30		83	83		90	92	99	16		1 pm. par		8 10 pm.
31	200½	83½	84	91½	90½	92	99	17		par 2 pm.		9 10 pm.
1	199½	83	84	91	90	92	99	16½	203	1 pm.		11 13 pm.
2		83	83	91½	91	92	99	17		3 2 pm.		13 15 pm.
3	199½	83½	83	91	91	92	99	17		4 5 pm.		16 18 pm.
4	199½	83		91	91		99	17½		5 3 pm.		18 16 pm.
6	200½	83		91	91		99½	17		4 2 pm.		16 14 pm.
7	200½	83		90½	90½		99	17				15 10 pm.
8	199	82		89½	89		93	16		3 pm.		9 10 pm.
9		82	1	89½	89½		98	16		3 2 pm.		10 11 pm.
10	199½	82½		89	89		98	16		3 1 pm.		9 10 pm.
11	199½	81		89	89		16			3 2 pm.		9 11 pm.
13	199	81		88	88		98½	16		1 2 pm.		10 11 pm.
14	200	81		89½	89		98	16		1 pm.		10 12 pm.
15	200	82		90	90		99	16		1 pm.		11 12 pm.
16		82½		90	89½		98½	16		1 pm. par		11 12 pm.
17	198½	81	2	89½	89		98	16		par 2 pm		12 11 pm.
18	199	82					16					11 10 pm.
20	199	82½		89	90		98½	16		par 1 pm.		11 10 pm.
21	198½	82	1	89½	89		98	16		par 1 pm.		10 12 pm.
22		82	1	89	89		98	17		par 2 pm.		11 12 pm.
23	199	81		89	89		98	16		1 pm. par		12 10 pm.
24		81		89	89		98	16		1 pm.		10 pm.
25	198½	81½		89	89		98	16		1 pm.		10 11 pm.
27		82½	1	89	89		98	16		1 2 pm.		10 11 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, May 30, 82½; June 10, 81½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. D. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.





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